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The Independent

VOI. LXIV NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908 No. 3096

Survey of the World

A Message From the President

The President sent to Congress on the 25th a message of about 4,000 words, recommending that action be taken upon several subjects to which in previous messages he had directed attention. He asks for modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the prohibition of child labor in the District of Columbia, a new employers' liability law, legislation regarding injunctions in labor disputes, the passage of a currency bill, the establishment of postal savings banks, a permanent Waterways Commission, and provision for procuring information to be used in revising the tariff. There will be "ample time," he says, for a consideration of these questions before the close of the session. Child labor should be prohibited thruout the nation; at least, a model bill on this subject should be past for the District of Columbia, where child labor is not regulated by law. An employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, should be enacted "immediately," and it should be applicable to employees of the Government as well as those of the railroad companies. Concerning injunctions in labor disputes, the President says:

"No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice; and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other case of urgency."

The Interstate Commerce law, he says, should be amended so as to give railroads a right to make traffic agreements, which shall be subject to the approval of the Commission and be made public. The Commission should also be empowered to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by interstate railroads. When receivers are appointed by a Federal court for "a common carrier or other public utility concern," the Attorney-General should be empowered to nominate at least one of the receivers, "so that the management may not be wholly redelivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership." [Evidently he has in mind recent railroad receiverships in the South.] The Sherman Anti-Trust law should be amended "because of uncertainty as to how it affects combinations among labor men and farmers." All such combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. This law was "most unwisely drawn." Legislation was needed to control, in the interest of the public, the business use of enormous aggregations of corporate wealth, but this law is an example of the kind of legislation which is drawn in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or mischievous. In the modern industrial world combinations among business men, among laboring men and among farmers "are absolutely necessary":

"Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, such as the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has never-

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theless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wage-workers, and for the sake of the farmers. The Congress cannot afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape."

It has now become uncertain, he says, how far literal compliance with the law, if secured, may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, "completely check the wise movement for securing business co-operation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor." He suggests that the main prohibition of the statute shall be retained, and that there be added a provision that the contracts in restraint of trade, which are subject to the prohibition, be past upon by governmental authority, for example, by the Commissioner of Corporations. The filing of any such contract with the Bureau of Corporations might be required, and after a stated time the Bureau, or the Department of Commerce and Labor, might forbid it. If not forbidden, the contract "would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade":

"Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for the purposes of profit, should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor, and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished, and as a substitute therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The law should not affect pending suits; a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year."

And all suits brought for past causes of action should be brought only if the contract or combination "was unfair or unreasonable." In all suits hitherto brought by the Government, the President says, "the combination or contract was in fact unfair, unreasonable and against the public interest."

Labor, the Tariff and the Waterways

We should encourage, the President says, just and fair agreements between employer and employee. A strike is "a clumsy weapon for righting the wrongs done to labor," and we should seek to extend the process of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes:

"Moreover, violence, disorder, and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workingmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employer, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workingman; and, while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workingmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the big individual or corporate employer."

He points out that the law of June 29th, 1886, recognized the right of laborers to combine for the regulation of wages, hours, etc., and that the law of June 1, 1898, recognized strikes as legal, while forbidding participation in, or instigation of, force or violence against persons or property, or attempts by violence, threat or intimidation, to prevent others from working:

"The business man must be protected in person and property, and so must the farmer and the wage-worker; and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized. The right of employers to combine and contract with one another and with their employees should be explicitly recognized; and so should the right of the employees to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers, and to seek peaceably to persuade others to accept their views, and to strike for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law."

It is urgently necessary, he says, that there should be financial legislation. Postal savings banks should be established. They are imperatively needed for the benefit of the wage workers and men of small means. "The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff"; and revision should be preceded by careful investigation. Material should be collected, "so that the Con-

gress elected next fall may be able to act immediately after it comes into existence." He suggests that at the present session the proper committee might be directed to gather the needed information, and that the committee might be aided by Government agents from the executive departments, "designated by the President, on his own motion, or on the request of the committee":

"One change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them."

Ample provision should be made, he says in conclusion, for a permanent Waterways Commission, and for the beginning and prosecution of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. Many bills granting water power rights on navigable streams have recently been introduced:

"None of them gives the Government the right to make a reasonable charge for the valuable privileges so granted, in spite of the fact that these water power privileges are equivalent to many thousands of acres of the best coal lands for their production of power. Nor is any definite time limit set, as should always be done in such cases."

He gives notice that he "shall be obliged to veto" any water power bill which does not provide for a time limit and for the right of the President or of the Secretary concerned to fix and collect such a charge as he may find to be just and reasonable in each case.

Dr. Hill Opposed at Berlin

Much surprise was caused at the White House and in diplomatic circles at home and abroad when it became known last week that the German Government, or Emperor William, was unwilling to accept Dr. David Jayne Hill, now Ambassador at The Hague, as the successor of Ambassador Tower. Dr. Hill's nomination for the place has been confirmed. In November last, the customary overtures were made, and the German Foreign Office's response was entirely favorable. The Foreign Office now asserts that there has been no change in its attitude. The objection appears to have been made by the Kaiser in personal communications to Mr. Tower, of whom he is quite fond, and whose approaching departure he views with much regret. His reasons are said to be exprest in a letter from Mr. Tower which will arrive in Washington before the end of this week. Owing to Dr. Hill's ability and admirable service in various capacities, and to the puzzling phases of the incident, the matter has been a prominent topic in the American and European press. There have been many guesses about the Kaiser's reasons. At this writing, the latest, and perhaps the most trustworthy, report is that the Kaiser thinks Dr. Hill, being a man of small fortune, would not be able to give the Embassy the social rank which it has recently attained by reason of Mr. Tower's great wealth and lavish expenditure, and that also he has been led to believe that the atmosphere of the Embassy, if controlled by Dr. and Mrs. Hill, would be too severely intellectual and scientific. There appears to be no warrant for the surmises that Dr. Hill (then Assistant Secretary of State) offended Prince Henry during the latter's visit to this country, or that his books and other published writings contain something displeasing to the Kaiser. Dr. Hill recently engaged apartments in Berlin and looked at several houses offered for his use. The news was permitted to leak out in Berlin several days after it had been sent to our State Department. Some think Mr. Tower deserves criticism. The President is disappointed and greatly displeased.—— On the 30th it was reported from Berlin that the Kaiser had withdrawn all his objections to the appointment. In a bulletin from the Foreign Office it was said that the "doubts as to whether Dr. Hill would feel himself comfortable" in the Embassy at Berlin had been removed.

The Anarchists

By the explosion of a bomb in Union Square, New York, last Saturday afternoon, Selig Silverstein (or Cohen), who had intended to throw it at an advancing platoon of police, lost his right arm and both of his eyes, and Ignatz Hilderbrand, his friend, was instantly killed. Silverstein's injuries are mortal. An organization called The

POLICE DISPERSING THE CROWD AT THE MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Unemployed Conference, formed by persons prominent in the Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties, had planned a public demonstration, with speeches by Robert Hunter, Morris Hillquit and others, in Union Square. But a permit was refused by the Park Commissioner, and the courts declined to enjoin the police from interfering with the meeting. Thousands came to the Square (the meeting having been advertised by circulars and in the Socialist papers), and were driven from it by the police. Comparatively few were still in the Square when the bomb exploded. Silverstein had lighted the fuse, but had miscalculated the time required. And so the approaching platoon of police escaped. After the explosion, Silverstein repeatedly admitted that he had made the bomb, that it exploded in his hands, and that he was about to throw it at the police, whom he hated and whose escape he deeply regretted. He is twenty-two years old and he came from Russia. His uncle and his cousin say that while he called himself "a radical socialist," he was really an anarchist. The police say they have found in his room in Brooklyn letters from Berkmann, the anarchist who attempted to kill Henry C. Frick, and is now associated with Emma Goldman. The Conference has published a statement deploring the explosion, asserting that it had no connection with or knowledge of Silverstein, and declaring that all its members are law-abiding citizens. It also severely criticises the police and the Park Commissioner, saying that the latter "placed at naught the constitutional rights" of those who desired to hold the meeting.——After taking much testimony a coroner's jury in Chicago reported that Chief of Police Shippy was justified in killing Lazarus Averbuch, the anarchist who attacked him in his house and shot his son and a coachman. The account published at the time was fully substantiated by the evidence.——Dynamite was exploded near the bed of General Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler Union mine, near Telluride, Col., at 2 a. m. on the 28th. He was blown fifteen feet and severely shocked, but not killed. In the same building his

THE VICTIMS OF THE BOMB, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

predecessor, Arthur L. Collins, was assassinated by some one who shot thru a window. Steve Adams, known in connection with Harry Orchard, is soon to be tried for that crime, and General Wells was mainly responsible for bringing him back to Colorado for prosecution.——Having directed that the anarchist paper, *La Questione Sociale,* of Paterson, N. J., be excluded from the mails, President Roosevelt wrote to the Department of Justice, last week, urging the prosecution, if possible, of the editors and publishers, and asking for a report as to additional legislation that may be needed. He pointed out an article in the paper "advocating the murder of enlisted men of the United States Army and officers of the police force, and the burning of the houses of private citizens." The Post Office Department has translated other articles. In one of them the assassination of President McKinley is spoken of as "one of those little accidents which give us great pleasure." The editors, Ludwig Camimita and Francis Widmar, say they will continue to publish the paper. They protest against the President's action as "a blow at the free press."

Negro Shot by a Congressman

Representative James T. Heflin, whose Congressional district in Alabama is the one in which Tuskegee Institute is situated, shot a negro named Lundy, on the evening of the 27th, in Washington. Mr. Heflin was in a street car, on his way to a Methodist church, where he was to deliver a lecture on temperance. In February he advocated in the House a bill (introduced by himself) providing separate street cars in Washington for negroes. On the evening of the 27th, Lundy, intoxicated, was in the same car, and was annoying passengers by drinking whisky out of a bottle and by using vile language. Heflin reproved him. There was a scuffle. Lundy was ejected from the car. Immediately thereafter, Heflin, who remained in the car, shot at Lundy, who was in the street. The first bullet lodged in the ankle of Thomas McCreary, a horse trainer, who had just helped his wife to leave the car. The second gave Lundy a wound in the

head. Heflin says Lundy was reaching for his hip pocket; that he shot at the man's feet to frighten him, and that the bullets must have glanced upward from the pavement. He publishes copies of threatening letters received by him since he asked for separate cars for negroes, and explains that on account of these letters he has recently, by permission from the authorities, carried a pistol. Lundy will recover. He has a bad record, having been arrested twelve times in the last two years. Heflin was arrested and then released on bail.

Governor Johnson's Candidacy

Answering an inquiry from the publisher of a Minneapolis paper, on the 27th, Governor John A. Johnson wrote at length concerning his attitude toward the Democratic Presidential nomination. He did not believe, he said, that "any American citizen should be an active, open candidate" for the nomination, but if the Democratic party believed him to be more available than any other man, he would be "happy to receive the honor." He had done nothing and should not thereafter do anything to bring about the nomination of himself:

"If, however, those who have the welfare of the country and of the Democratic party at heart should feel that I am necessary in this year of grace, I certainly shall respond to any call which may be made upon me. I desire it to be understood that in no sense am I to be a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan or any other man; that the only consideration which would induce me to allow the use of my name would be the feeling that I might be necessary to the cause. If the Democratic party should see fit to nominate Mr. Bryan, or any one else, the action would meet with my approval, and the nominee certainly would have my unqualified support."

Important Railway Decision

An important decision affecting recent State legislation concerning railroad rates was announced last week by the Supreme Court. The question came up in connection with appeals involving Judge Pritchard's release of the Southern Railway's ticket agent at Asheville, N. C., was was sent to the "rock pile" for selling a ticket at the old rate, and the fining of Minnesota's Attorney-General for proceeding in defiance of the Federal court's injunction against the new rate law in his State. In both instances the Federal judges were sustained and the rate laws involved were pronounced unconstitutional, upon the ground that the penalties provided for violation of them are so enormous that the companies are restrained and prevented from resorting to the courts for a test of the validity of the statutes, and thus are deprived of "the equal protection of the laws." Eight Justices concurred in this decision, and only one, Justice Harlan, opposed it. Obviously, the new rate law of Alabama and all other similar laws which State Legislatures have sought to make "injunction-proof" by very severe penalties and in other ways are covered by this decision and will be annulled if brought before the Supreme Court. The decision is very clear upon the point that Federal courts have jurisdiction in cases in which it is alleged that a State law is at variance with the Federal Constitution.

Thomas Car Sails for Alaska

The Thomas car, which has led the field across the North American continent in the international automobile race from New York to Paris, arrived in San Francisco last week, and has now been shipped to Alaska. The car will reach Valdez on April 6th, and will strike inland to Fairbanks, expecting to go down the frozen surface of the Yukon River to Nome. In case of an early thaw the racer may be held up until the renewed cold weather in the fall. The Italian Zust is speeding thru lower California in a desperate attempt to reach San Francisco in time to express the car to Seattle and catch the same steamer as the Thomas. The third racer, the French DeDion, is crossing Nevada, and the fourth, the German Protos, is temporarily disabled in Wyoming with a broken shaft. This car is 1,487 miles from San Francisco. The leader reached the coast on the forty-second day from New York, having covered 3,832 miles. The best day's run was 332 miles and the poorest 11 miles. It is declared by experts familiar with the topography that it will be impossible for the machines to make

their way across Alaska. Secretary Taft has intrusted a letter of greeting addressed to General Picquart, French Minister of War, for delivery by the Thomas car. He congratulates the French Republic on the termination of a great international event and the interest shown by all countries in the race.

The Reichstag

The members of the Reichstag, finding that it was of no use to deliver their speeches unless they got into print, prevailed upon Herr Gröber to apologize for the insulting epithet which he applied to the reporters for laughing at the Centrist debater who said that negroes had immortal souls. The reporters thereupon called off their strike and returned to work. Chancellor von Bülow, in a brief review of international questions, said that the Algeciras convention in regard to Morocco was equally binding on all the signatory Powers. France had no occasion to reproach Germany for interpreting this convention in a narrow sense and it was not the intention of Germany to do so in the future, but she should expect France to carry out its terms in a peaceable and friendly spirit. In regard to the Tweedmouth letter about which the London *Times* made a sensational announcement, the Chancellor said:

"We wish to live at peace and quiet with England. We therefore feel bitterly when a section of English publicists persistently talk of the German danger, altho the British fleet greatly outnumbers ours, and altho other countries possess stronger fleets than ours and increase them with equal zeal. Notwithstanding this, public opinion in England is constantly fomented against Germany by a reckless, malicious polemic. We do not dispute England's right to adopt the fleet standard she considers necessary. We ought not to be blamed for not wishing our naval constructions to be regarded as a challenge to England. If in connection with these statements we consider the Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, in which one gentleman speaks to another, and the fact that the Emperor prizes most highly the honor of his rank of Admiral in the British Navy, and that he is a great admirer of British education, the British Navy and the British people, then we obtain a perfectly correct idea of the tone and tendency of the contents of the letter."

Herr von Schön, the Foreign Secretary, declared that no idea existed of making the Baltic a closed sea, and that Russia had made no proposal to alter the political status of the Aland Islands, but he intimated that a conference of the countries concerned in the Baltic question might be convened at Berlin to arrange a new convention for the peaceful adjustment of the questions involved.—— The new Associations bill as introduced by the Government made the use of the German language compulsory at all public assemblies with the exception of international congresses and election meetings. This met with strenuous opposition by the radical supporters of the Government, and a compromise has been effected, according to which an exception is to be made in those districts where the indigenous inhabitants of non-German origin constitute more than 60 per cent. of the local population. In such cases the use of their mother tongue is to be permitted at public meetings for the next twenty years, provided that three days' notice of the meeting be given to the police.——The punitive expedition sent out against the band of rebellious Hottentots under Simon Copper in German Southwest Africa was successful in dispersing them, but the Germans had to fall back on account of losses and the failure of water supply. The expedition consisted of 430 white men, with 700 camels and four machine guns. The loss in killed and wounded amounted to 31, including the commander, Colonel von Erckert.

Macedonian Reforms

Chancellor von Bülow, in his speech in the Reichstag, said that the trouble in Macedonia was not due primarily to a strife between Christendom and Mohammedanism, but to the bitter struggle between the various Christian races. The Macedonian barbarities were outrages on humanity and civilization, but to make the dissensions between the Powers an occasion for European war would be intolerable. So far, he said, the efforts of the great Powers to extinguish the conflagration had been rendered futile, because fresh fuel was continually being thrown on the fire from the outside.——In reply to the British proposals for Macedonian reforms the Russian Government has proposed another plan which it regards as more like-

ly to be accepted by the Sultan than the British one. Russia holds that it would be impossible to obtain an agreement among the Powers for the appointment of a Governor-General of Macedonia as proposed in the British note, but it is recommended that the Governor-General, appointed as at present, be given a term of seven years, not to be dismissed without the consent of the Powers. Russia is willing that the reforms shall be undertaken by the representatives of the Powers interested instead of by Russia and Austria-Hungary alone as at present. The Russian scheme further provides for an Inspector-General, who shall reorganize the *gendarmerie* and have a seat on the board controlling the finances, tho without a right to vote; that all superior European officers may be admitted into the Turkish civil service; that Turkey shall accept in their entirety the judiciary reforms recommended by the Powers; and that the *gendarmerie* be reorganized and increased and directed by European officers.——The late General De Giorgis, the Italian officer who first had charge of the *gendarmerie* in Macedonia, has been succeeded by Count di Robilant, who was one of the Italian representatives at the Hague Conference.

Korea

Durham White Stevens, foreign adviser of the Korean Government, was fatally shot on the 23d in San Francisco. The evening before a committe of four Koreans had called upon him at his hotel and accused him of being an enemy of the Korean people and had beaten him. These Koreans, or others, attacked him at the ferry station as he was starting for Washington. One of them, I. O. Chaeng, struck him in the face and then shot him twice. He died on the 26th. Mr. Stevens was a graduate of Oberlin in 1871; studied law, was secretary of our Legation at Tokyo in 1883, and was appointed by Japan as secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington. Afterward he went to Japan and was in the diplomatic service of that country. In 1904 was appointed foreign adviser of the Emperor of Korea. He had recently been appointed counsellor to the staff of Marquis Ito, Governor-General of Korea. The Koreans in San Francisco attacked him because they held him responsible for the Japanese protectorate over Korea and for the alleged oppression of the Korean people under Japanese rule. On the ship which brought Mr. Stevens to San Francisco there was also on board an appeal from what is called "The Righteous Army" of Korea, urging all Koreans in this country to work against Japan and Japanese influence. The men who attacked Stevens were probably moved to some extent by this appeal.——On account of the assassination of Mr. Stevens, Marquis Ito, Japanese Resident-General of Korea, has returned to Seoul. He says:

"I regard the death of Mr. Stevens as a national disaster and a personal loss. He was honest and fearless, with a well balanced mind, and I regarded him as a fine type of the American. I am returning to Korea determined to pursue a policy whereunder I hope to restore that country to a condition whereby the mass of the people can live protected from extortion and corruption. I cannot immediately change conditions which have existed for centuries, but I can already see some light ahead. I shall miss Mr. Stevens, who was my fearless assistant during a recent period, when the difficulties of the situation were so tremendously increased by the agitation of the foreign and native adherents of the old régime."

The Tokyo Club has started a fund for the erection of a monument to Mr. Stevens. The subscription list is headed by Marquis Inouye and Marquis Tsuzuki. The Korean and Japanese Governments are expected to appropriate $100,000 for the family of Mr. Stevens.——General Okazaki, who has command of the Japanese forces in Korea, has suppress the Korean insurrection by a series of three swift attacks on the camps of the insurgents, and is pursuing the scattered bands. The Korean Cabinet, offended by this use of Japanese troops, is urging the substitution of native conscripts and the dismissal of all Japanese officers except a few instructors.——The bill introduced by Baron Katsura and past by the Japanese Diet for the colonization of Japanese in Korea has two objects—diversion of emigration from America and the introduction of a better class of emigrants into Korea than the adventurers who followed the armies into the peninsula.

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE.

Senator La Follette and Representative Government

BY GILBERT E. ROE

[This article is prepared for THE INDEPENDENT by one who was for a number of years a law partner of Senator La Follette in Wisconsin, and who actively participated in all the political contests in which Senator La Follette was engaged up to 1900, when Mr. Roe removed to New York City. Mr. Roe speaks of all the matters he discusses at first hand. This article is the fourth in our series of Presidential possibilities. We have already printed articles on Governor Hughes, by President Schurman; on Vice-President Fairbanks, by ex-Secretary Foster, and on Senator Knox, by Representative Burke. Others will shortly follow, —EDITOR.]

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE is the greatest democrat this country has produced since Abraham Lincoln. "Persistency," "indomitable will," "bulldog tenacity" and many similar expressions have been used to describe that quality in Mr. La Follette which makes him return to a political contest, after an overwhelming defeat, with the same equanimity and confidence he would be expected to show had he been successful. These expressions, however, do no more than hint at the element in his character they were intended to describe. It is simply his democracy, his faith in the justice of the final judgment of the people. This makes him persevere in whatever he undertakes politically with perfect confidence in ultimate success. Mr. La Fol-

lette is a lawyer, and, of course, long ago learned that a meritorious cause is often lost in the court of first instance, but that if the cause justifies it an appeal should be taken to a higher court, where a more adequate presentation and a more careful consideration is apt to produce a different result.

All Mr. La Follette's political contests have meant simply the presentation to the people of a cause he believed in and advocated. If the decision was adverse he appealed—to the people; he presented his case a little better and secured a more careful consideration, usually with the desired result; but if the necessity arose, he never hesitated to appeal again and again to the same tribunal, with absolute faith in the correctness of its final judgment. And this faith is fine. It is a principle of law that a judge who has heard and decided a case shall never thereafter on appeal take part in deciding the same case. The reason for this rule is that it is presumed that a judge who has once reached a conclusion on a cause can never thereafter decide it impartially. Mr. La Follette pays to the great mass of American voters the compliment of believing that, whatever views they may previously have entertained upon a question, they will, after the facts are fully presented, decide it correctly.

The idea of *giving* the people good government is no part of Mr. La Follette's political philosophy. He aims at self-government. He is quite content if he can help break down the intricate political machinery which has been interposed between the people and their representatives. Alexander Hamilton, discussing in "The Federalist" the duties of the Chief Executive, admitted that "the republican principle demands that the *deliberate sense* of the community should govern," but, he added, this "does not require an unqualified complaisance to every sudden breeze of passion or to every transient impulse which the people may receive from the arts of men who flatter their prejudices to betray their interests." Mr. La Follette seems not to apprehend much danger from a "sudden breeze of passion" or "transient impulse" on the part of the people of this country. He believes, if we may judge by his work in behalf of direct nominations, that the great danger lies in the possibility that the people will become weary in the struggle for good government, because their will is so often thwarted and ignored, and in the end become indifferent to that government in which they have so little real part. Mr. La Follette's convictions in this respect are not the result of mere theories. He, as much as any man in public life, has suffered from the "sudden breeze of passion" and transient impulse of the mass of voters.

When he was thirty-five years of age he had already served six years in the House of Representatives. He had won for himself a place upon the great Ways and Means Committee of the House, and as a member thereof had written the agricultural schedules of the McKinley bill, which did more to popularize that measure with the mass of the people than any other feature of it. He was the youngest member ever appointed upon that great committee. He was recognized as the leading orator in the House of Representatives and one of the most indefatigable workers on its committees. While he had incurred the enmity of political bosses in both parties, in his native State and out of it, since he had never asked for nor received their support, their opposition meant little. In that year, however, and while the candidate of his party for a fourth time, nominated unanimously, he went down to defeat at the polls. It is true that it was the year of the Democratic landslide, in which McKinley and hundreds of other Republicans suffered defeat. It is also true that the "interests" which Mr. La Follette had opposed in Congress worked for his defeat, and that he neglected his own campaign in order to speak in the districts of his Republican colleagues, both in and out of his State, believing them to be harder prest by their Democratic opponents than himself; but all of these conditions combined could not have overcome his popularity and effected his defeat had it not been for a sudden breeze of passion on the part of the people of Wisconsin. The "Bennett law" issue, as it is still called in Wisconsin, which many thousands of the Republican voters of the State be-

lieved involved their personal and religious liberty, revolutionized the partisan politics of that State in a single day. It gave the State four years of Democratic administration, and sent two Democrat United States Senators and eight Democrat members of the House of Representatives to Washington. Altho there can be no doubt that it appeared to Mr. La Follette at this time that his career had been cut short and his most cherished hopes and ambitions destroyed, without the slightest blame attaching to him, he bowed cheerfully to the verdict of the majority, and, without resentment and with unshaken confidence in the final judgment of the people, he returned to private life. He believed that if the people worked an injustice on account of a "transient impulse" they would be equally quick to make reparation, and the subsequent events in his career go far to vindicate his opinion.

As a corollary to Mr. La Follette's unusual democracy, one other quality in his character must be appreciated in order to understand him and his work. He has the point of view of the man who works with his hands. No class-conscious laborer has this point of view more distinctly than the senior United States Senator from Wisconsin. His inheritance, certainly his environment and early training, did much to give him this point of view; his quick sympathy and innate desire for fair play did the rest. As a boy, upon a farm where all the work was done by the members of the family, Mr. La Follette learned the lesson of primitive life—that it is necessary to work in order to eat. A little later he worked in order that the other children of the family and himself might have the benefits of an education, and still later that his old mother might be provided with the comforts of life. And the work that he did, and the work that every one did whom he knew, was manual work. He had never heard of the idea of getting something for nothing, or that success meant profiting by another's misfortune. When, somewhat later, Mr. La Follette became a student at the University of Wisconsin, the necessity of doing manual work in order to maintain himself there and help support the rest of the family was still heavy upon him. He carried his load easily, however. He won the highest oratorical honor that institution could bestow, and a little later, as its representative, he won the interstate oratorical contest. Soon after graduating from college he was admitted to the bar on examination, and shortly thereafter was elected district attorney for Dane County, in which Madison is located. The salary of that office, then $800 a year, was the first money he had made except by the labor of his hands. At the expiration of his first term as district attorney he was re-elected, being the only Republican on the ticket who was elected. During his administration of this office one of the wings of the State Capitol at Madison, then in process of construction, fell, and it was the resourcefulness of the investigation into the causes of the fall, and the relentlessness of the prosecution, as conducted by the boy district attorney, that first pointed public attention to those qualities of the man which have won the confidence and respect of many and the fear and hatred of a few.

Why has Mr. La Follette always *kept* his intensely democratic point of view and his sympathy with and understanding of the man who works with his hands? It is true he was born and educated to that point of view, but the same is true of innumerable other men who in later life have not been noted for democratic principles. The answer must be found in the quality of the man. When he began the practice of law he did not seek the favor of powerful corporations. If corporate business came to him to do, he discharged his duty as attorney faithfully, but his sympathy with men made him the natural advocate of the individual as against mere corporate interests. When he entered public life he did not ask permission of the bosses of his party. He neither refused their aid nor courted their favor. He simply made common cause with the people, whom he knew and believed in, and who knew and believed in him. Thrice member of Congress, and three times elected Governor of his State, and today United States Senator, his point of view is exactly as democratic as it was when as a boy and young man he worked

with his hands to support himself and help support the other members of the family.

It would be interesting, if space permitted, to refer to Mr. La Follette's record as district attorney, the notable cases successfully prosecuted, and the efficiency of his administration of that office; of his splendid work in Congress, his refusal of a Federal appointment by President McKinley, and his brilliant work as a lawyer at the bar.

Mr. La Follette's great work for better things in politics began in his native State fourteen years ago. The political conditions of Wisconsin at that time were neither better nor worse than those in many other States. It had for years been dominated by the great lumber interests and the railroads. In 1894 the younger and more progressive element of the Republican party brought forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor the Hon. Nils P. Haugen. Mr. Haugen was the only Republican representative in Congress in the State who had kept his seat in spite of the Democratic landslide of 1890. Mr. La Follette, as a private in the ranks of his party, did what he could to secure Mr. Haugen's nomination for Governor, and altho he did not succeed he displayed those qualities of masterful political leadership which from that day to this have made him the unquestioned leader of the progressive element of his party in his State. In 1896 the same element was again in the field disputing for mastery with the leaders of the old political machine. In this campaign Mr. La Follette was the recognized leader, as well as the candidate, of this wing of his party. The issues which finally became so clearly defined were, at this time, not fully understood. There was a good deal of mere instinct in both the leader and his followers. They wanted a cleaner, more efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the State. Fortunately they couldn't get that alone. The old caucus and convention system of nominating candidates was in force. Mr. La Follette had a majority of the delegates, but when the convention met in Milwaukee and balloted for Governor many of the delegates elected for him voted against him. Enough of them were "influenced" to vote contrary to the expressed will of the people who elected them to give a small majority to the opposing candidate, and Mr. La Follette was defeated. The bosses of both parties held a jollification meeting, and drank to what they fatuously declared was the political death of the disturber La Follette. He smiled and went home, and told the people how their delegates had betrayed them. One issue had been made clear in the politics of Wisconsin. The caucus and convention must go, and in its place must come a primary election law under which party candidates would be selected by direct vote of the people. Having carefully elaborated his argument, Mr. La Follette, on the 22d day of February, 1897, in an address before the students of Chicago University, outlined his plan for the abolition of the caucus convention and the substitution therefor of the direct vote by the Australian ballot. This address, widely published and circulated in Wisconsin, was the opening gun of the campaign, which continued without cessation until the day, six years later, when, as Governor of Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette approved the most complete primary election law ever enacted by any State.

In 1898 Mr. La Follette was again a candidate of the progressive wing of the party for the Governorship, and the history of 1896 was repeated, except that the convention substantially adopted the La Follette platform, and in the legislation of the ensuing year gave some slight recognition to the principles he had advocated. During these campaigns Mr. La Follette had spoken in almost every town and hamlet in the State. A sentiment had been built up so overwhelming that when, in 1900, he again appeared as the candidate of the progressive element of the party, the old machine was able to make only the semblance of a fight, and he was almost unanimously nominated. And he was elected by the largest plurality ever given a Governor in the State. After the election, however, it was found that while the machine had promised to make no opposition to the reform program of the progressives it had quietly secured the election of enough members of the State Senate (one-half the members of

which held over from the previous election) to block effectually the passage of a primary election law and any of the other measures which the people had been promised and for which the party had declared in its platform. Here was a fine opportunity to compromise. The bosses of the old machine, "stalwarts," they called themselves, were ready to concede such legislation as the "deliberate sense" of the State would finally approve, but they would not permit the passage of such radical measures as the "transient impulse" of the people was demanding. Many of Mr. La Follette's earnest supporters urged him to compromise. The stalwarts would concede a primary election law if the radicals would break their promise respecting the taxation of corporations and particularly the railroads; or, failing this, they would permit an optional primary election law or one applying to county offices only. "It was the best they could get," "a half-loaf is better than no bread," "make haste slowly," were some of the platitudes brought forward in favor of the compromise. Self-interest was appealed to. How could Mr. La Follette face the people in another election and admit that he had failed? He smiled, and said that he thought that he would have less trouble in facing the people than the other fellows would. And the event proved that he was right.

He knew that it was both dishonest and inexpedient to accept makeshift measures in place of the clear-cut primary election and taxation laws which had been promised. He knew that any half-way measure would have all of the weaknesses and none of the strength that the complete measure would have. "Obstinate" he was called, and "tenacious" and many other things, but here his fundamental democracy, his firm instinctive faith in the average voter came into open play. He believed that if he simply went to the people and told them why he had failed they would understand and place the responsibility where it belonged. He rejected all offers of compromise, and stood absolutely for the fulfilment of the platform pledges. Little was accomplished at that session in the way of legislation, but much was accomplished in the way of finding out who the men were that were obstructing the popular will. Mr. La Follette, in the campaign which followed, read the roll call showing how these men voted on the important measures which had come before the Legislature, and the people did the rest. At the next election Mr. La Follette was not only re-elected Governor, but a Legislature was chosen a majority of which represented the people—the sentiment of the State.

At the opening of the session of this Legislature Mr. La Follette presented a message in which, elaborately and forcefully, he urged the claims of the people to the legislation which they had twice been promised. He was careful to impress upon the Legislature the fact that, under the Constitution, the function of the Executive was merely to recommend legislation, not to enact it. But that message reviewed the history of the political struggle in the State up to that point, and indicated clearly the duty of the Legislature to the people. A primary election law was past, abolishing all caucuses and conventions, and providing for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote of the people. The law, so far as it could under the Constitution, included United States Senators, and required that they should be designated by a popular vote. It was thought proper to refer the law for final adoption to a referendum vote of the people, and accordingly at the succeeding spring election it was adopted by a majority of over 50,000 votes.

The Wisconsin primary election law in its operation has been very successful. Many of those who strongly opposed its passage, including former United States Senator John C. Spooner, have, since it has been in operation, strongly commended it. Other remedial legislation was also past by this Legislature, including the long promised law taxing the railroads of the State on the actual value of their property, the same as private individuals were taxed. The passage of this law was preceded by most careful investigation; it has been approved since by the courts, and it adds annually more than a million dollars to the revenues.

But a new trouble arose. Mr. La Follette and others who had carefully investigated the question saw that the rail-

roads, by increasing their rates or by a mere change in classification (which would hardly be recognized as an increase), could shift the entire burden of the increased taxes upon the people of the State. The taxes would be increased, but so would the rates for railroad service, and, in the end, the people would pay as of old.

The remedy which immediately suggested itself was to regulate railroad rates and forbid excessive charges. With all the force at his command Mr. La Follette urged the Legislature to adopt this course. In a special message on this subject, he said:

"It is true the farmer, the small dealer and consumer cannot afford to appear here in person; that he cannot afford to hire some lobby agent to represent him and that he must depend upon his representatives in the Legislature to guard and protect his interests.

". . . Special interests and the agents of special interests may be conspicuous in the legislative committee room and in the legislative lobby. They properly are heard here day after day. . . . They appear to be the only ones concerned. Let us not be misled. Out in the State, back in your respective districts, are those who will not consent to pay higher rates upon everything which enters into their daily lives in order that a small number of favored individuals may rest secure in special privileges. Whether he works upon the farm, in the factory or in the railway service, every man in this State has come to know that he pays the freight when he houses and clothes and warms and feeds his family, and that exorbitant transportation charges falling upon each article of consumption in the aggregate becomes a burdensome tax upon every man who must take account of the rapidly increasing cost of living."

The efforts of the Executive, however, were unavailing. The railroads brought to Madison hundreds of shippers who were, or believed they were, the "favored individuals" receiving "special privileges." These shippers, added to the regular railroad lobby, gave that body the unusual appearance of really representing some of the people of the State. The question was comparatively new, the members of the Legislature were not thoroly informed, they hesitated, and the measure was lost.

The conduct of Mr. La Follette at this point, better than anything else in his career, shows his character. He knew that if the law regulating railroad rates was not past, the law increasing the taxes upon the railroads would be nugatory and soon repealed, and also that the repeal of the other reform laws would follow in due course. On the other hand, he knew that if the State was once able effectively to regulate railroad rates, reasonable rates, good service and economical management would be the result, the regulation of all other public service corporations would follow, and the evil power of the railroads and other corporations in the politics of Wisconsin would be gone.

If he ever hesitated as to his course no one knows it. With the adjournment of the Legislature and the final defeat of the rate regulation measure he announced his candidacy for Governor for a third term, and went to the people principally upon the issue of railroad rate regulation. He was far too good a politician not to know the difficulty of what he had undertaken. It was the custom of the State that a Governor should serve but two terms, and in all the history of the State there had been but one exception. If he retired quietly from the Governorship at the end of his second term it was well understood that a United States Senatorship was awaiting him. He could point proudly to his record. In letter and in spirit every promise made to the people had been kept. He could escape the bitter and lasting enmity of the railroads and spare himself the pain of seeing some genuine friends turn away, themselves deceived by the charge that personal ambition led him to become for the third time a candidate for Governor. He saw that his defeat apparently meant political death. He knew that he would have against him every great corporation, practically every individual of great wealth, the press of the State, and what was left of the old political machine, reinforced by the newer Federal one. He knew also that the work and stress of such a contest would seriously endanger his health, which was already showing the effect of the strain to which he had subjected himself. Probably some men would have done what he did either from a strong sense of duty or a willingness to sacrifice themselves for a cause. It is doubtful whether Mr. La Follette was much moved by either of these exalted motives. Here again he was moved by his democratic faith. He believed that the people would understand the issue and support him. He confidently ex-

pected to win, not lose the fight. He saw no reason to ponder the consequences of defeat, because he confidently expected victory. The primary election law would not go into effect in time to be used, but he believed that, when the issue was presented, the people would carry even the caucuses of the State upon the issue presented and control the nominating convention.

The weeks and months of the campaign that followed, preceding the State convention of 1904, are now a part of the best remembered political history of Wisconsin. The previous campaigns were play in comparison. The scars of that conflict can still be found in almost every community of the State. Suffice it to say that the convention assembled at Madison, Wis., in June, 1904; renominated Mr. La Follette for a third term as Governor, and adopted a platform which, among other things, provided:

"Justice to the people of this commonwealth demands that they pay no more than a reasonable charge for the transfer of passengers and freight within the State, and the Republican party pledges itself to enact and faithfully administer the law creating a State Railway Commission, empowered to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges, so far as the same may be subject to State control."

A minority of the convention bolted and pretended to organize another convention, the delegates of which were recognized by the National Republican Convention that met in Chicago soon after. The Supreme Court of the State, however, held the La Follette convention to have been regular. The bolters nominated an opposition candidate for Governor, the Hon. Edward Scofield, who had been twice Governor of the State. But at the election that fall this popular man polled 12,136 votes against 227,253 for Mr. La Follette. Truly the people understood.

In the legislative session of 1905 the law regulating railroad rates and railroad service was promptly past. One of the first acts of that body was to elect Mr. La Follette to the United States Senate, but he refused to accept until in the regular session of the Legislature, and a special session, subsequently called, the laws promised were passed. He then resigned as Governor to take his position in the United States Senate, in January, 1906.

Most of the laws enacted upon the initiative of Mr. La Follette during the five years he was Governor may be grouped under two heads—first, those designed to place the machinery of government more directly in the hands of the whole people; second, those designed to protect the man whose chief asset is his labor from the encroachment of organized capital. Under the first head should be placed the primary election law, the civil service law, the anti-lobby law, and the law referring to a referendum vote in cities the question of granting franchises to public service corporations. Under the second head is naturally grouped the laws increasing the taxes on corporations, and particularly the railroads, and providing for a physical valuation of their properties; the laws regulating railroad rates and controlling the operation of all public service corporations; the labor legislation, including the law relating to injuries to employees; the child labor law; the law requiring accidental injuries of employees to be reported; the establishment of employment offices in various cities, and the requirement that the employers of factory labor provide decent sanitary conditions for their employees.

Thruout this legislation and all the rest that he has fathered run the two ideas which have dominated the public services of Mr. La Follette, namely, his desire to place the government as completely as possible in the hands of the people, and his desire to protect the man whose principal asset is his labor. It is a remarkable fact, which testifies to the care with which all this legislation was enacted and the thoroness of the investigation which preceded it, that not one of these laws has been held invalid by the courts. Corporate interests are safer in Wisconsin today than ever before, and even the corporations are coming to recognize this fact, particularly now when they are confronted by the prospect of more drastic and careless legislation in other States.

More important, however, than all the laws which have been past in the State of Wisconsin since Mr. La Follette began his campaigns is the political interest and the civic spirit which have been aroused in the people of the State. All Mr. La Follette's work in Wisconsin has

meant one thing—representative government for the people. The government of Wisconsin, like that of nearly all the States, and like the National Government, has not been in fact representative of the whole people. It had represented wealth, and not the man who produced the wealth. It had represented corporate interests as against the interests of individuals. It was inevitable that the interests represented should have discriminated in legislation, in their own favor and against those not represented. To place all interests on an equality under the law, to place the machinery of government directly in the hands of the whole people, and to arouse the civic spirit to keep it there—that is what Mr. La Follette did in Wisconsin. And, as United States Senator, Mr. La Follette has shown the same qualities that he showed as Governor. Much to the surprise of those who knew him only thru the misrepresentation of censored press reports, he has gone about his duties quietly, but in a way that gets results. Soon after he entered the Senate that body was engaged in the discussion of railroad rate regulation. Mr. La Follette believed that his years of study of the question and his practical experience with it in Wisconsin qualified him to speak on it. It is a convention of the United States Senate that a new member must sit in silence for a considerable time, and not participate in the debates of that body. Mr. La Follette was sorry to violate the convention of the Senate, just as he was sorry to violate the custom in Wisconsin which permitted a Governor only two terms. Nevertheless he had something to say upon the rate bill, and he said it. The Senate began by not listening. Noticing this, Mr. La Follette remarked that the people would listen if the Senators did not. And before he finished his speech the people of the country were listening, and so were most of the Senators.

Since Mr. La Follette came to the United States Senate he has injected into national politics the proposition that a physical valuation of railroad property is necessary. There can be no intelligent regulation of railroad rates or railroad service without it. The idea has been received in some quarters with unexpected favor, and there is evidence that it may be realized speedily. Whether he accomplishes his purpose this year or the year after, or at some subsequent time, does not give Mr. La Follette much concern. If he lives that question will be thoroly discussed and understood, and the people will be given a chance to vote on it. He believes he knows what the result will be.

He has found that there are certain rules and conventions of the Senate that can be turned to account. That body has always been so small and select, and its members so certain to be right (or wrong, according to the point of view) on all important questions, that the rules allow great freedom of debate and permit a very small minority to force a roll call on any question. In the House of Representatives, on the other hand, where there are always certain to be some aggressive members who really represent the people, it has been found necessary to adopt rules which practically eliminate the individual and minority from the work of legislation. But the Senate has apparently rested secure in the belief that such individuals would never find their way into that body, and has therefore not armed itself against such danger. Taking advantage of this situation, Mr. La Follette speedily adopted the plan of requiring the roll to be called and the vote of the members upon the questions in which the people were vitally concerned to be recorded. When he discusses these questions before the people on lecture tours, as he does between sessions of the Senate, he simply reads the roll call. If the vote of the Senators is such as their constituents approve, the Senators are very glad to have this done. If the votes of the Senators are wrong, Mr. La Follette reads them just the same, and leaves it to the people to decide what they will do about it.

Mr. La Follette reached the Senate in time to prevent thouands of acres of valuable coal and oil lands belonging to the Indians being taken away from them and past over to speculators and ultimately to the trusts. Incidentally, also, he was instrumental in preventing the Government's disposing of thousands of acres of other similar land to the same interests. He has initiated much legislation in the interests of labor. He stands firmly for a reduction of the tariff and

the regulation of the whole matter by a commission of experts in which all interests will be represented. He has taken an active part in the discussion of financial measures, and strongly opposed the idea of making railroad bonds a basis for an issue of currency.

If, however, this article has succeeded in its purpose of representing the character of the man and the ideas which influence his public acts, it is unnecessary to go into details respecting his work. His friends and enemies alike know where he stands, and will stand, on every question involving representative government. His friends undoubtedly expect to see him advanced from the Senatorship to the Presidency, and his opponents fear it. Mr. La Follette is perhaps the least concerned about this of any one. He knows that whether in official position or out of it the work he must do is precisely the same. He believes it possible to realize Lincoln's ideal democracy—"the government of the people, by the people, for the people," and to this end he is working.

New York City.

Parliament, Publications and Persons in England

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE course of the year thus far has been peculiarly marked by some parliamentary elections ending in the defeat of Liberal candidates and either in the re-election of anti-Ministerial representatives or the election for the first time of candidates opposed to the principles of the Government. Of course, to a Ministry with so great a majority the loss of a few votes could not in itself seem to be anything like a serious calamity. But then, coming so suddenly as it has done, it has sounded something like a distant note of reaction. The immediate result has been to fill the Liberal party as with the forewarning of such an event and to animate the Conservatives with exulting confidence in just such a prospect.

The conditions, it must be said, are not now by any means such as they would have been if the omens had been made manifest at the opening of a Parliament some few years earlier. The alarm to the Liberals does not come now in any sense from that part of the House of Commons where the Irish members hold their seats. The Irish National party and the Irish people have on the whole full confidence in the Government and the party led by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, from whom they have already received the most earnest assurances of effective measures for the promotion of Catholic education on fair terms, for the further improvement of the legislation on behalf of the Irish tenantry, and for the passing of some adequate measure destined to endow Ireland with the right of self-government at home. The Ministry are therefore justly confident that in any struggle between them and the Tory party they are to have the unflinching support of Mr. Redmond and his followers.

The danger now is understood to come altogether from the rapid growth of Socialism in English cities and towns, from the fact that the open and avowed Socialists have a proportion of representation in Parliament utterly unknown there a very short time ago, and that most of the working-class members, those who had been in the House for several years, are now identifying themselves with the Socialist movement. Here we have at all events an entirely new state of things to encounter, and keen observers of the parliamentary assembly are telling their friends that many men of influence on the Tory side of the House are already beginning to give the Socialists an encour-

aging word or two every now and then and to act as if some parliamentary advantage might be made out of them in the event of the Government being brought into embarrassment by any sudden crisis.

Outside the House indeed there are alarms of a still more serious character, for a large number of peaceful citizens have got into their minds something like an absolute terror of this open and avowed tendency toward Socialism on the part of those who represent the English workingmen. So far as my own study of this living subject is concerned I may say that I am not by any means disposed to take an alarmist view of it. I have no serious fear that the class of English workingmen from whose ranks we have latterly had so many members sent into the House of Commons will be likely to show themselves in any sense the wild enemies of property and order. There are even yet many legislative injustices which bear exclusively upon the workingman—injustices which would in all probability be left for an almost indefinite time unremedied if some political organization were not created and maintained to direct especial attention toward the social troubles which call for instant redress. But, be that as it may, it is certain that there is at present a widespread depression among some Liberals and a great alarm among others because of the danger supposed to be threatened by the growing relations between those whom we describe as the working members and those who announce themselves as representing the principles of Socialism.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

The Government, however, appears to be taking close account of all those still existing injustices to the working classes in town and country, and may be trusted to do its very best in order to establish a better condition of things for these millions of toilers who hitherto have known little or nothing of British legislation but its disqualifying and repressive provisions.

My Irish fellow-countrymen in the United States will have seen with satisfaction before this article appears in print that an early day has been given by the Government for the discussion of Mr. John Redmond's motion, calling upon the House of Commons to affirm the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Redmond has now for the first time during several years a thoroly united National party to support him. Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. William O'Brien, and some other Home Rule members, who had recently held themselves aloof from the party, and some of whom had frequently and severely criticised its policy, altho they could not oppose its principle, have now joined with the great majority of the party and openly proclaimed their change of attitude in the House of Commons. The expected debate, now close upon us, will therefore have something of a special historical interest, and will, I feel confident, draw from Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, an emphatic declaration of the Government's unchangeable resolve to accede to Ireland's national appeal. Mr. Birrell has indeed on many occasions made public declara-

tion of his Home Rule principles. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, has been a convinced Home Ruler for many years, and I know that Mr. Gladstone was in favor of Home Rule even before his illustrious father had come to recognize the justice of Ireland's national demand. That there are some members of the present Government who are but lukewarm in their support of the demand is, I believe, quite certain, but I do not suppose that any of these will make the coming debate on Mr. Redmond's motion an occasion for giving expression to any qualifying or hesitating opinions on the subject. A measure for the concession of Home Rule to Ireland is not indeed likely to be brought forward in the present session. One excellent reason for the delay is that the Government will have to fight out the whole question between the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the subject of education before Home Rule can be dealt with, and I presume that full official explanations and assurances will be given during the course of the debate to be opened by Mr. Redmond.

I have been much delighted of late by the reading of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's two volumes just published and bearing the title of "Rambling Recollections." The title of the work is very appropriate, for Sir Henry has committed to pen and paper the varied memories of his most active diplomatic service here, there and everywhere thruout the whole civilized world just in the order of their coming back into his mind and without any attempt to subject them to any rigid process of symmetrical arrangement.

Every one who knows Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and I have had many opportunities of knowing him during a long extent of years, must know that he is a man endowed with the richest gifts of observation and humor, and can make his figures and his incidents live and move before the eyes of those who listen to him, and I may add that no one who comes into his company is likely to do anything but listen when once he begins to speak. The moment, therefore, that a reader opens these two volumes he is sure to chafe and grumble at any interruption which compels him for the time to discontinue his study. Among Sir Henry's other experiences was that of several years as a member of the House of Commons, where, as many of my readers will remember, he formed one of the famous Fourth Party. Those who belonged to that very exclusive party—it held only four members—were Conservatives in their political principles, but they could not pledge themselves to all the doctrines of the Conservative leaders during those days, and they therefore sat together in the House of Commons and spoke and voted according to their common principles and inclinations. The members of the party were the late Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir John Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

It was in the House of Commons, of which I was then a member that I first made the acquaintance of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and that acquaintanceship has, I am glad to say, been kept up ever since, altho there are sometimes very long intervals during which we never meet, as neither of us now pursues a parliamentary career. I may say, however, in perfect sincerity, that even if I had never known anything personally of the author of these two volumes I could not have read them without the most genuine delight in their contents and without feeling an irrepressible desire to commend the reading of them to all over whom I could have any powers of persuasion. I may add that these volumes are published by Messrs. Macmillan, of London.

I have just heard, and heard with deep regret, the news of the death of Sir James Knowles, the founder, proprietor and principal editor of that most important monthly review which was first named *The Nineteenth Century,* and when that period of time came to its close was designated *The Nineteenth Century and After.* The review had held from its opening down to the present day its place on the highest level of English periodical literature, and has ever, I feel sure, been quite as highly esteemed in the United States as in Europe. The old-time quarterly reviews may be said to have long since past out of the orbit of modern science, literature and politics, and *The Nineteenth Century, The Contemporary Review* and *The Fortnightly Review,* this latter established and for a long time edited by Mr. John Morley, were called into being in

order to supply the intellectual requirements of the newer day. I had the honor of knowing Sir James Knowles for many years and used to meet him often in London, and I always regarded him as one of the living forces of intellectual expansion in these countries and, indeed, in all countries where men and women love to read and think. Sir James at the time when I knew him was very much to be met in London society, and especially in the homes of eminent statesmen on either side of political life, and I often thought that he frequented West End dining-rooms and drawing-rooms rather as an observer and a student than for any mere personal enjoyment. I have no doubt that he must have signed the address which was presented to the great literary leader, George Meredith, on the attainment of his eightieth birthday. The address had been in preparation for some time and was signed by a multitude of admirers. It was presented to the great novelist at his residence near London only a day or two before Sir James Knowles's death, but I feel no doubt that Knowles must have sent his signature to that tribute of admiration long before the coming of the birthday. Sir James was some years younger than Meredith, and it shows as a strange and melancholy coincidence that the friend who had signed the birthday tribute of admiration, the friend who was younger in actual years, should have died within a day or two after its presentation. I may say that I knew George Meredith during many years and have published my recollections of him in the volumes which I described as my "Reminiscences." He has come at last into the fulness of his fame, having, during his early years and, indeed, thru some of the years when his genius soared along its highest level, been neglected or ignored or possibly undiscovered by the great majority of English novel readers. Men like Sir James Knowles understood and appreciated him from the very opening of his career, and it is some comfort to feel well assured that such are the men by whom Meredith would have desired to be recognized in his reality. It is, indeed, an event in the literary history of England when the same week encloses the national tribute to the genius of George Meredith and the passing from life of the founder of *The Nineteenth Century*.

A book which I have only just read—tho it was published in the autumn season and I had heard much about it—is "The Ghosts of Piccadilly," by Mr. G. S. Street, the well known novelist and essayist. It is published by Archibald Constable & Co. and is illustrated by many portraits of those of whom Mr. Street writes. I have read Mr. Street's book with intense pleasure. The "ghosts" are, of course, those of the great people and the well-known people who have lived or stayed in Piccadilly from its beginning until last century, from Lord Clarendon to Lord Palmerston, and including among others Charles James Fox, Scott, Byron, Wellington, Macaulay. Nothing can be more delightful than a book of this kind when written by the right author. Mr. Street's book is enchanting, written with great knowledge of the time, with sympathy and with charm of style. One's only regret is that it is not longer, but fortunately it is a book one can read often and with, I am sure, increased pleasure. If it were not for this the reader would feel more regret than the author does in saying goodby.

In "The Blue Lagoon," which was published a short while ago by Mr. Fisher Unwin and has already had a great success here, Mr. de Vere Stacpoole shows the same imaginative faculty and the same sense of beauty which belonged to "The Crimson Azaleas." The story is of two children—a boy and a girl, cousins—who, wrecked in the Pacific, drift about for some time in a small boat with an old sailor, and land, after many exciting adventures, on one of the small and uninhabited islands in that region. The adventures are wonderfully told, but "The Blue Lagoon" is much more than a story of adventure; the descriptions of the Pacific, of the island, and of the life there are extremely beautiful. The story itself, besides the adventures, is most interesting as a psychological study, but I will not tell anything of it, as it might diminish—tho it could not spoil—the reader's pleasure. Paddy Button, the old sailor who saves the children, is delightful and is certainly one of the best drawn Irishmen in fiction.

London, England.

To One Who Never Got to Rome

(Edmund Clarence Stedman)

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

On his long-deferred and only trip to Italy, Stedman entered the country from the north for what proved to be a very brief sojourn, for soon after reaching Venice he was suddenly obliged to return to America. It remained his cherished wish to see the Eternal City, and the Roman Committee of the Keats-Shelley Memorial long hoped that he might be present at the proposed dedication of the Keats House, contemplated for the 23d of February, 1908. He died five weeks before that day, when the lines which follow were written. As the active and devoted chairman of the American Committee, he took a leading part in this project. Probably his last words written for publication on a literary topic were in praise of the two poets, including a transcription from "Ariel," his ode on Shelley.

You who were once bereft of Rome
With but the Apennines between,
And went no more beyond the foam,
But loved your Italy at home
As others loved her seen:

You knew each old imperial shaft
With sculpture laureled to the blue;
Where martyr bled and tyrant laughed;
Where Horace his Falernian quaffed,
And where the vintage grew.

The Forum's half-unopened book
You would have pondered well and long—
And loved St. Peter's misty look,
With vesper chantings in some nook
Of far-receding song.

Oft had you caught the silver gleams
Of Roman fountains. To your art
They add no music. Trevi teems
With not more free or bounteous streams
Than did your generous heart.

I hoped that this Muse-hallowed day
Might find your yearning dream come true;
That you might see the moonlight play
On ilex and on palace gray
As 't were alone for you;

That your white age might disappear
Within the whiteness of the night,
While the late strollers, catching ear
Of your young joy, would halt and cheer
At such a happy wight;

That you—whose toil was never done—
Physicianed by the Land of Rest,
Might, like a beggar in the sun,
Watch idly the green lizard run
From out his stony nest;

That you, from that high parapet
That crowns the graceful Spanish Stairs
(Whose cadence, as to music set,
Moving like measured minuet,
Would charm your new-world cares),

Might see the shrine you helped to save;
And yonder blest of cypresses,
That proud above your poets wave.
Warder of all our song, you gave
What loyalty to these!

The path to Adonais's bed,
That pilgrim feet will ever wear,
Who could than you more fitly tread?
Or with more right from Ariel dead
The dark acanthus bear?

Alas! your footstep could not keep
Your fond hope's rendezvous, brave soul!
Yet, if our last thoughts ere we sleep
Be couriers across the deep
To greet us at the goal,

Who knows but now, aloof from ills,
The heavenly vision that you see—
The towers on the sapphire hills,
The song, the golden light—fulfils
Your dream of Italy!

New York City.

The Late Duke of Devonshire

THE Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, the eighth Duke of Devonshire, whose death at Cannes took place on March 24th, was born on July 23d, 1833. He was graduated at Trinity, Cambridge, in 1851. Two years after leaving the university he accompanied Earl Granville on a special mission to Russia. He was elected to the House of Commons shortly after his return to England. He acquired intimate knowledge of parliamentary business and in March, 1863, toward the close of Lord Palmerston's second administration, he was made a civil lord of the Admiralty. In April of the same year he became Under Secretary of War. He served as Secretary of State for War under Earl Russell, who succeeded Lord Palmerston in 1865. Under Mr. Gladstone he found a place in the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. In 1871 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was subsequently Secretary of State for India and in 1882 went back to the War Office. In 1892 he became Chancellor of Cambridge University. He married at the age of sixty. The Duke of Devonshire was one of the three richest peers in Great Britain. He owned nearly 200,000 acres in eleven counties in England and in three counties in Ireland. His rent roll has been estimated at nearly $1,000,000. His principal country estate was Chatsworth, in Chesterfield, which is one of the most gorgeous palaces in England. Its gardens are world famous.

How to Save the Wild Turkey

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

[This is the fifth article by the author of "Our Feathered Game," in his series of how to prevent the extinction of American game. Already these articles have commanded wide attention, for they call for a radical reversal of our game protective policy. This article will be followed by others. The illustrations accompanying this article are from paintings by the author.—EDITOR.]

THE former abundance and wide distribution of the wild turkey plainly indicates to those who understand game preserving that this magnificent game bird, the largest and best pheasant in the world, can not only be saved from extinction, which is most imminent, but that it soon can be made plentiful and cheap in the markets, even in States where it has become extinct. Any farmer who owns a large woodland, or many small ones, where mast is plentiful, easily can stock his farm with wild turkeys, and the birds will remain in or near the covers where they are turned down provided trespassers are excluded, all vermin (including roving dogs and cats) is destroyed and the place is made attractive as well as safe.

The wild turkey formerly was abundant from New England to Mexico and as far West as the eastern limits of the great plains, where, Nuttall tells us, the feathers of the wings, used as arrow plumes, were bartered by the Eastern Indians and those of the plains. In early Colonial days the turkeys were abundant, "coming about the homes of the settlers in large flocks." It is hard to realize that at the beginning of the nineteenth century turkeys were so abundant; "they sold for 6 cents apiece, tho the largest ones, weighing from 25 to 30 pounds, sometimes brought a quarter of a dollar."* Audubon, Wilson and other ornithologists tell us of the former great abundance of these birds. Irving, in his "Tour on the Prairies," mentions large flocks of turkeys which were shot near and even in the camps. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," has described a turkey hunt which resulted in the killing of a tremendous number of birds with all sorts of weapons.

Like other game birds, the turkeys brought better prices as they diminished, and the incentive to destroy them was increased. A live wild turkey now is worth $25, and, if I remember rightly, a gentleman who always endeavors to have one of these birds for his Thanksgiving dinner has paid as much as $25 for a dead bird. The turkey has become so scarce that every one who has a chance to kill one makes the most of it, and unless these birds are properly looked after by those who find it profitable to do so they surely soon will become extinct. The turkeys already are extinct in New England and thruout the greater part of their former range, and since vermin is everywhere over-abundant when compared with the game and a large number of birds is always necessary for their preservation the turkeys cannot be saved by game laws, even tho they prohibit shooting at all times.

There is no bird, excepting the heath hen, that calls for more immediate attention from those interested in preserving our game. If they would save this magnificent food bird from extinction they must act quickly or it will forever be too late.

The salvation of the wild turkey is far more important than the salvation of the bison, about which much has been written recently. The turkeys will thrive, as we have observed, on the farms where there are woodlands, if they are protected; they are splendid food birds—far bet-

*Dr. Judd in Bulletin U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

ter than poultry—and feed largely on mast, which is now wasted. The beef cattle, which have taken the place of the bison, supply the markets with better meat than "buffalo humps," and, altho I have killed many buffalo, I never regarded buffalo shooting as very good sport. The turkeys, however, may be made to furnish excellent sport, and the turkey crop may be made to yield millions of dollars annually if the birds are properly handled.

Many laws protecting these birds have been enacted in all of the States where they still survive, but the turkeys continue to diminish and we have here incontrovertible proof of the failure of our legal system to save a valuable game bird from extinction. One reason is that here, as elsewhere, the laws are unexecuted in the woods. As Dr. Judd says: "So-called sportsmen go out in the late summer ostensibly to shoot squirrels, but really to pot turkeys on the roost." Turkeys also are easily trapped in pens made of fence rails, into which they are tolled by grain, and many are shot by gunners in ambush, who are skilful in imitating the call note of the hen in the spring. There are few country boys who would overlook a chance to pot a wild turkey at any season, "law or no law," as I heard one of their elders say, and many of the parents would not hesitate to shoot a wild turkey on sight. Some, no doubt, are entirely ignorant of the laws protecting the turkeys at all times or at certain seasons, and forbidding the use of traps. I have seen a wild turkey shot out of season by a man who was perfectly familiar with the game laws, and who, under ordinary circumstances, respected them. We were shooting woodcock in the summer and the wild turkey flushed before the pointing dogs. The loud whir of wings often causes those who know the laws to momentarily forget them, as my friend did in the Indiana woods.

The fact that the wild turkeys have been easily domesticated ever since the start made by the Aztecs, and the fact that they belong to the pheasant family, prove they may be as easily handled on the game preserve as the pheasants are. The true pheasants have been reared by the thousands, not only on the English preserves, but on many preserves in America.

THE GOBBLER.

Now that wild turkeys are worth $25 each, no more profitable crop can be reared. Wild birds are cheaper to rear than tame ones, since the mast is their principal diet.

Tame animals running wild often return to a wild state, like the horse on the plains and the camel in Arizona.* There is a record of some domestic chickens (which were hatched under a partridge and permitted to follow her about) assuming the habits of their foster-mother, hiding in the grass, etc. I have long entertained the opinion that the tame bronze turkey, which closely resembles his wild ancestors, might be made

*The camel was introduced by the Government and used as a pack animal on the desert.

wild again if permitted to run in the woods, and that a desirable wild bird for shooting on the preserves might be produced by crossing these birds with wild keys in the spring and release them in territory well adapted to their prosperity, and where, a few years ago, this game was found in considerable numbers, but where at this time, because of the lack of adequate protection, it has

CALLING.

gobblers. Dr. Kalbfuss, secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, I learned recently, has the same opinion. He says:

"I have determined to trap certain wild turbecome extinct. Some of the male birds thus secured I desire to retain in captivity with certain females of a species found near Hopewell, in Bedford County. The birds of this species at this time appear to be about one half wild and are reported to be capable of foraging

ENTERING THE TRAP.

for themselves even during the severe winter weather, and, I believe, with the addition of the wild blood thus introduced, will make typical wild turkeys, able to care for themselves anywhere at any time."

It is certain that these birds will be delicious for the table, since they will obtain much natural food and will, therefore, have the flavor of the true wild turkeys. If the birds fly well they will make excellent birds for the preserve and will command big prices in the markets until they become plentiful, when they should be sold for much less than tame turkeys are today. Like the true wild birds, they will be free from the diseases which often make the rearing of tame turkeys unprofitable. The experiment is interesting and I hope it will not be long before we see the "Kalbfuss turkey" abundant and cheap in the markets, and that the birds may first serve a good purpose in the woods. While there is every reason to believe these birds will do well on preserves or on protected farms, they will not last long on unprotected ground.

The methods of hand-rearing pheasants may be used in handling turkeys, tame turkeys being used as foster-mothers instead of the barnyard hens; or the turkeys may be bred wild in protected woodlands. They will, no doubt, increase rapidly in a wild state, provided the breeding grounds are made safe and attractive, since they are prolific and formerly were very plentiful when there was no shooting, notwithstanding the checks of vermin and climate.

To rear turkeys successfully in a wild state it is necessary, as we have observed, that the woods be made safe and attractive. Altho they are usually found in large woods I believe they will do well in a number of smaller woods, provided they be connected with hedges or strips of cover, so that the birds can travel from one wood to another. Like all of the other birds, they will stray in search of food, water, grit or dusting places. They prefer woods containing oak, beech and chestnut trees, since they are very fond of the acorns and nuts. In the South the pecan nut is a staple food. Wild turkeys are also fond of grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and other insects, and spend much time chasing them in the

open fields and in grass-grown woodland glades just as the tame birds do.

Turkeys often resort to swamps in the woods, and seem to regard the swamps as especially safe, frequently roosting in trees standing in the water. Like the ruffed grouse, they are often found in berry patches on the mountains. They are fond of fruit of all sorts, wild grapes, cherries, apples and berries, including the strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, huckleberries and all of the other berries eaten by the wood grouse.

Altho the turkeys are not migratory and are usually found feeding on the same ground day after day, they will move when the food supply gives out, usually to places where acorns are abundant. Nuttall says the turkey "is not migratory, but from the necessity of wandering after food." Plenty of acorns, chestnuts and beech nuts will hold the turkeys and prevent their wandering, provided, of course, there be water and grit, crushed shells and gravel. They are very fond of corn and wheat, and may be drawn to any part of the preserve by feeding them with grain. Corn is used by the trappers to lure the turkeys to their traps, and they have been known to follow the scattered grain for long distances. A stream of water or ponds bordered with rushes and sedge are attractive to the turkeys, and may also hold many wild fowl if the ducks are reared on the preserve. Turkeys, ruffed grouse, partridges or quails and wild ducks may all be shot on the same ground, on a well-ordered preserve, and the annual rental of such a place may be made larger than the present value of the land.

There should be a wooded tract near the center of the preserve, where the cover of all sorts (including saplings, brush, briars and vines) is dense and dif-

TURKEYS ROOSTING.

ficult and where the birds can find a safe refuge and an abundance of food. When the shooting season is open, the birds flushed on other parts of the preserve which escape the guns will fly to this refuge, and they may occasionally be driven out of it (without shooting), so that they will afford sport on other parts of the preserve. It is as important that the turkeys should have a safe woodland refuge as it is for the ducks on a duck preserve to have a safe pond or lake. It is absolutely necessary that a gamekeeper should be on the ground to protect them.

Foxes, hawks, owls, crows and other enemies of the ruffed grouse destroy both the turkeys and their eggs, and to insure success all vermin should be exterminated before the turkeys are turned down. The crow is one of the worst enemies of turkeys. Dr. Kalbfuss says:

"I was told a story in Bedford County, Pa., some two or three years ago, of a single crow taking every egg laid by a wild turkey. My informant said he had frequently seen the crow toll the wild turkey away from the nest by aggravating her, and then fly over her head and snatch the egg."

This is the method used by the crow when robbing the nests of pheasants and other game birds, and many eggs are thus destroyed.

It is best to keep the turkeys in confinement for some time before they are liberated, and even to partly domesticate them, and the best time to turn them down is late in the spring.

Many gamekeepers regard the turkeys as too wild and shy and even migratory to be held even on large places, but in this they are wrong; there can be no doubt that food and protection (not the legal kind, but the gamekeeper's kind) will not only cause the birds to remain on the place, but even to become tame. There is, in fact, a danger that they may become too tame for sport. Naturally the turkey is a most unsuspicious bird, and those who have seen him before he was persecuted have described him as so tame and simple as to appear stupid.

The following account of an experiment made with the wild turkey in England proves not only that he can be held on the preserve, but that there is danger, as we have said, of his becoming too tame for sport:

"Some thirty or more years ago all the shooting world became imprest with an idea that the American wild turkey would make a splendid addition to our native game birds; and there arose a big demand for imported eggs. Our only experience of these birds was upon an estate in Oxfordshire, where about fifty were reared and turned into covert with the pheasants. They thrived splendidly and proved not in the least difficult to rear from start to finish, their only regrettable tendency later being to resort to the stubbles where the domestic variety were feeding. However, they finally took to the coverts and remained there. When the shooting day arrived they were found perched on the top of the tallest tree in the wood, utterly refusing to be dislodged by anything the keepers might do beneath with the hope of inducing them to take flight. They even saw one of their own number brought down with a gun, and still refused to move.

"At the end a small boy was directed to scale the tree and frighten them off, and he started on his errand, for it was well known that the turkeys could fly if they liked. When the boy nearly reached them the gobblers of the party displayed such aggressive tendencies at their own domain being invaded, and made such a tremendous noise, that he retired precipitately, and the birds were left in peace. The turkeys proved utterly worthless from a sporting point of view, and their appetite for food was enormous, one turkey costing as much for feeding as a dozen pheasants. In the end the majority fell victims to foxes long before the shooting season closed, and those left were stolen by Reynard from their nests directly they commenced to sit. A turkey is so large a bird that it could hardly escape the notice of a passing fox, and had the birds proved a success for sport they could never have been relied upon to increase naturally where foxes or dogs were allowed to prowl."

The gamekeeper who had charge of these turkeys was too solicitous, evidently, about his new game, and overfed it probably from its infancy. The pheasant is a good eater, and a turkey which received enough food for a dozen pheasants, if it did not die from overfeeding, would naturally become tame when associating with tame birds on the stubble.

The foxes do a great deal of damage to the birds on preserves in fox-hunting neighborhoods, and the foxes and all other vermin should be exterminated, in places where wild turkeys are to be preserved, before the birds are liberated.

YONKERS, N. Y.

Warships as Playthings

BY PARK BENJAMIN

IF there was no good military reason for dispatching the fleet to the Pacific, it was silly to send it there. If there was such reason, it is silly to bring it immediately back. This should not be lost sight of in the jubilations incident to the arrival of the ships in Magdalena Bay.

Some other things are also worth thinking about. The ships have steamed leisurely from port to port, now and then changing formation. They have found their coal, transported in hired foreign colliers, waiting for them; also their abundant supplies. That this coal and these supplies should have been on hand promptly and surely is extremely creditable, not to the fleet, but to the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. But if the cruise had been attempted in war time, foreign coal ships could not have been obtained. Nor could we have sent the fuel in our own vessels, because we have only eight colliers, where we ought to have at least forty. And, in any event, sending coal over long distances to one's battleships is a risky business, because the enemy will always have plenty of fast cruisers whose aim it is to catch our coal vessels and appropriate their cargoes; and this not merely because such cargoes are just as valuable to the enemy as to ourselves, but because without fuel battleships cannot get anywhere, and become merely obstructions to navigation.

Then there is another difficulty: the ammunition supply. The magazines of our ships are small, the rate of fire of the guns is high (it has frequently been pointed out that at present speed a battleship in action can use up her ammunition in about half an hour), and therefore there must be some means for ammunition renewal. We have not got any means approaching adequacy, and it is rather a problem how we are to get it. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance says, in his last report, that during such a long cruise "the means of communication, so far as ammunition and explosives are concerned, will be peculiarly difficult," and that he has been "greatly embarrassed under the comparatively limited demands of the last few years in keeping up the supply of ammunition in the Pacific." The only remedy he seems able to propose is two ammunition ships, or "floating naval magazines," one in each ocean, to accompany or follow the fleet. These vessels also would be of entrancing interest to the enemy; and if they were intercepted the fighting value of the fleet would be even more problematical than if its coal supply were cut off. A hostile person with a big revolver is a formidable object, but when all his cartridges are in the pockets of a small boy, who can be waylaid and relieved of them, he no longer seriously frights the souls of fearful adversaries. Twelve-inch guns without powder are about as dangerous as twelve-inch telescopes.

Whatever the value of ammunition ships may be, we have not got them any more than we have enough colliers, so it is quite safe to say that had we been at war the voyage of the fleet around Cape Horn would not have been attempted; and hence self-felicitation on the theory that the journey has been accomplished under anything like war conditions is altogether wide of the mark.

That no ships have broken down, that there have been no troublesome accidents, that the fleet formation has been accurately maintained, that the cruise has been completed ahead of the schedule time, that every vessel came into Magdalena Bay ready for any service is something to be proud of. But all this depended on the sea-going personnel—and that personnel of the navy has never yet failed in any task assigned to it. It is always efficient, never has been otherwise, and did its work just as well and just as thoroly years ago, when it had nothing but miserable wooden tubs to navigate, as it does now with the steel battleships. Nobody supposed that its late achievement would be otherwise than well done; but that is a very different

thing from concluding that a condition of preparedness for war work now fully exists in the fleet.

It does not; nor can it exist until the fleet has had, and keeps on having, full and thoro practice in battle maneuvers. And these have been disgracefully neglected, despite the fact that England, France, Germany, Japan and Italy have been and are steadily at them. Battle maneuvers are not cut and dried drills, but the practical working out of problems involving unknown factors by squadron pitted against squadron under battle conditions and under the strict scrutiny of impartial umpires. Rear-Admiral Converse, in his report concerning the strictures lately printed in *McClure's Magazine,* has not only confused these things, and this in the teeth of his own prior official statements, but has attempted to make the public believe that the long list of drills which he gives as accomplished by the fleet were in reality battle tactics. No one knows the difference better than he; no one knows better who brought about the few hours of attempted battle practice last year, after the repeated protests of the General Board of which he was a member, and no one quicker than he would expose the evasion if he were a criticising and not a criticised official.

But it was announced that all this would be remedied when the ships reached Magdalena Bay. That with the eight great cruisers of the Pacific fleet, and with the "Nebraska" and "Wisconsin" added to the sixteen battleships which had made the voyage, battle tactics on a scale to satisfy the most exacting would be carried out.

Alas for the anticipations. The usual target firing goes on, and then—more parades, more shows. Should not the Secretary of the Navy, completely eclipsed at Hampton Roads, have his turn as central figure in a big naval review at the other end of the line? What could better boom his Senatorial aspirations? And so battle tactics vanish, and in their place comes "children's day" and the civic functionaries meet and eat and the landed crews stamp thru the mud of the San Francisco streets. That's what a navy is for—that's why we pay a hundred millions of dollars and more a year for it. That's why we have spent a billion and a quarter on it since 1883.

After that, after the tumult and the shouting dies and the captains of industry and the Sunday school children depart, are the battle tactics then to come? No. A junketing expedition of colossal proportions has next to be attended to. The fleet is to go to Australia and be entertained there, and to Japan and be entertained there, and probably to China and be entertained there, and to the Mediterranean and be entertained there, and to England and be entertained there, until at last we shall be able to boast that we have encircled the globe, not, like Great Britain, with our drum beat, but with the popping of the corks of our champagne.

And then after sixteen months or so from the time they left Hampton Roads, the ships will be back on the Atlantic Coast, and will have cruised something like forty thousand miles, all of which will be translated into wear and tear of machinery—and a battleship's lifetime is well under ten years. Will the dangerous ammunition hoists have been corrected? No. Will the stupid conning towers have been got out and something rational substituted? No. Will any of the recognized defects requiring navy yard work have been permanently disposed of? Hardly. Will the practically worthless "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" or the rapidly obsolescent "Illinois" be any more "fit to lie in the line" than when they started? No—much less. Will the fleet, as a whole, be any better as a fighting force for this long journey? No; on the contrary, deteriorated; how much cannot now be surmised.

But, says the enthusiastic citizen, it will be a great object lesson to the Powers. It will. They don't believe, perhaps, that after designing ships with the armor belt placed with reference to a certain assumed flotation line, we deliberately upset the possibility of that flotation line being the actual one by piling into the ships weights not allowed for in our calculation. They will see the belts under water and doubt no longer. Perchance they don't believe that we would really put ammunition rooms directly under the open bottom of a turret, so that burning powder grains could fall

directly on the cartridges coming from the magazines. They will see that too. They may even scout such a possibility as our having afloat eight-inch and twelve-inch guns liable at any time to blow off their own muzzles, because, to quote the Chief of Ordnance, "not strong enough to stand the pressures resulting from large charges of slow burning smokeless powder." Samples of these inspiring weapons, the number of which the Chief of Ordnance refuses to state "for military reasons," may be exhibited to them.

And what an opportunity will be afforded for the direct asking of questions by the inquisitive foreigner. As, for example, why is it that, despite our beneficent tariff, the Navy Department is unable to secure ordnance material at home, and asks Congress to enact that "it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty," adding that this permission is "almost absolutely necessary"? How is it that we have to buy abroad at least 100 more torpedoes, because our supply is "still deplorably inadequate" and because we have no other recourse "if the torpedo fleet is to be fully equipped for war within a reasonable time"? This adds interest to the torpedo flotilla which accompanied the battleship fleet on its voyage. As for armor piercing projectiles, is it not remarkable that at this stage in our naval history only two firms in this country are at present "even attempting to furnish projectiles of large caliber," and that we have got to buy these death-dealing bolts from the very people at whom the fortune of war may hereafter compel us to throw them?

Why does not the Navy Department send along with the fleet a lecturer to explain how the blunders in the armor belt have been perpetuated for upward of ten years; how Admiral Sampson unavailingly tried to get the belts of the "Kentucky" and "Kearsarge" raised; how the murderous open-turret hoist was protested against by the seagoing officers as far back as 1901, and the protests suppressed, stuffed into pigeon-holes, and afterward found half-eaten by cockroaches, with the result that we killed fifteen men in the interval; how we are eight years behind other navies in the use of oil fuel and steam turbines, and how we have no adequate reserve of either ammunition or guns? That would interest our foreign friends, even if they do know it already.

And, lastly, there is the object lesson furnished by the commanders of the fleet. Rear-Admiral Sperry, in his sixty-first year, retires September, 1909. Rear-Admiral Emory, in his sixty-second year, retires next December. Captains Schroeder and Wainwright (soon to be made Rear-Admirals), each fifty-eight and with only something over three years to serve. If we were going to have any battle tactics, the question might well be asked, What's the use of educating these men as Admirals? but inasmuch as we are not, perhaps age does not so much matter.

So the parade continues around the globe — the biggest voyage of the biggest war fleet since the world began. And at home the Senate Naval Committee muddles itself over the armor-belt problem, and suppresses the adverse reports made long ago by Admiral Evans and the General Board, and heckles Commander Sims and the other reformers in the Navy who want to tell how wrong things are in the Navy Department organization, when that is the last thing the committee—barring Senator Tillman—wants told. And the country thinks this performance is an "investigation"; and naturally confusing it with the insurance and like inquiries wonders when the startling proof of graft and malfeasance will be dragged forth. There is no such proof to come, and now that the defects have been exposed no one believes that these particular shortcomings will ever reappear in any new ship or fail to be corrected, so far as this can be done and the exigencies of parades will permit, in the old ones. But the fact is manifest that the organization of the Navy Department is antiquated, inefficient and self-obstructive. Its defects "have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished." The prevalent criticisms on the armor belt, ammunition hoists, etc., exhibit concrete instances in support of this. The real sea officers—the men we have trained from boyhood to fight the battles of the country, without whom

the Navy cannot exist—are condemning their tools and the system which makes them. The toolmakers, of whom we can hire in the market as many as we want, are fighting their own battle in behalf of their own handwork and of the system which gives them arbitrary and misplaced power.

But what is there to be gained in reorganizing the Navy Department if the fleet cannot be kept to its proper work? If we must have marine shows let us construct a special fleet for that purpose, beside every vessel of which the Venetian Bucentaur or Cleopatra's galley will be as the primitive dugout. Warships are deadly weapons. Why play with them?

NEW YORK CITY.

"Kentucky's Anarchists"

BY AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON

[The following letter from the Governor of Kentucky is sharp and to the point, and the assurance will be welcome to the whole country. In answer to our telegram, Governor Willson consented to the publication of this letter.—EDITOR.]

SOME friend has just sent me your issue of the 19th of March with editorial on "Kentucky's Anarchists." I do not write this for publication, because I never make explanations or defenses of this kind, but I write you this personal letter for the information of your editor.

The young gentleman who interviewed me for the *Evening Post* seemed to me to get further wrong than any disinterested and sensible young man that I ever talked to. I did not say that any man mixt up in the night-rider tobacco business was a Christian or honest or a good citizen, nor did I ever use the expression "almighty stubborn." They are cowards and criminals and felons, and should be killed when making attacks and should be in the penitentiary when detected after attacks. I did not in any way condone or apologize or smooth over their infamous conduct. I have not done it in Kentucky where they are, and I certainly did not do it in New York, where I was a thousand miles from them. I did not say there is anything to be said for them; such a statement is grossly false and inexcusable. There is nothing can be said for them; but I am hopeful that the work which has been carried out without ceasing since the beginning of these troubles will develop presently that something is done for them, and that some of them will be done for. Nor did I indulge in the observation about feuds in the wild mountain counties. Nor did I say night-riders are educated ordinary Americans, nor did I indulge in any silly talk about its being purely "a business trouble, like one of your competitions in New York." I cannot think of any more idiotic stuff than this that you have quoted, and I cannot conceive of a man, speaking as directly, as positively and as seriously as I have done, being presented to a great host of readers, like those of your paper, in such an absurd and stupid attitude. It is utterly inexcusable in that reporter. I do not believe in palavering and smoothing over penitentiary crimes that destroy liberty. I believe in killing the criminals while in attacks, and in putting every one not killed in the penitentiary, if it took a thousand. This organization is most dangerous. It is a secret oathbound organization, where only a small group know each other, and different groups do not know who are in the other one, and the head of the organization has the power of life and death over the members, and it has spread like wildfire. There are thousands of members of this concern, but there is no compromise with them. They will be brought to book. The matter will come out all right, not by neglect or toleration, but by mercilessly following up, attacking and destroying this organization.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Men Versus Women: An Indictment

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

FROM the time that Eve created in Adam a taste for cider by giving him a bite of her apple, women have been cautioned that they must not do this, that or the other, lest they drive men to drink. They must be everlastingly on their good behavior or they will be responsible for all sorts of dreadful things which men never would have dreamed of doing had they not been driven to it. Now, at this beginning of a new century, it looks as if men had conspired to drive women to extremes in every possible direction. That impudent action of the New York Board of Aldermen in passing an ordinance forbidding women to smoke in hotels and cafés was enough to make every woman look for a cigaret and a public place to smoke it in. When Alderman Sullivan was told that his ordinance was not constitutional, he is reported to have said: "That doesn't make a particle of difference." And so it doesn't when it affects only women. The courts of New York and other States have decided that no hotel or restaurant need give food to a woman after six o'clock unless she brings some man to share it with her, and by the same law she may be refused a night's lodging. The lawmaking power is entirely in the hands of men, and when they choose to enact a statute that women shall not eat at all except in the privacy of home they can do it without fear of the consequences. Neither the national nor State constitutions protect women in their rights as citizens, and not in one State in the Union are the laws exactly as fair to women as to men.

The young men follow in the footsteps of their fathers. A girl student at Cornell University, in a fair contest, with unprejudiced professors as judges, is selected to represent that institution at the intercollegiate debate. Instantly the students of the other two universities, Columbia and Pennsylvania, declare she shall not do it. Why? Because she is a woman. They would not have dared make an objection to the meanest man Cornell might have chosen of whatever creed or color, but, with their fathers' example before them, they do not hesitate to strike at the rights of a woman.

When the women of Chicago University won more than their share of the honors, the president put them off to one side in separate classes where they could not compete with the men. Why was it not the men themselves who were "segregated" until they were smart enough to hold their own? With the number of women at Tufts College now threatening to exceed the number of men, the president sends out an appeal for somebody to build another college for the women. Why not for the men, if they are to be in the minority?

Dr. G. Stanley Hall and other college presidents are advocating a special course of study which women must take to fit them for wifehood and motherhood. What right has a university to compel any class of students to prepare themselves for a certain vocation? On this hand are presidents and professors objecting to the higher education of women because it is apt to delay marriage or defer it altogether. On the other hand are those who decry the expenditure of time and money on this education because women take it only for general culture and do not adopt professions or go into research work; and yet either of these occupations would operate directly against marriage.

School boards composed wholly of men make regulations that no married woman shall teach; the general Government rules that women in its employ shall lose their positions when they marry. Then all join in a chorus of disapprobation because educated and competent women are showing a disinclination for marriage.

The wage-earning men denounce women because they accept less pay and lower the standard of wages. Then they bar women out of their trade unions, the most potent means of keeping up the standard, and deprive them of the ballot,

the strongest weapon which labor has for the protection of its rights.

Women have tried for sixty years to get the suffrage, only to be met with the jeering assertion by those who can give or withhold it: "You'll have to prove that you want it as much as women in other countries do." Then, when it is proposed to adopt the tactics of those women, the cry is, "Oh, no, such methods are not at all suited to this country." "Convert your own sex; there are not enough women asking for it," is the universal taunt. And then the metropolitan dailies print big caricatures of a great mob of English "suffragettes" clamoring for their rights, and put over them the sarcastic caption, "Will New York Women Ever Do This?"

Yes, it is probable they will, and a great deal worse if they are driven to it; that is for the men of this country to determine. The present generation of women has moved on a long way from the patience, submission and supineness of the one preceding. It is logical to believe that the next will be still more spirited, independent and determined to have fair play and a square deal. The past generation were thinking of this fair play and square deal; the present are talking about them; the next will get them. As long as women were without education, without property, without voice, without organization, they were compelled to occupy an inferior position and accept whatever was dealt out to them. Now they have all four of these requisites to obtain equality of rights, but have not fully learned how to use them. That is the lesson for those of the present to master and pass on for the younger generation to apply in whatever way will accomplish the purpose.

When the pioneer women suffragists started out on their fifty years' war, among the other epithets hurled at them was that of "man-hater." As a matter of fact they loved the men of their own families and circles of friends quite as well as other women did, but they were the first to run counter to the general scheme of things as fixt by men, and the latter made a personal affair of it. The women said, "Give us better laws"; and the men answered, "You don't love us or you would be satisfied with the laws we have made." Finally the women demanded, "Give us the chance to make the laws ourselves or to help choose those who do this"; and the men replied, "You must positively hate us or you never would insult us by such a request, but we love you too much to grant it." And so they have continued up to the present day, on the same principle that parents punish children, "for their own good." Children reach an age after a while when they decide for themselves as to their well-being, and women feel that they, too, have about arrived at this point.

There should be no antagonism between men and women. The problems and struggles of life are very much the same for both, and they should stand together. Both are equally interested in the welfare of the family and the community, and this can be secured much more easily by their united effort. From every point of view it is highly desirable that they should dwell together in peace and harmony, but this is wholly impossible on any other basis than equality of rights.

When girls in college are stigmatized as "co-eds" by boys who are just as much co-eds themselves; and when they are made continually to feel that they are interlopers because they are less in numbers, and have a constant struggle for their rights in the student body, a burning resentment is engendered which it will take years to eradicate; and this is the situation today in nearly every co-educational institution. When, for the very reason that girls have proved their superiority in scholarship, they are set aside in "annexes" or in classes by themselves, with the stigma of "segregation" placed upon them, is it to be wondered at that their hearts are filled with bitterness and that they carry this out into life?

The principal of a New York public school said not long ago: "When we have our teachers' meetings and we women sit there and look at those male principals, who do exactly the same amount of work as we do and often not so well, and yet get nearly twice the salary, we hate them with all the intensity we are capable of." They would be saints if they did not feel exactly this way, and yet this hostile at-

mosphere must influence unfavorably the teachers' meetings and the work in the schools.

A woman who is rendering a great educational service to other women and is frequently brought into contact with the members of Congress, often says, "I cannot put into words how I loathe those men as legislators." Women in all parts of the country, whose efforts to better conditons take them with bills to the Legislatures, invariably come away with a most profound contempt for the cowardice, double-dealing and treachery which they meet with from many of the members. This lessens their respect for the whole body and arouses the feeling that, whatever the sacrifice, women must secure some power over the lawmakers and the laws of the State.

From time too far back to reckon, men have had their clubs and societies and banquets from which women were rigorously excluded. After generations of loneliness and resentment, the women have now gone headlong into these entertainments themselves, and are creating a life in which men have no part. Each year sees the gulf between them widen, the women thinking less about the men, caring less for them, and this is very far from the ideal state for both sexes—but it did not originate with the women.

It cannot be denied that there is a growing disinclination for marriage on the part of women. Their anxiety to marry used to be a standing joke that couldn't have the changes on it rung too often, and every man, in his own estimation, ranked with the horse that had taken first prize at the races. Now the most of them are entered as sweepstakes, with very few takers. Why? The nature of women has not changed. Their desire for a home and their love of children are just as strong as they ever were. The change lies in their having learned that they can maintain a fairly comfortable home without a husband, and have something more than a life interest in one-third of it. While nothing entirely compensates for the lack of children, they have found many substitutes which give a satisfactory fulness and completeness of existence. Unequal laws as to property, children, etc., made by men; the rules of the Church requiring obedience, and its refusal of divorce, even for just cause, all are strongly discouraging to matrimony. They did not matter so much when it was marriage or nothing for a woman, but they matter a great deal now that she is comparatively a free agent to order her life to her own liking. The woman also whose education and ability give her a good earning power hesitates about seeing this obliterated by marriage. The fact that two-thirds of the divorces are granted on complaint of women may also cause the unmarried to ponder. Men themselves, in every capacity—legal, clerical, official and domestic—have put all these obstacles in the way of marriage. While women in constantly increasing numbers have too much pride and good sense to accept the conditions, none the less they have a feeling of regret and disappointment that, because of them, they must forego the possible pleasures of married life, and this creates a sentiment of dislike toward those who are responsible.

The wage-earning women have their special grievance, for into their homes, where once they were busy all day long with tasks that had been their own undisputed possession since the beginning of time, men entered and took them all away, carried every one to the great factories; and when they followed their occupations, their very own and their mothers' and their grandmothers', men met them with the question, "How do you dare come here and steal our work?" And so in their hearts too is a sense of deep wrong and cruel injustice.

And then when women at last find courage to protest at the universal injustice practised against them they are met with the injunction: "Now mind that you don't say one word against men. Vinegar never catches flies. If you want any more concessions be sure to express your gratitude for past kindnesses. Men can only be won over by soft words and sweet womanly actions. Speak low, look pretty and don't ask anything as a right, but only as a great favor."

Women would like to recognize a higher standard than this for men. Notwithstanding the evidence of all the past ages to the contrary, they still wish to believe that men have a strong sense of justice and equity to which women can

appeal in a manner that would be creditable to both of them. It is men themselves who say: "If you want to get anything from us it will have to be thru flattery, blandishment and cajolery." For some reason, perhaps higher education, perhaps financial independence, perhaps a knowledge of the little of real worth that has been gained by such means, women of high purposes are beginning to rebel against them. A class also has been developed who have studied the results of years of dignified, orderly methods on the part of still other women to secure needed legislation and have found them exprest in one word—failure. And so they have determined not to appeal to either masculine vanity or masculine reason. The tactics of this class are finding their first expression in the new phase of the movement for the suffrage.

Exactly twenty years ago Elizabeth Cady Stanton said in one of her matchless arguments before the United States Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage:

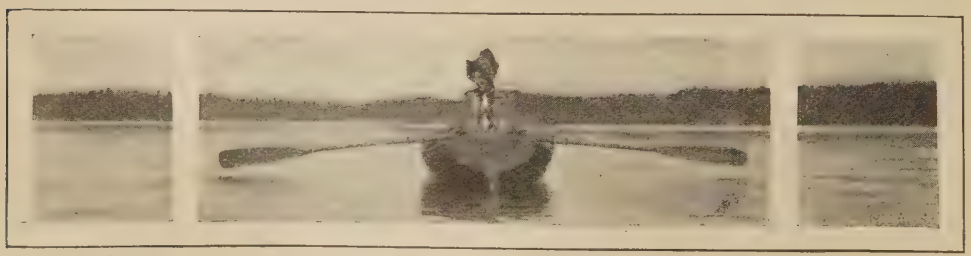
"You have now the power to settle this question by wise legislation, but, if you cannot be aroused to its serious consideration, like every other step in progress, it will be settled by violence. The wild enthusiasm of woman can be used for evil as well as good. Today you have the power to direct and guide it into channels of true patriotism, but in the future, with all the elements of discontent now gathering from foreign countries, you will have the scenes of the French Commune repeated in our land."

The beginning of the fulfilment of this prophecy is seen in the open-air meetings now taking place in Madison Square. The forum is changed from legislative halls, where two generations of women have made their pleadings to selected representatives of one-half the people, to this great public thorofare, where delicate women face the rigors of the weather to plead their case before a promiscuous crowd of loafers, aliens and the former occupants of workhouses and prison cells. To this action do one portion of the women feel that they have been driven. And now they promise that in the near future vast processions of the women of New York shall parade its streets to emphasize in this public and unpleasant way their demand for a sacred right which has been given without the asking to all the hundreds of thousands of men who will line the gutters and jeer them as they pass.

It is for men to decide how long this contest shall be kept up and what extremes it shall eventually reach, for it will never cease until its object is attained, and no one can foretell what form it will assume when it is reinforced by women of less self-restraint and stronger personal grievances than those who have directed it in the past. It is for men to say whether the antagonism of women, which now is plainly on the increase, shall grow stronger or diminish and die out because the cause for it has been removed. Women of the future will be satisfied with nothing less than exact justice.

When Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes said a short time ago, "Much as I love the Stars and Stripes I love the red flag better," there was a loud outcry from the newspapers. In editorials and letters from the people it was iterated and reiterated that the flag of the United States guarantees the fullest liberty and opportunity for every citizen, and for this reason it deserves the strongest loyalty from all. It does not guarantee these rights to the women over whom it floats, but it flaunts its Stars and Stripes around the whole world as the symbol of a country whose written Constitution denies absolutely to one-half its citizens a voice or a vote in their own government.

New York City.



The Selection of Rhodes Scholars

BY A COMMITTEEMAN

THE time is at hand for the assignment of the Rhodes Scholarships for 1908. As is well known, these assignments are made by local committees of school men in the several States under the provisions of Mr. Rhodes's will interpreted and supplemented by instructions from the trustees of the will. These instructions are embodied in a memorandum drawn up by the trustees and put into the hands of the several local committees for their guidance and direction in the selection of the scholars. Among other provisions the memorandum contains the following:

"Candidates may elect whether they will apply for the scholarship of the State or Territory in which they have acquired any large part of their educational qualification, or for that of the State or Territory in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home or residence. They may pass the qualifying examination at any center, but they must be prepared to present themselves before election to the committee in the State or Territory they select."

This is an official and authoritative provision established by the trustees, and is, therefore, not within the discretion of the local committee to observe or to neglect. Its meaning is perfectly plain; a student living in one State and educated in another may, in his discretion and entirely without prejudice to his interests, apply for the scholarship in either State. This admits of no dispute. For some years, however, I have had reason to believe that both the spirit and the letter of this provision, plain as it is, are ignored or evaded by some, at least, of the local committees, and that there is some tendency arbitrarily to restrict the scholarship for a given State to a student *educated within that State,* thus using the scholarship as a means to foster local educational interests.

To ascertain how widely this condition prevailed, I addressed a letter to several chairmen of local committees in different States requesting information on the following points:

1. As to the constitution of their committee; and, in detail, as to the following matters:

2. Have you a system of rotation by which the scholarship goes first to one institution and then to another from year to year?

If you have such a system, what provision do you make for a successful examinee who is not educated in any of your colleges?

3. Do you, in theory or in fact, permit the fact that the examinee has been educated in one of your own State schools to enter in any way or degree into your appointment?

4. How, without a personal knowledge, do you determine such questions as popularity, influence, ability for leadership?

Replies to these letters have brought out some interesting facts connected with the assignment of the scholarships in several of our States. In general the attitude of the local committees is one of full and frank adherence to the provisions set forth in the memorandum of the trustees, but a contrary attitude is sufficiently widespread to create surprise, if not alarm; and a belief that some committees are dealing lightly with the trust is confirmed by the correspondence that lies before me. Three letters will make this point clear.

The following letter from the president of a Northern university is worthy of quotation in its entirely, as showing how far it is possible for a committee to misinterpret the spirit and depart from the letter of explicit instructions provided for its guidance:

In reply to your questions about the Rhodes scholarships I will answer as follows:

1. The committee in our State is the president of the State University.

2. As there are only four institutions in the State, we agreed in advance that the oldest institution should have the right of first appointment, and the others in the order of their foundation. We have had candidates from the other colleges take the examination, even tho the college from which they came was not entitled to the appointment in the year in which the examination was taken. This has insured the probability of a candidate qualifying. In case the candidates from the institution which had the right of naming the scholar should not pass the examination, the State could be represented. It is the recommendation of the Rhodes Trustees that after this first round of appointments we open the examinations to any one in the State who wishes to compete.

3. I think my statement about numbers 1 and 2 will answer your question number 3, altho

if no candidate should be successful in the examination I suppose it would be the right of the institution whose turn it was to name a candidate to name such one as it deemed qualified.

4. The faculty of the institution from which the young man comes has, up to the present time, decided such questions as popularity, influence, ability of leadership, etc.

It seems quite idle to comment upon this communication. We would not paint the lily or the rose nor mar the sweet simplicity of this utterance.

The following from the president of a Southern university:

2. There has been a system of rotation in this State, but Dr. Parkin seems to think that it ought to be abandoned, and the committee is to consider that question.

3. I think it essential that a student who is sent from a State should have been educated in that State. I do not know what the other members of the committee would hold as to this. (This is supplemented in a postscript thus)—As I see it, this appointment should be used to benefit the State as well as the individual. The student should be a good representative of what we have and are.

In this same letter this president requested my opinion on the points involved. I replied as follows:

My own view is:

1. That the State committees are strictly and unqualifiedly limited by the terms of assignment set by the trustees of Mr. Rhodes's will and embodied in the memorandum delivered for our guidance.

2. This being true, I hold unqualifiedly that any system of rotation is contrary to the provisions of the trustees, and therefore radically wrong. I hold, furthermore, that the requirement that a student should be educated in the State from which he may receive a scholarship is a direct and immediate violation of the conditions specified by the trustees, which clearly and explicitly state that a man may apply from the State in which he is educated or the State in which he has his residence.

3. I do not believe that the scholarship committees have any right to use the scholarships for any purpose other than that specified in the will and determined by the rulings of the trustees.

To which he replied:

As you state in your letter, the trustees fix the regulations; and, as you intimate, Dr. Parkin looks after the enforcement. Any discussion by us is, therefore, out of order.

From a far Western State comes another letter full of surprises. In answer to my second question the president of the State University, who is also chairman of the committee, says:

Each college presents its candidate and the choice is made between them.

In answer to the question as to the chances of an examinee who is not educated in any of the State colleges he says:

Examinees are limited to the colleges.

And in answer to the third question he says:

Yes, limited to schools in the State.

These letters show plainly that in these States, and I might include others, the local scholarship committees are assigning the Rhodes scholarships on a basis not only contrary to the explicit provisions of the trustees of Mr. Rhodes's will, but contrary to the simple and fundamental ethics of the situation. They show that in these States, at least, a student who may have successfully passed his examinations and otherwise fully satisfied all the requirements of the will and the trustees thereof, has no earthly chance of receiving the appointment unless he has, in addition, satisfied certain wholly arbitrary and unwarranted requirements set up by the local committee of assignment. He may present himself in all good faith, only to find too late that his case has already been adversely decided and that he has been deprived of his opportunities and privileges without justification as without recourse. This condition is both absurd and vicious. Every candidate for a Rhodes scholarship should receive a square deal under the plain provisions set by the trustees of the will, and should not be deprived of his rights or prejudiced in his interests under any circumstances or for any cause whatsoever.

Literature

A Great Empire Builder

THE most remarkable characteristic of Lord Cromer's *Modern Egypt** is the many-sidedness of its appeal to readers. There is an element of romance in the story of the regeneration of that land of ancient civilization which gives the volumes a place beside the older stories of discovery, conquest and achievement. The reader of modern history finds in them valuable additions to his store of knowledge concerning the last quarter of a century of European diplomacy and politics. The student of political science finds a vast amount of wisdom and experience in the solution of insoluble problems and the success of impossible policies. The ethnological student finds new material in regard to the character and development of the races in that most cosmopolitan country on earth. To most Englishmen the greatest appeal of the

LORD CROMER.
Author of "Modern Egypt."

*MODERN EGYPT. *By the Earl of Cromer.* Two volumes, pp. xviii, 594; xiv, 600. New York: The Macmillan Company.

book is in the detailed story of General Gordon and his ill-fated mission to Khartum. The two volumes have also a lesson for those who look to an international policing of the world and the establishment of something of the nature of an international parliament. But beyond all the interest of these several appeals, and of a wider and more enduring character than these, is the appeal of Lord Cromer's book to Christian readers as a comparative study of Christianity and Moslemism and as in itself an irrefutable proof of the superiority of Christianity as a social system in its straightforward story of sane, wholesome, devoted Christian effort on the part of men who gave themselves as wholeheartedly and devotedly to the service of their fellow men as any band of missionaries who ever ventured forth to preach the gospel.

While Earl Cromer writes—as he acted—as a Christian English gentleman, he gives full credit to Moslemism for all that there is in that religion of power to help humanity, and in his analysis of the inhabitants of Egypt he owns that the Christian Copts have in all the centuries since the Christian era made little more progress than the Moslems.

It is not difficult to discover what Earl Cromer considers the weakest point of Moslemism—the chief reason of the complete failure of Islam as a social system. The rigidity of a system in which religion and law are crystallized into one inseparable and immutable whole is a fatal drawback; but Lord Cromer gives the first place in his indictment to the treatment of women.

He writes:

"It may be asked whether any one can conceive the existence of true European civilization on the assumption that the position which women occupy in Europe is abstracted from the general plan. As well can a man blind from his birth be made to conceive the existence of color. Change the position of women and one of the main pillars not only of European civilization, but at all events of the moral code based on the Christian religion, if not of Christianity itself, falls to the ground. The position of women in Egypt and in Mohammedan countries generally is, therefore, a fatal obstacle to the attainment of that elevation of thought and character which should accompany the introduction of European civilization, if that civilization is to produce its full measure of beneficial effect."

Loyalty to his friends and colleagues, readiness to give all the credit that can possibly be given for good intentions and pure motives; readiness also to take upon himself his full share of blame for any mistakes in which he had a part; absolute freedom from jealousy and malice, characterize every line of Lord Cromer's history. But not less characteristic of the great Pro-Consul is his frank exposure of the mistakes that were made both in England and in Egypt in regard to the sending of General Gordon to Khartum, and the long-delayed relief expedition which had to be sent out in the hope of getting him away again. Much of the secret history of that disastrous episode has already been published in the biographies of Gladstone and Granville, and the Queen's Letters. But some essential links are supplied by Lord Cromer, who was in closer and more continuous touch with Gordon than were the English statesmen. The sole conclusion that can be drawn from the story—the conclusion that Lord Cromer emphasizes again and again in his criticism of the Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary—is that government by negation is impossible; that the men responsible for the conduct of affairs cannot fulfil their duty merely by acting the part of the candid critic and finding the objections that lie against all possible alternatives. The catastrophe at Khartum was due undoubtedly to the fact that Gladstone and Granville found it impossible to determine upon a policy and act upon it with vigor and determination. There was possibly no policy that would have been wholly good; but any policy, chosen haphazard and consistently carried out, would have been better than Gladstone's plan of closing his eyes to facts and allowing the country to drift. Lord Cromer writes: "Connected as I was by general political sympathy with a Liberal government and by ties of long-standing family friendship and relationship with some members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, I came to Egypt with a hearty desire to aid to the best of my ability in the successful execution of his Egyptian policy. I thought I understood that policy, and, if I understood it rightly, I felt sure that it met with my general concurrence. I soon found, however, that I was pursuing a phantom which constant-

ly eluded my grasp, and that even when I understood something of the general principles that were guiding the action of the Government, the vacillation shown in the execution of the detail was simply heart-breaking. I could not blind myself to facts to please Mr. Gladstone, and directly I stated the facts and pointed out the inevitable conclusions to be drawn from them, I found that, however clear they might be, they were ignored. . . . Mr. Gladstone ignored all unpleasant facts."

Three of the men who have helped to recreate Egypt have now written the story of its regeneration. Lord Milner came first with his "England in Egypt," which gives chief place to the renewal of material prosperity thru irrigation, sanitation and the abolition of class privileges. Then came Sir Auckland Colvin's "Egypt," which gave the first place to finance and the gradual emergence of the country from bankruptcy. Lord Cromer's volumes complete and supplement these earlier works. In them the story is treated on broader lines and in more authoritative fashion. Lord Milner and Sir Auckland Colvin each spent a few years of a full and distinguished career in the land of the Sphinx, but Lord Cromer has given twenty-eight of the best years of his life to the redemption of the Egyptian from starvation and barbarism and to the building up for him of a stable, just and beneficent government.

Since the days of Cæsar, Lord Cromer is the first great ruler who has written his own story in such vigorous, clear and noble language.

The Struggle in the Far East

It is evident that the peace of Portsmouth did not eliminate Manchuria and Korea from the field of international strife. It only substituted commercial rivalry for the arbitrament of arms, and according to Mr. Weale the latter is only postponed, not obviated. In *The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia*[1] he reiterates the warning of his preceding book, "The Truce in the Far East," that Japan is not to be trusted, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was a great mistake, and that British and American trade in the Far East is being destroyed. He believes that Roosevelt's intervention

"saved Japan from an impossible position—a position from which there might have been no escape whatsoever except in military disaster and in national and financial ruin."

From a study of the battlefield, where all the available forces of Russia and Japan were drawn up, with their outposts only 500 paces apart, ready for the great battle that never was fought, he comes to the conclusion that the Russian position was impregnable and that it was thru the weakness of Witte that Japan was able to get the boundary line established 106 miles north of her farthest line. He finds that southern Manchuria is, like Korea, treated as a conquered country by the Japanese, who disregard the rights of natives, violate concessions, counterfeit trademarks and restrict foreign commerce in a high-handed fashion. Apart from his political argument the book is of value for the large amount of information it gives of the present condition and future prospects of Eastern Siberia and Manchuria and the financial and commercial statistics of Japan and China.

Quite the opposite, and, as we believe, a juster, view of the effect of Japanese domination on the continent is given by Professor Ladd in the account of his visit to Korea as the guest of Marquis Ito.[2] It is indeed seldom that an individual, outside of official and missionary circles, and fitted to study international affairs as well as race psychology, has the opportunity to do what Professor Ladd has done in the interests of international good will and in the right understanding of the work of missionaries. Here we get invaluable knowledge of Japan's greatest statesman; his love of peace and hatred of war; his love of righteousness and hatred of injustice; his patience with the most incapable and exasperating of living rulers; his optimism in the possibility of reforming a nation that has fallen to the very lowest limits of national life. No living statesman has a more hopeless task than that of saving Korea. And Professor Ladd gives us a picture

[1] The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia. *By B. L. Putnam Weale.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

[2] In Korea with Marquis Ito. *By G. Trumbull Ladd.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

of the conditions in which the Resident General, Prince Ito, is bravely and hopefully and sympathetically attempting the work of saving morally, as well as politically, the ignorant and degraded millions of Korea. If he succeeds he will be the savior of the nation and will deserve to rank as one of the greatest moral forces in the East.

It has long been evident to the careful observer that the splendid successes of the missionaries in Korea afford a possible opportunity for the breaking out of fearful evils on a gigantic scale. Suppose those tens of thousands of easily excited and morally weak Korean Christians should be tempted to combine and raise the perilous cry of "Korea for the Koreans." Foreign missionaries would be utterly helpless to prevent the worst forms of anarchy. Christianity would be discredited not only in Korea, but markedly thruout the entire East. "If the number of recent converts in Korea furnishes just cause for hope and rejoicing, the character of these converts and of their environment gives also cause for foreboding." It is this possible peril that makes us thankful that, not the absolutely incompetent and corrupt ex-Emperor, but the resourceful and patient Prince Ito is there, making with his firm hand of reform an environment in which Christian missions may have solid success. Because Professor Ladd clearly shows the vital relation of mission work to its environment (and he is the only writer so far as we know who has done this needed work with such ability), he has done a most valuable and timely service to the growing science of missions. This well written book of 477 pages, if condensed into one sentence, would be, in the author's own words:

"In fine, the Japanese protectorate under the present Resident General, and the foreign Christian missionaries, with their native converts, command the two sources of power and influence which must unitedly work for the uplift of the Korean nation."

B. L. PUTNAM WEALE.
Author of "The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia."

The story of the replacement of Russia by Japan is told in two large volumes by Mr. McCormick,[3] who was the Associated Press representative with the Russian army from Port Arthur to Mukden. His account of the unpreparedness and confusion of the first days at Port Arthur is confirmed by the exposures of the Stoessel court-martial. Mr. Weale's surmises as to the probable outcome of battle for which both armies were waiting when peace was declared are flatly contradicted by Mr. McCormick's observations in the Russian lines. He says the Russian soldiers regarded the terms of the Portsmouth treaty as their greatest victory over the Japanese, for they had lost confidence in their officers and in themselves. Drunkenness, gambling and licentiousness were their chief interests and occupation even on the battlefield. Insubordination, disloyalty and contention were general, and both men and officers surrendered voluntarily by thousands to secure the shelter and comforts of Japanese prisons. Mr. McCormick is as enthusiastic as Professor Ladd in his

[3] THE TRAGEDY OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA. *By Frederick McCormick.* New York: The Outing Publishing Company. $6.00.

praise of Marquis Ito's administration of Korea.

The Mother of California. By Arthur Walbridge North. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2.00.

The voyage of the fleet is having one good result at least; it is teaching us all geography from the kindergartner up. We now take a personal interest in Magdalena Bay, and realize for the first time how unfortunate it is that one of the best of the few harbors on the Pacific Coast should not be in our possession. Mr. North himself cannot explain exactly why we lost Lower California and were even cut off from the Gulf by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1847 the American flag was raised over La Paz, the capital, by army and navy officers, and a proclamation issued that our occupation was permanent. President Polk was emphatic in his declaration that Upper and Lower California should "under no circumstances be restored to Mexico," and that the right of passage across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec must be retained. If he had had his way our fleet would now be engaged in target practice on our own territory, we should be getting the revenues of the Tehuantepec railroad, instead of paying out for the Panama Canal, and we should be able to use the waters of the Colorado River as we please for irrigation. Can there be any truth in the tale told by old Mexicans that the heads of our commissioners were so fuddled with mescal that they could not tell latitude from longitude? Mr. North believes that it is not too late to recover the lost ground; that Mexico might be induced to sell the territory that is an expense to her, but would be valuable to us. Only 29,500 people scattered over 38,000,000 acres of land! The only things lacking, it seems, are water and good society. Mr. North's style is suited to his subject matter, mostly arid, but blossoming at times into semi-tropical rhetoric. But the book is timely and useful, for it gives the history of Lower California from the time of Cortez to the present and a description of its resources and characteristics based on personal observation.

MAGDALENA BAY, WHERE OUR FLEET IS NOW STATIONED.
From North's "The Mother of California."

Children's Books and Reading. By Montrose J. Moses. New York: Mitchel Kennerly. $1.50.

"A genuine child's book is as little like a book for grown people cut down as the child himself is like a little old man," and so we must have "children's books" suited to their capacity and awakening their interest. Some critics have so revolted from the style of "juvenile classic" cut down, "Froissart cut into spoon-meat," that they advocate the plan of giving the children adult literature without change, expurgation or expunction. Others believe in the "child's own book," with all its jingles and rimes and absurd cartoons and crude wood-cuts. Mr. Moses,

in his new book *Children's Books and Reading*, takes the wise middle-ground and advocates the best, and only the best of both. Children have appropriated five of the world's classics not originally written for them: "The Arabian Nights," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Baron Munchausen." All myth and folklore has become theirs by right of their avid imaginations. Ruskin advises turning a young girl loose in a library and letting her browse there at her own sweet will. Mr. Moses's advice is much the same—but he would have the library well selected, and he gives good advice as to the choice of books written distinctively for children. He devotes several chapters to the history of juvenile literature from the "Babees' Book," published in 1475, to the latest illustrated edition of "Peter Pan." The work is a guide as well as a treatise, and essentially helpful and practical, containing, as it does, over sixty pages of book lists, approved by experts who are lovers of children as well as bibliophiles, in the better sense of "book lovers." In THE INDEPENDENT's Book Numbers Mr. Moses publishes a survey of the juvenile literature of each year, and those of our readers who have found these lists useful will be glad to know of this volume covering the whole field. It is especially valuable to librarians, with whose needs the author is familiar, for he is in demand as a lecturer on this subject before library schools and conventions.

The History of Music. A Handbook and Guide for Students. By Waldo Selden Pratt. New York: G. Schirmer. $3.00.

The History of Music to the Death of Schubert. By John K. Paine. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.75.

Professor Pratt's "handbook" of musical history is the outgrowth of a fragmentary syllabus used in his classes, and he is careful to explain that it is meant to be distinctly a book of reference for students rather than a literary or critical survey of a few salient aspects of the subject, or a specialist's report of original research. Yet, by the painstaking care with which he has selected his material, and the clear, succinct, straightforward method of its presentation, without waste of words, his book is an important contribution to the literature of music, and it makes interesting reading for layman and musical student alike. Finding the obvious utilities of music-history in a general broadening of thought about musical art, in disclosing dominant lines of progress and effort, in exhibiting the personality and genius of creative artists and leaders, in providing rational grounds for appreciation, criticism and practical procedure, and in showing how musical life has been interlocked with literature and the other fine arts and with the advance of social life in general, the author approaches his task in the right spirit, taking up the history of music as one department of the general history of human culture, more particularly of the history of the fine arts as special embodiments and instruments of that culture. With large knowledge and scholarly grasp he gleans from this extensive field the more important of ascertainable facts regarding musical efforts, ranging from the childish attempts of the savage to the monumental achievements of the greatest civilized artists, and presents those facts as correlated features of a development that has been governed by large principles or tendencies. In its field and for its purpose we know of no other work in English that is comparable in value to Professor Pratt's book. A good set of indexes adds materially to the working value of the volume. Dr. Paine's *History* is a text-book for college use rather than a reference work, and a text-book of such high excellence, as far as it goes, so thoroly sane, careful and judicious in spirit, as to cause keen regret that the late professor of music in Harvard University did not live to complete the work of revising his lectures for publication. Tho it ends abruptly with the death of Schubert, the book is worthy of a place in every music library.

The Mother of the Man. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Since Mr. Barrie's tender memoir of his mother we have had no figure to place beside "Margaret Ogilvie" until this latest romance of Eden Phillpotts, *The Mother of the Man*, gives us in Avisa Pomeroy the most human, the most appealing, the wisest and the most lovable of mothers in recent fiction. We can easily fancy the Scotch mother and

the Dartmoor mother having a cosy "tell" together on the eternal subject of the "man" who is also a son. It is a theme of which the right sort of mother never wearies. Not only Avisa, but the other characters, are strongly individualized. Jill Bolt, self-indulgent, evil and coarse, is as well drawn and as much of an artistic triumph in her way as the better woman is in her nobler way. Samuel Bolt is a delight, and so are several of the minor characters. We confess to little sympathy with the sulky hero, Ives Pomeroy, but his mother understood him and believed in the finer possibilities of his unformed nature, with the divine faith of mothers, until we at last begin to see her son thru her partial eyes and to discern an inchoate nobility in his rough strength. As always in Phillpotts's novels, the landscapes are limned with loving artistry and the rustics of Dartmoor are delightful to know and hear. Their sober wisdom racily smacks of the soil and is endlessly entertaining. Eden Phillpotts has written his strongest book, so far, in *The Mother of the Man,* with a ripeness and restrained power rarely excelled.

Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden. By his son, Francis Fessenden. Two vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.00.

A good life of a strong, unimaginative men, who early in youth took to the ladder leading toward fame, climbed high at the bar, and in State and national political affairs, and saw as far along the national horizon as is given to the essentially legal mind to see. Born in Maine, under distinctly Puritan conditions, he was blessed with a father who loved mankind, and perhaps had too much confidence in them. On one occasion, at any rate, having as leader of the bar in his native State successfully defended a man charged with counterfeiting, he told his client that the fee was thirty dollars, and the client promptly paid him in counterfeit money. Under such a father, who, as might be supposed, was one of the earliest and purest-blooded abolitionists, the son received a training which ripened him for college at the early age of eleven. A year later he entered Bowdoin, and was graduated before he was seventeen. He took seriously to the study and practice of the law, and, in the actual number of law cases handled by him, was, at thirty-one, a step higher on the ladder than his father. In politics, meanwhile, he was slowly approaching the old gentleman's standard, but never quite put his foot on the abolitionist's landing. It was mainly along the line of the law that he rose, and with perhaps more pure intellect to his credit than was possessed by any but a few lawyers. At forty-seven he was in the United States Senate, put there by a coalition of Whigs, whom he loved, and Anti-Slavery Democrats, on whose platform he had one foot. On the morning after the election the Democratic journals put on mourning, and well they might, for this combination platform eventually supported the Republican party. In a very short time he was at the head of the Senate Committee of Finance; then for a time Secretary of the Treasury, ending his days, however, as a Senator, being one of the seven who refused to find either constitutional or political grounds for the conviction of Andrew Johnson, tho all other Senators of the Republican majority found both sorts, while every man of the Democratic minority found neither. Thus he stood exactly where the purely intellectual legal mind naturally placed him, untrammeled by that emotional and imaginative faculty which advanced Lincoln some steps higher on the ladder of fame. He was slow in finding out that Lincoln, with constitutional law in his head and humanity in his heart, was by virtue of both possessions a natural leader of men. The difference between the two men is now well established in history and thereby is illustrated the effective force of a constructive imagination tempered by the judicial faculty.

Launcelot and Guenevere: A Poem in Dramas. By Richard Hovey. I. The Quest of Merlin: A Masque. II. The Marriage of Guenevere: A Tragedy. III. The Birth of Galahad: A Romantic Drama. IV. Taliesen: A Masque. V. The Holy Grail and Other Fragments. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 each.

The publication of all that remains of the late Richard Hovey's projected Arthurian cycle is likely to interest friends of poetry as well as admirers of the poet. Even in its melancholy incompletion the

plan appears a stupendous one. It comprises three parts, each composed of a masque, a tragedy, and a play, of which only four pieces were ever finished. In addition to these Mr. Hovey has collected a volume of fragments, which were to have found their places in the succeeding numbers of the series, and has supplied a commentary and an outline of the entire design. No one can read these isolated dramas or even these disconnected passages without being impressed by the writer's poetic faculty and promise. They reveal a scope and power of which his earlier subjects afforded only a hint. But at the same time it is equally impossible to study the conception of the work as a whole without grave misgivings. If nothing else, it is altogether too complicated. Not only is the machinery exceedingly intricate, with its multiplication of members and functions, "philosophic, æsthetic and ethical"; but the poet, too, seems to have in mind a social philosophy even more involved, which he intended to apply to the puzzling problems of marriage in its double relation to the individual and society. Whether for this reason or not, the dramatic interest even of the completed plays is not very great. Indeed, it is questionable whether the character of the Arthurian legend is in itself essentially dramatic. But at all events, it is as difficult not to feel that in this instance the poet was on a false scent as to suppress the regret that he should never have had the opportunity to ripen the gifts of which these volumes, defective as they are, still furnish indisputable evidence.

The Literature of Roguery. By F. W. Chandler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $3.00 net.

Professor Chandler's *Literature of Roguery* is pretty good bibliography. To call it anything else would be misnomer. As a *catalogue raisonné*, as an annotated inventory of all such English writings, literary and non-literary, ancient and modern—pamphlets, tracts, jest-books, prison reports, plays, novels, essays in sociology and economics—as deal with the subject of rascality, it has not its like. Enough if a book contains a rogue among its characters, it is admitted to Professor Chandler's gallery, dated, analyzed and docketed. But to the title of literary history as written nowadays his volumes have no just claim, not so much because they do not restrict themselves exclusively to literature—that is a small matter—but because they do not satisfactorily account for the phenomena. Figuring in a series which pretends to deal with the "Types of English Literature," they fail to institute or discriminate a distinct type; rather, they tend to confuse a number of types by a system of classification based on an inessential characteristic, the mere presence of a rascal, which is common to literature almost universally. Nor on the other hand does Professor Chandler succeed in tracing a consistent evolution from the earlier members of his catalog to the later, or even in explaining how the one might have influenced the other. On the whole, then, his book must be considered mainly as a collection of materials never before gathered into one place, and, as such, a useful, indeed, an indispensable, preliminary to further work in this field.

Mexico and Her People of Today. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pp. vii, 407. $3.00

Mr. Winter has done very well in the attempt to combine a tourists' book of description, a history of Mexico and its people, and a compendium of information upon the material resources of the country and their development to date. The book is weakest in its historical portions. For prehistoric Mexico and Spanish conquest, Mr. Winter, despite his remark that Prescott's writings will not stand in the light of more recent investigation, has yet followed Prescott considerably. His reading of nineteenth century history in Mexico has not been sufficient to give him more than a confused equipment of dates, facts and events, without a clear comprehension of underlying issues, especially the religio-ecclesiastical question. The sections dealing with mines and mining were apparently gleaned from carelessly prepared articles in periodicals, and are not up to the general average of accuracy of the book. The traveler and reader of "boom" literature on Mexico, not the foreign resident grounded in experience, speaks in this sentence (p. 190): "Today I do not be-

lieve that any country is more free from graft in high places than our Southern neighbors." It is in the chapters on social customs and conditions, as a tolerant and observant tourist, that Mr. Winter excels. The following remark may be commended to all travelers and writers on Mexico or Spanish America in general:

P. 203.—It is a question whether the Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton can give these people more than mere mechanical contrivances. Home does not necessarily consist in an open fire, drawn curtains and frequent visits of curious neighbors. Here homes are found where privacy is respected, family affection is strong, and there is respect for elders, love for parents, and kindly relations between masters and servants. Such a country is not uncivilized and barbarous.

North Italian Painters of the Renaissance. By Bernhard Berenson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Mr. Berenson's new book is in itself a notable contribution to the literature of art, but it is even more noteworthy as the concluding result of nearly twenty years of work—a labor of love among the pictorial treasures which Italy has bequeathed to the world—and as the completing volume of a series of four dealing in sane and sound and courageous fashion with the whole field of Renaissance painting in Italy. Some sixteen years ago the first of the series, devoted to the Venetians, showed that the young American student who had gone to Italy fresh from Harvard could use the critical method of Signor Morelli to good purpose, and yet had eyes and a mind of his own—and knew how to employ them. Followed in turn illuminating essays on the work of the Florentine and the Central Italian Renaissance painters, and now the tale is told with the inclusion of the North Italians. In these four volumes, besides cataloging and indexing both by artists and places the pictures of the principal Italian painters, Mr. Berenson has worked out, in a delightful style and a temper no less happy, his own critical creed; has given us perhaps the best appraisement that has appeared in English of Renaissance painting, the most equable and equitable appreciation of the whole output of the great Italian schools; has provided the best of antidotes for Ruskin's intoxicating rhapsodies; and has brought to his readers a new realization of what modern art owes to Italy.

The Dance of Love. By Dion Clayton Calthrop. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The Dance of Love is another "Quest of the Golden Girl," only in this case the search lasts thru years and draws the hero, Pipin, into many strange adventures in Middle Age France and England.

"Date: The dawn of intellect, of long brocaded gowns, short coats, parti-colored hose, long hair, wide sleeves, blunt shoes; of full dresses, elaborate coiffure; of brilliant women." That it was during the "dawn of intellect" does not seem to have helped the hero much in his long quest for the "girl with the key to his life hung on a chain around her neck." For he is, as men often are, blind to the fairest because she happens to be the nearest maiden, and wanders far afield looking for some other, more interesting because a stranger. The table of contents reads like a list of favorite girls' names. The first chapter is entitled "Alice," the second "Yolande," and so on down the page until we have the names of a dozen women, all of whom prove interesting if not always edifying companions. John Bonamico, a vagrant philosopher whom Pipin meets by the way, is a delightful rogue, who rescues the knight-errant from several very tight places, for among the women he meets there is a dove, a "dove-snake," and a snake simply. The last named lady nearly ends the quest and Pipin with it, but that would have spoiled the pretty story.

The Maid of Honor. By Richard S. Holmes. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

The Maid of Honor is not a historical romance of courts and queens, as the name would seem to prefigure, but a story of love and religion such as only clergymen write, beginning with a wedding at which the heroine is maid of honor and the preacher hero the best man, and ending with another wedding thirty-five years later. The love story is negligible, but the sketch of the Presbyterian elder, who is an incomparable fly-fisher, a lawyer, a theologian and a "vera releegious" man, bears internal evidence of having been drawn from life.

The First Secretary. By Demetra and Kenneth Brown. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

A novelist who chooses Constantinople for his field risks comparison with Pierre Loti, whose "Disenchanted" last year told of the dear little shadowy gray ladies who dwell in the memory like a mournful strain of music. *The First Secretary* is also a story of Turkish women, but there the resemblance ends. In some mysterious way Loti gets the hot, blue haze and the black cypresses of Turkey into his pages, and his people have an Orientalism of the heart deeper than that of costume or of speech. This is missing in the lively story of the American secretary and his various adventures toward securing the loveliest of Turkish girls for his wife. We get a most decided impression that courtship in Turkey is difficult, and elopement is well-nigh impossible, but when did an energetic young American enthusiastically in love acknowledge an impossibility?

The Boys of the Old Glee Club. By James Whitcomb Riley. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Should not this be noted as the first attempt to bring the phonograph into the range of poetry? But, then, Riley can do things that nobody else dares attempt:

> "*You* folks rickollect, I know—
> 'Tain't so *very* long ago—
> Th' Old Glee Club—was got up here
> 'Bout the first time Grant tuk the cheer
> Fer President four year—and then
> Riz—and tuk the thing again."

The illustrations by Will Vawter really "belong"; they tell the story parallel to the poem.

Proportional Representation. By John R. Commons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Foreign observers sometimes express amused surprise at the frequency with which Americans tinker at their electoral machinery. Good men, they tell us, will make a bad system work well, while bad men will bungle the best system. But, taking conditions as they find them, one dominant condition being the inertia of the voters, American reformers find it necessary to be tireless in their efforts to adjust the party machinery so as to make the will of the people easily effective. Professor Commons, with his usual painstaking accuracy and scientific thoroness, presents the case for one mechanical improvement which is not yet widely discussed. Proportional representation is theoretically impregnable. If only reason ruled, proportional representation would be adopted in short order. Oregon's House of Representatives is now composed of fifty-nine Republicans and one Democrat; but if every organized political party was represented in proportion to the number of its voters at the last election, there would be about thirty-three Republican, twenty Democrat, four Socialist and three Prohibition members. But unluckily, laziness and inertia rule. Reason runs a bad third. Voters find the system for making representation proportional too mathematical to excite their enthusiasm. So long as the candidate with most votes in his own district gets the place, the average man is satisfied. He does not care greatly that the sum of the minority parties left unrepresented is considerable. Next time, perhaps, they will get the advantage of the unfairness, and that pleases his ineradicable instinct for gambling. Professor Commons devotes some of the chapters added in this, the new edition of a book first published in 1896, to the Initiative and Referendum. Confidence in the integrity and ability of legislators has been worn to a shadow. But the people still trust themselves. Therefore the demand is gathering volume that 5 per cent. of the voters or thereabouts may, by petition, compel the submission to the whole electorate of any measure past by the Legislature before the measure becomes law, and also the consideration by the Legislature of any measure proposed by the petitioners and the submission of the measure to the voters if rejected by the Legislature. The optional Referendum and Initiative have been adopted in South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Oregon. The compulsory Referendum is exercised in many States with respect to State Constitutions and constitutional amendments; local option on liquor selling; municipal and town vote on borrowing money, purchasing or erecting water works, gas or electric light plants, or constructing large public improvements. This reform is gaining favor rapidly.

The Animal Mind. By Margaret Floy Washburn, Ph. D. Professor of Psychology in Vassar College. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.60.

A book seldom appears at such an opportune time as has Professor Washburn's book just published, for there is much discussion in current periodicals of the subject of the reasoning powers of animals. Most of the articles on the subject show a great ignorance not only of the subject but of the proper method of attacking the problem. To mention only one point: the average writer makes no distinction between *mind* and *reason,* and thinks that if an animal possesses mind it must also have the power of reason. The author begins with a chapter on the difficulties and methods of animal psychology. The fundamental difficulty comes from the fact that the mind of each being "forms a region inaccessible to all save its possessor." We can never know any mind but our own. This is a difficulty in human psychology, and, of course, a still greater difficulty in animal psychology, for the animal has no language in which to give us an account of its experience. All our knowledge of the animal mind must be inference from its behavior. And it is in making this inference that even the trained psychologist makes his greatest mistakes. The first method employed in the study of the animal mind was the "anecdotal" method. It was entirely unreliable, for it gave us only sentimental accounts of the doings of favorite pets, or reports of the actions of wild animals—stories in which fact, fable and inference are found hopelessly confused. A better method is that of experiment, in which an animal's actions are subjected to definite conditions and control, and the type of consciousness possessed by the animal is inferred from its behavior. This method becomes the ideal one when applied to the study of an animal which has been known and observed from its birth. In the second chapter the author discusses the two criteria of mind—the behavior of the animal and its nervous structure and the evidence relating to the mind of the simplest animals, the amebæ. Then follows a description of the mental life of animals up to the vertebrates. The book closes with a bibliography of 476 titles.

The Enlightenment of Olivia. By L. B. Walford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The title of this book refers to the repentance and general excellence of a young married woman when she is awakened to a realization of the admirable qualities of her prosaic husband. Unfortunately, this happy experience is delayed until after she has fallen in love with a Kongaro scientist during the former's absence on his annual vacation. It is a great pity that writers of fiction refuse to distinguish between married women and single ones when it comes to signing up a plot. Then such "enlightenments" would not occur so often in books on life. And such books are not moral because they end morally. The damage is in the proposition involved and dramatized. They gradually change the moral consciousness of those who read them to a merely natural unmoral consciousness. However, this said, the book deserves attention for the skill with which the author portrays the "great scientific man," who is as devoid of delicacy as a person of the very lowest grade in sensibility, an interpretation singularly justified by innumerable instances in real life.

Literary Notes

....One of the best examples of modern book-making is the *Stratford Town Shakespeare,* in ten volumes, which also has a sentimental interest because the work on it was entirely done in the poet's birthplace. It is sold in this country by Duffield & Co., New York, at $50.

....Translating works on chemistry into German is certainly like carrying coals to Newcastle, so we can appreciate the unusual compliment to American scholarship when we find the text-book of organic chemistry written by Prof. W. A. Noyes of the University of Illinois, and published by Henry Holt & Co., appearing in Leipzig under the title of *Kurzes Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie,* with a commendatory preface by Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald.

....We have received many inquiries from our subscribers in regard to Horace Fletcher's writings mentioned by Frances Maude Bjorkman in an article published in THE INDEPENDENT for March 19th. His best known and most important book is *The A B-Z of Our Own Nutrition* (Stokes), which contains some startling contradictions of usually accepted theories. We will be glad to order a copy for any of our subscribers on receipt of $1.12.

....A thoughtful and stimulating little vol-

ume is Miss Johanna Pirscher's *Growth Without End,* a recent issue of the "What is Worth While Series" of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Miss Pirscher believes that "the broad and active idealism radiating from American centres of thought" is the "greatest leavening power in modern civilization," and that its interpretation to many minds will resolve much modern doubt. Other recent issues of the same interesting series are *The Battle of Life* and *The Good Old Way.* by Dr. Van Dyke; *The Spiritual Care of a Child,* by Anna Robertson Brown Lindsay; *The Heart of Good Health,* by Annie Panson Call, and *Glimpses of the Heavenly Life,* by Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller (30 cents each).

....The long struggle over the use of the word "Webster" as the title of a dictionary has been settled by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of Ogilvie vs. Merriam. The court decides that the name "Webster," being no longer protected by copyright, can be used by any publisher, but it finds that George W. Ogilvie, in the style and title of his dictionary and wording of his advertising, had imitated the Webster's Dictionary published by the G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, and that such an attempt to deceive the public was an unfair form of competition. The Merriam Company has won another point in the contest by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Ogilvie had no right to reproduce the British edition of the school Webster, even from an imported copy from which the notice of the American copyright was omitted.

....The recent *Commentary on Matthew,* by the Rev. Willoughby C. Allen, of Exeter College, Oxford, which is one of the best of the International Critical Commentaries thus far issued, and certainly the best commentary on the first Gospel in English, contains a very enlightening study of the documentary sources by means of which the Book of Matthew was composed. The priority of Mark is established beyond a doubt, and the development of the tradition between the first and second evangelists is made very clear. Mr. Allen pronounces in favor of the credibility of the Matthæan narrative of the birth of Jesus. He does not seem altogether convinced that Matthew and Luke both used a common source besides Mark, but he admits that both employed documents which at least agreed closely, and that there is evidence also of Logia, peculiar to Matthew. The commentary is published by Scribners.

Pebbles

IN THE VERNACULAR.

THE girl had been three weeks in the employ of an artistic family, but her time had been by no means wasted. Her mistress was giving her instructions as to the dinner.

"Don't forget the potatoes," enjoined the lady.

"No, ma'am," was the reply. "Will you have them in their jackets or in the nood?"—*Punch.*

LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL.

Maud, in stunning costume and carrying a cane, swung up the steps of the house where John lived. A maid opened the door.

"Step into the dining room, ma'am, John will be down directly," said the maid.

Maud waited. At last a step was heard on the stairs, and then a lovely vision stood framed in the doorway. It was John. His face was smooth shaven. His dark hair was combed from the left side and a small tuft stuck up coquettishly at the back. His blue eyes sparkled, rivaling the diamond which gleamed from the center of his necktie. His red lips, slightly parted, showed his white, straight teeth.

Maud's heart was thumping madly as she advanced to meet him. John, on the contrary, was perfectly calm.

They sat down. Maud could not keep her eyes from the vision of loveliness before her. Oh, if she could but win him for her own! How she would work and slave to make him happy! How sweet to think of going home to him after the day's toil!

They talked of many things, of Mozart's sonatas, of Beethoven's music, of philosophical subjects, of anything and everything but what was nearest their hearts.

But Maud was a determined woman. She had come to call that evening with her mind made up to ask John for his hand.

It came to John without warning except by that fine intuition by which a man knows when a woman loves him. Maud seized his hand and at the same time fell on her knees.

"John, I have loved you so long. Will you be my husband?" she said.

John cast down his eyes. But he did not withdraw his hand. Maud felt encouraged by this. She dared to hope that he loved her. For a moment silence reigned thru the half darkened room. Then John said:

"Oh, Maud, this is so sudden."

He had called her by her first name!

"Oh, be mine," cried Maud, gaining possession of his other hand. Still he did not withdraw his meat hooks.

Then over them flowed that deep, solemn quiet which comes only when two souls meet which have been attuned to harmony in the eternal workshops of love. That heavenly symphony which only two such souls can hear was wafted to them thru the room.

(Soft pedal.)

No word was needed to tell Maud that John had surrendered to her; that he had resigned his life happiness into her hands; that he trusted her implicity and that he returned her love entirely.

When she took a reluctant leave two hours later (or was it two centuries?) she had gained his consent and he had promised to name the day.

And Maud's heart was singing as she stopped at the corner drug store for a glass of chocolate ice cream soda. And while she drank it John sat in his boudoir gazing happily at a ring which sparkled on the third finger of his left hand. On his face was an expression of ineffable joy.—*The Ladies' Home Journal.*

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The President's Recommendations

SOME profess to see in the President's latest message a "surrender" to the forces which he has been opposing. We can find no evidence of it. Congress thus far has done little or nothing beyond consideration of the appropriation bills. There has been a great deal of talk, but most of it has been of a political character. Almost any paragraph in a supply bill has served as a text for campaign speeches. Mr. Roosevelt reminds the legislators of recommendations made repeatedly in previous messages. He asks that action be taken upon these recommendations, "one way or the other," and says there is "ample time."

There should be a model law for the prohibition or regulation of child labor in the District of Columbia. All laws for the government of the District are made by Congress, but among the statutes now existing there is none on this subject. Probably it is not feasible to regulate child labor in the States by Federal legislation, but a model law for the capital would tend to affect legislation elsewhere. There has been inexcusable delay in perfecting and passing an employers' liability bill on the lines suggested by the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The proposed modifications of court practice with respect to injunctions in labor disputes are reasonable and just. They are approved by the leading presidential candidates in both the great parties. But there has been no indication that Congress was inclined to take them up for consideration.

Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly urged that railroad companies should be empowered to make traffic agreements among themselves under the direction and with the approval of the Commission. In his messages and in the Commission's reports there are both testimony and argument in favor of granting such power by statute. If the Commission, however, is to pass upon the issuance of all new railway securities, it must first, we should say, make a physical valuation of the property. For the expense of such a valuation an appropriation of $3,000,000 is sought. The President does not speak of this. Congress is not inclined to grant the money, and probably still needs to be convinced that there ought to be such a valuation. Legislation for the establishment of postal savings banks could easily be prepared and brought to a vote, but we fear no action will be taken at this session. The President's recommendations as to the collection of material to be used in revising the tariff are by no means revolutionary. If the Ways and Means Committee desires to promote revision, it will naturally apply to Government agents and officers of the departments for information.

The most important parts of the message are those which relate to the Sherman Anti-Trust law. As he has said before, the President desires that this statute shall be so modified that it will not make unlawful all combinations and contracts in restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable, beneficial or harmful. As is well known, the courts have been bound by the sweeping prohibition of the law, a strict and searching

enforcement of which would profoundly disturb existing business relations which are not injurious to the public.

Shall the courts have power to decide whether a combination agreement is beneficial or harmful, whether the restraint is reasonable or unreasonable? Or shall the decision rest, at least so far as prosecution by the Government is concerned, with an executive officer? Mr. Foraker has introduced a very short bill which removes the main objection to the present law merely by the insertion of a single word. This bill provides that neither the Sherman act nor the Interstate Commerce law, nor any other existing law touching upon combinations shall be held to prohibit any contract, agreement or combination that is not in "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

By such legislation the courts would be empowered to decide, and would be freed from the rigid bonds of the Sherman act. Mr. Roosevelt—and the long bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn—would give the power, at least so far as legal proceedings against a combination by the Government are concerned, to an executive officer, the Commissioner of Corporations. In a complicated manner, he attempts to avoid the sweeping prohibition of the statute and at the same time to establish a Federal licensing system. We prefer the Foraker method of modifying the effect of the statute, but do not say that the licensing of interstate corporations should be disapproved. The proposed relation of licensing or registry to prosecution would place enormous power in the hands of an executive officer, and it is not clear that the method would always be just in its operation.

The concessions to labor which are involved in this project of legislation have been overestimated in public discussion. It is true that unions could not be prosecuted on the ground that they are unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, but prosecutions for conspiracy to boycott, as in the Danbury hatters' case, would not be barred, and the right of employers to discharge employees for any cause is expressly recognized.

Anarchists

THERE are anarchists of various sorts. There are those who are anarchists without knowing it, anarchists on occasion, like those that are troubling Governor Willson, of Kentucky, and those that seize prisoners from sheriffs and hang them. Doubtless they think themselves, as they are reported occasionally in the local papers to be, "our best citizens"; but anarchists they are, rebels against organized law and government.

But there is some hope for them that they may learn wisdom and be converted. There is little hope for the other sort, whose lawlessness is not an occasional outbreak, but is their avowed philosophical principle. They do not believe in law or anything it represents. They are its eternal foes. What hope is there of them?

Such were the men who, in this city, tried last Saturday to throw a bomb so as to kill some twenty policemen, but with fatal results only to themselves. For such the immediate duty of society, which must protect itself, is to suppress them, to crush them. Our laws properly deport them, if not citizens; and, if citizens, they must be watched and guarded against, as one would guard against the dangerously insane, even to the extent of restraint, when they threaten life. The President has done right in denying the use of the mails to an anarchist sheet in Paterson a few days ago.

This does not mean that society has no other duties to prevent the growth and spread of such noxious doctrines and dangerous teachings. This last outbreak attacking policemen was connected with a demonstration of unemployed workingmen called by Socialists. They wished to hold a meeting in a park and permission was refused. Many determined to meet nevertheless, in spite of the law. But of that crowd doubtless thousands were suffering from lack of work. Doubtless the crowd included many who had work, and many who are vicious or drunken, or do not wish to do any steady work. A time like this, when so many are unemployed, and naturally feel that society does not properly provide for them, is provocative or violence and edu-

cative of lawlessness and anarchy. Society must have some duties to perform in such conditions, so as to provide for those who, thru no fault of their own, are unable to provide for themselves.

We take this to be a truism when thus plainly enunciated. When thru sickness or death a man is unable to support himself and his family, and there is no one else to do it, society recognizes its duty. It provides hospitals and some form of poor relief. The essence of the condition is the inability of the wage earner to provide for his own, inability thru no fault of his own. But in such a case of business depression as we now see, when tens of thousands of willing workers are thrown out of work and nobody will pay for their work, the condition of inability is precisely the same, and the duty of society, which has itself created the conditions, is the same, to provide for those in need. This lack and suffering exists in cities, not in the country. It has to do with factories, not with farms. It is the business of wise city fathers or of State legislatures so to arrange public improvements, whether in the city or in the country, that they shall be able, in times of depression, to give work which will at least save workers from starvation. That will test the reality of the suffering, and those who can manage in other ways to live thru the period of idleness, and are too proud to take the lower wages and the hard work, will be eliminated from the problem.

Of course, there is a duty back of all this for statesmen, that of preventing the recurrence of these hard times. The financiers tell us that our financial system is accountable for the regular return of hard times. Congress is now struggling with the problem, and a more important one can hardly be before them. A merely temporary remedy is not sufficient. We need the most careful study for radical reform, something probably much beyond what the Aldrich bill supplies.

But hard times with lack of work is not the sole source of the anarchistic spirit. It is a philosophy of rebellion. It is not constructive, like particularism or socialism, but destructive, subversive of society, and so society is its foe, and must fight it the moment it rises above a verbal theory into practical application. Therefore law, therefore police. Every criminal act is essentially anarchistic, for it resists law; but anarchism makes resistance to law a philosophy and a virtue.

The Pressure of Population

At the exhibition of the congestion of urban population now being held in this city one of the most striking of the graphical illustrations is a large table map of Greater New York, in which the inhabitants are represented by fine shot. In the slums on the East Side these are piled up to the hight of several inches, representing as dense a population as exists anywhere on the globe, more than a thousand persons to the acre. Other sections contained only a few scattering shot, 100,000 acres within the city limits with an average population of less than four to the acre, while all around the city stretches the open country, looking comparatively depopulated.

In one important respect this exhibit is misleading. It looks like a relief map, and one gets the impression that the population would flow from the densely to the thinly settled regions, unless forcibly prevented, just as water seeks its level. The blocks, over fifty of them, in each of which three or four thousand persons are packed, are in this model represented by tall pasteboard pens to keep the shot from running off on the empty table round about.

But with real people the opposite is true. The pressure of population is not from the city but toward it. The lines of force run from the thinly to the densely peopled areas. The people themselves constitute the attractive force, so the larger the city the faster it tends to grow. At the present rate of increase New York may have a population of 7,000,000 by 1920. Consequently it is useless to attempt to relieve the congested district by rapid transit projects or by assisted emigration. New railroads and trolley lines simply bring more people into the city. Settling families from the city on farming colonies helps individuals to a better life, but does not drain the slums, for more come in to take their places. The only way to prevent overcrowding is by arbitrary laws such as the new tenement

house regulations in regard to the hight of buildings, area of the block covered, the number of windows and style of plumbing.

Congestion is a disease of the mind. People want to live close together. That does not necessarily mean that they prefer to sleep ten in a room, or that they like disease and dirt, or that they had rather live without sunshine and fresh air, but they are obviously more willing to get along with these inconveniences than to live in the country. They had rather be congested than lonely.

For, while the cities have been growing with unprecedented rapidity, the country round about them has in places actually lost in population. Whenever we go into the country we find old houses untenanted and dropping into decay, and school buildings once filled with children now containing a mere handful. There are some 50,000 unemployed men in New York City. There are some 2,000 abandoned farms in New York State.

The men who first settled on these farms had to walk or drive ox teams hundreds of miles. They had to fight Indians and wolves and bears. They had to clear the land of trees and pull the stumps. They had to pick up the stones and build their walls with them. Yet in spite of their privations and hardships they lived happy and healthy lives and founded churches, schools and colleges.

The early settlers in Kansas and Nebraska had to live in houses cut from the sod. There were no shade trees and no fruit. The drought and grasshoppers destroyed their crops year after year. They saw no one outside the family for weeks at a time. If they had anything more to eat than corn bread and potatoes and a bit of bacon they thought themselves lucky. Yet we do not pity these pioneers of the plains. We admire them.

Never in the history of the country was it so easy to get land to live on as it is today, notwithstanding that the public domain is practically pre-empted. A man can get to any part of the United States easier and cheaper and quicker now than the New Englanders could get to New York two hundred years ago, or the New Yorkers could get to Kansas fifty years ago. Nowhere does the man who wants to get a living from the soil have to submit to the dangers and difficulties of the pioneers of that region. If the people of the slums had the desire and were possessed of the same initiative and energy as our forefathers, they could obtain for themselves an independent foothold on the soil. There is plenty of land practically to be had for the asking, for rental on shares, even in our oldest States. In many parts of the South good arable farms cannot be rented for enough to pay the absurdly low taxes. In last week's INDEPENDENT Mr. Nelson told how he had been offering cleared and fenced farms, with house, horse and cow, free of charge for a year, and has had only two takers. And in South and Central America anybody who is willing to live on it can get what land he wants—land that is so fertile that it makes people lazy.

There is a growing demand that the Government provide work for the unemployed, at least in times of business depression. Even if it is conceded that it is the duty of the Government to give every man an opportunity to earn his living it does not imply that the applicant for such employment has the right to dictate the kind of work that shall be provided or where it shall be done. On the contrary, the Government would certainly have the right to send such labor where it is most needed, which is in the country, not in the city. Self-supporting labor colonies, largely agricultural, such as are successfully run in Europe, afford the needed relief to the unemployed with less disturbance to industrial conditions than public works in the city, which would simply increase the strength of the urban magnet.

Our Legations Abroad

SOMEBODY has blundered in letting it leak out to the public that the Emperor of Germany had exprest a certain dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Hill to take the place of Mr. Tower as Ambassador to Germany. There is no reason for believing that it was Emperor William who leaked; indeed, it is more likely to have been some one related to

the American Embassy. The indiscretion is a great annoyance to the Department of State at Washington, and equally to the German Government and the Kaiser. There may have been a misapprehension of what Emperor William said, and what he said may have been perfectly proper or may not; but it should have been kept from the public. We would not have this affair used to create any ill will toward him, for there is, thus far, no reason to blame him, and if he likes to speak or write letters, as in the late case of his letter to Lord Tweedmouth, the purpose is good, and his freedom of speech errs, if at all, on the side of frankness and good will. This leaking may possibly lose Mr. Hill a most desirable appointment, for it might not be pleasant for him to go to Berlin, even altho the Emperor now declares he would be a *persona grata.*

But the general impression is, that the Emperor William would have preferred an American Ambassador who, like Mr. Tower, would be able to entertain "brilliantly," or, at least, that Mr. Tower thought so. That puts a more serious phase on the matter. Because Congress allows but a moderate salary, it has come to be a custom to appoint to first class posts only millionaires like Charlemagne Tower and Whitelaw Reid, who can afford to spend four or five times their salary. This may shut out the best men from the best posts. There is no question that Mr. Hill is a very accomplished scholar, with much experience in diplomacy, just the sort of man who ought to represent the country, very likely a better man for the official duties than Mr. Tower; but he has not Mr. Tower's money. He could not rent so fine a house—the United States does not provide an Embassy building—and he could not afford such elaborate and costly functions. So he is not quite as acceptable a representative. Naturally the Kaiser and his *entourage* like shows and entertainments, but this is not what we send Ambassadors for.

And yet stinginess does not pay in the old-fashioned diplomacy. It was over the wine, when men and women grew confidential, that secrets were wormed out and plans and agreements were made. This has been the argument for the large salaries which the principal European governments pay to their Ambassadors. Because these Ambassadors make a social display it seems as if ours ought to hold their own with them. We feel humiliated if our great nation is represented with no more display and distinction than Persia or Paraguay. We must stand up even with the Frenchman or the Englishman. We cannot help feeling so, and in a measure this is right, and we are convinced that our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad should be much better housed and provided for at national expense.

But the reason of old style diplomacy, with its falsehoods and deceptions and deep designs, is passing away, and straightforward, honest, "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy is taking its place. This is the kind of diplomacy which we need to cultivate. All that this requires of a diplomat can be accomplished, we suppose, on present salaries, but with no grandeur. And we do not doubt that the man of the Hill type, with only the legal salary, could do the diplomatic business with quite as much intelligence and diligence as have the representatives chosen for their wealth. Indeed, there have been cases in which our representative has seemed more concerned with his social success than with the business of state. We need statesmen, not rich social leaders abroad.

We suppose that on a salary of five or ten thousand dollars a year an Ambassador could board with his family in a second or third class hotel or *pension* in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or St. Petersburg, and could hire a cheap office on a side street, and entertain nobody, and show no courtesies to Americans abroad, and yet negotiate treaties and perform all the needed clerkly duties. But a man must live according to his station. It is so in the most democratic society. A lawyer must wear better clothes than a mason. His business, his position, require it. Our Congress should pay salaries sufficient that a man need not be conspicuous for niggardliness. It is a wrong to the country if Congress provides so small a salary that a man of the highest qualification cannot go, and that a second rate man has to be taken because he is rich and is willing to spend his money for the distinction that comes with the place.

Useless Learning

We are told that the dead languages are doubly dead (tho Greek is the current language of a living nation) and that to study them is a waste of time and labor. This raises the question what are the studies which give no practical and individual profit to the student who passes beyond the three R's?

For every one it pays to read and write and cipher and to know a little geography. All that is learned in the lower grades of school before one is twelve years old. What are the studies beyond that which are not bound to be "dead" to the learner?

How about algebra, and we may add geometry and all the mathematics beyond it? Not one student in a hundred will ever have the least necessity of using his algebra, or even his higher arithmetic. What intelligent man, who has gone thru college or high school, can do a simple problem in cube root, or can remember anything about Strum's Theorem? These studies, like any other, will be of profit to the future teachers of them, and to the few surveyors and engineers who have to keep a table of logarithms at hand. But the ordinary cultivated professional or business man has absolutely no use for his higher mathematics, less use than for his Latin.

Next, astronomy. That is a pure science, and none nobler. But it is of no practical use for money-making, except to the man who either teaches it or uses a sextant at sea. The problems of astronomy are utterly without interest to the practical man. What difference does it make to him what is the parallax of a star, whether the stars are drifting and whither; what are variable stars, or what stars are made of? To know these things will add to no man's bread and butter, and to study them is dead learning.

Then chemistry and electricity—for let us take the most practical of the physical sciences. These tell us how many elements there are, and how selenium differs from sulfur; that diamond is the same thing as coal; what are the mysteries of reagents, and how to handle test-tubes; how radium is related to Mendeleëff's law; whether elements can be resolved into lesser elements, and these again *ad infinitum;* what are electrons, and how negative differs from positive electricity, and how one current can be transformed into another. These are practical matters for a teacher or a professional man, but not for the ordinary educated citizen. He forgets nearly all of them that he has learned at school and college, just as he forgets his Greek. He does not make money or profit out of them. He does not need them to use his telephone or to send a message by telegraph. The most ignorant servant can do all that. The cook practices chemistry with no knowledge of the science. It is of money value to the chemist or engineer, just as the study of law belongs to the lawyer.

The fact is that nearly all that an intelligent, cultivated man learns and wants to know has no appreciable relation to his dollars and cents. Its value is occasional and indirect. But he "wants to know"; and he knows that if he has forgotten he can recover his knowledge or go where he can be told. He has simply a wider outlook and a larger breadth of life. His knowledge is not dead, even when it is sleeping.

The defenders of Latin and Greek have no business to admit that these studies are at all more "dead" for practical purposes than the advanced study of biology or chemistry or astronomy. They are not. It is easy to show that they furnish quite as much daily value in life, at least for the man of ordinary cultivation. Of course the chemist needs chemistry, and the physicist physics, but the man who uses our composite language, and the world's literature, finds use for his Latin and Greek.

The Reader's Conscience

The reader's conscience is the most elastic conscience in the world. He may exercise it scrupulously for others, but for himself it is the noble serpent that encourages him to read everything and know the worst. The man who objects to his wife's reading a scandalous book will be sure to read it himself. A mother forbids her daughter to read a story which she finds absorbingly interesting. Now and then we find the reverse, to be sure, in some old deacon who cleaves to his Bible and church papers, but, as

a rule, good people are morbidly interested in the literature of the worldly mind. There is never a disgraceful trial in the courts based upon murder and outraged sex relations that is not advertised as reported in the Sunday morning papers by many popular ministers from their pulpits. The best people read of life at its worst with most interest as interpreted by a sensational press. Persons so fastidiously opposed to coming in actual contact with degraded humanity that they avoid the drudgery of charity by giving their alms thru charitable organizations, will read with avidity items of monstrous news concerning this same class. Women who would not witness an indecent play will pore over it in a book with a sort of diabolical acquisitiveness, nor are they ashamed to admit that they have read it, altho they would not confess to having seen it.

Now, conscience at best is a curious misguided artificial faculty that has not yet been naturalized in any of us. It is a sort of moral hair-pin, highly ornamental in the good and very painful in the wicked. We are not born with it, being too innocent at the time to need one; but we develop it along with our first transgressions. It is the educational effects of being obliged to live outside the garden of Eden. But why should the conscience lie down and sleep profoundly in the best people the moment they cease to do good, and begin to read about doing bad? This is especially noticeable in readers of fiction. There is the reviewer, for example, who is forced to keep his moral faculties alert, and conscientiously stultifies his sense of decency for the sake of the public. Yet nothing could be more diverting to Satan than the quandary of an honest reviewer facing a "bad book." He knows the thing should not be mentioned at all. Also he knows it is exactly the kind of book the innocent but weak public hungers and thirsts after. For, mark you, it is not the bad people who read the bad books most; it is the innocent young people and the respectable law-abiding folk who enjoy a state of social and civic righteousness so much that they weary of it, not personally, but in mind and imagination, and they crave some of the other thing by proxy, done up in the novelist's romantic pill papers. Men and women are curiously unhappy creatures. They are not content with being good. They have the everlasting Eve-craving to know the rest. And so the reviewer yields the point and soothes his conscience by writing a "scathing review" and shifting the responsibility.

And there is the average reader, who buys his story, not because it is good or bad, but because it is popular. With him a wicked book is like a contagion. He "takes it" when he is exposed to it, as he would any other disease. And he is the man in the aggregate who determines so foolishly, as a rule, whether or not it shall be rated among the "best sellers." If the average reader had any powers of mental assimilation he would have been ruined long ago by popular novels. Fortunately, he has little imagination and no dramatic instincts for adding a shine or two to his own humdrum existence. His virtues are founded upon an invincible stupidity which no novelist can destroy. And we cannot be too thankful, for if the average reader ever begins to "take in" what he reads, decent society may as well give up the ghost. No system of morality could survive a dramatic test in real life that was inspired by such novelists.

But of all conscienceless readers the heroine-reader has the least. She is the same semi-idle young woman who falls in love with the cello at the opera, and she will do it even if he has a huge body and thin frog legs, because she cannot distinguish between the creature and the divine sounds he makes with his bow. This lack of discrimination is her leading characteristic. But she has instincts that are never deceived. She is a great reader and much affected, but never benefited, by what she reads. She has what her friends call the "sympathetic temperament"; and she may belong to any circle of society herself, but she insists that the heroes and heroines of the novels she reads shall belong to "high society," no matter how bad they are. She it is who finds books like "Three Weeks" and reports them to the average reader. But she would never have noticed that story if the demimonde in it had not been a

royal personage. And she reads Mrs. Wharton's novels, not for the preachment they contain, but for the vice they expose in ladies who are admirably gowned, and in men who do not wear trousers, delicately speaking, but who are always referred to by Mrs. Wharton as having "well clad legs." She prefers a heroine who is thus described in one of our latest novels: "That she was extremely beautiful any one could see for himself—patrician to her dainty finger tips, and clever—oh, yes, very, extremely so!" She cannot bear what she calls a "painful book," that is, one which dramatizes principles at the expense of emotion. And she should be called the heroine-reader because she requires the artificial heroine stimulus of fiction to complete her own innocuous personality. She is always acting subconsciously in poor imitation of some romantic character. And it is astonishing what a large class of women she represents—feeble, impeccable creatures who gently lead the world astray. They have no consciences at all, only a little wailing, novel-eaten, blue-eyed instinct for serving themselves and preserving themselves in the softest imagination to be found in books or out of them. They cannot bear reality, because they are more perfectly artificial than the most incredible heroine in fiction.

Vacation Pictures and Stories

What was your most novel and interesting vacation? Where did you spend it? Did you take any snapshots there? R. S. V. P. We have already received a great many answers to the request we made March 12th in the editorial on "Undiscovered America," to send us pictures of new places and stories of new things to do for our Vacation Number, but we have not half enough of them yet. Do not wait till the last few days before the limit, May 1st, to print your photographs, because it may be cloudy all that week. For each picture we use you will get a free copy of THE INDEPENDENT for a year, and for every story of unconventional vacation experiences of about 400 words you will get $4 worth of THE INDEPENDENT. If some friend of yours starts to tell you what a good time he had last vacation, shut him off by telling him to write it down and send it to us.

Governor Willson's Letter

We publish this week an extraordinary letter from Governor Willson, of Kentucky, in which he sets his position right as to the murderous raids that have of late done so much damage in that State. He does not tell us what he has done to fight raiders and rioters with constabulary or military, but he indicates that something important has been done or will be done. The most extraordinary part of his letter is that in which he describes these marauders:

> "This organization is most dangerous. It is a secret oathbound organization, where only a small group know each other, and different groups do not know who are in the other one, and the head of the organization has the power of life and death over the members, and it has spread like wildfire. There are thousands of members of this concern."

If this is true, and so much is known, then "the head of the organization" who "has the power of life and death over the members" ought to be discovered and convicted and punished. If the head center of the Molly McGuires could be smoked out by detectives from abroad, this can be done in Kentucky. It is a horrible condition of things, and the evil may spread. We have had the same evil in Ku Klux and Whitecap times and in the Miners' Brotherhood, and it is a curse to the community. We are glad that we have the promise of something drastic and effective, and we wait the performance.

Bill-Boards

The abatement of city noises and the suppression of obstructive signs, especially those that in heavy windstorms endanger the lives of pedestrians, is tallied by a determined opposition to the defacement of our valleys and hillsides with glaring billboards. These are mostly owned by a class of adventurers in patent medicines, altho the Mohawk and Hudson river and other valleys have not a few ugly presentations of the advantages of dry goods stores. This nuisance began with the painting of country fences and barns, but it has be-

come monstrous from obstructing the view of beautiful meadows and defacing the finest landscapes of the country. The scenery around Niagara Falls well illustrates this barbarous encroachment on public rights. It is proposed to boycott these affairs, or to tax them out of existence. The *Craftsman* professes a liking for the boycott remedy—never to trade with merchants who insist on this objectionable method of advertising their wares. San Francisco sees money in it. One of its provisions is that a bill-board shall not be erected more than eight feet in hight and ten feet in length, and that a board of this sort shall be taxed three dollars and twenty cents. At that rate the city will take in about fifteen thousand dollars a year. Mayor Fisk, of Plainfield, N. J., says that bill-boards are a menace to public safety and to good morals. He thinks that especially the billing of the front enclosures of buildings in course of erection should be stopped. Judge Welch, of California, insists that a glaring bill-board, set opposite a man's house, in a country town devoted to homes, is just as offensive as the maintenance of a pigsty. Judge Curtis adds that a man has no more right to flaunt a vulgar display on a bill-board than he would have to burn sulfur at the corners of the streets. Tacoma has an improvement club which is handling the question with as much humor as resolution. Having no law at hand, it is very effectively trying ridicule. We cannot see that the owner of a lot, either in the suburbs or out in the open country, has a right to annoy the public in order to secure a petty gain. The cold-blooded advertiser must be made to feel that when he becomes a nuisance he is advertising nothing but his selfishness. We agree with the American Civic Association that the annoyance is inexcusable and should be abated.

The General Education Board's Policy

The statements coming from an apparently trustworthy source to the effect that the General Education Board had decided that they would limit their aid, in Wisconsin, for example, to a single college or university within a radius of a hundred miles, recognizing others as only junior colleges, not going beyond sophomore year, is pronounced baseless and untrue by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the board. The statement as made designated the University of Wisconsin, Beloit College, and Laurence University as the three recognized, which would rule out so excellent an institution as Ripon College. We regret that we gave currency to the report, and one which did a real wrong to a college for which we have so high a regard as for Ripon. The board has formulated no fixt policy. They are "opportunists." Their aim, we are authoritatively informed, is to make their point of departure "things as they are," and from that point of departure to do their best to aid the friends of higher education in promoting comprehensive systems of colleges in the several States of the Union.

American Giants

The amusing document published in the New York *Sun*, in which the Chinese Yu Wo, of Hong Kong, contracted to build a sedan chair "to carry the American giant, the Honorable William H. Taft," up the hill to the British Residency, reminds us of another big chair in American political history. The chair which was honored with bearing Mr. Taft was warranted not to "disintegrate" under the "heroic size" and weight of the distinguished visitor. Its body was to be of "eventful width," and the cross-bars by which it was carried on the shoulders of coolies was to be reinforced with metal, and the shafts were of double diameter. It was in the early fifties that the other big chair was provided for Myron Lawrence, President of the Massachusetts Senate. He was the biggest man in Massachusetts, very tall, and weighed over five hundred pounds, and he came from Belchertown, territorially the biggest town in the State. Charles Sumner had just been elected United States Senator by the Coalition of the Free-soilers and Democrats, after continuous balloting for three months. These were hot days politically, and when Sumner was finally elected with not one vote to spare, taking the place of the Whig, Robert C. Winthrop, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, the anti-slavery men were jubilant and exprest

their joy in the words "Now is the Winthrop of our discontent made glorious Sumner." Anson Burlingame, afterward Minister to China, was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1852. It was he who accepted the challenge to fight a duel with Brooks, of South Carolina, who had nearly killed Sumner in his seat in the Senate; he chose rifles as weapons, and Brooks backed out. At the end of the session of the Massachusetts Senate, according to an accepted custom, the members presented a hat to the presiding officer, in this case Myron Lawrence, and it was the duty of the youngest member to make the presentation speech. This duty fell on Anson Burlingame, then only thirty-two years old, but already noted for his eloquence and versatility. The President's chair, he told the delighted Senate, had many times been ably and worthily filled, but never so completely filled as by the present occupant.

A Bad Marksman

Congressman Heflin, who shot two men from the window of a car in Washington the other day, represents an Alabama district, and his most distinguished constituent is Dr. Booker T. Washington, and his own chief act of distinction previously had been to urge the enactment of a rule excluding Dr. Washington and other negroes from street cars in the District patronized by whites. A drunken and disorderly negro was in the car in which he was riding, and instead of calling in the conductor or a policeman to eject him, he undertook himself to do the job. The negro, after being ejected, he says, curst him and put his hand in the direction of his hip pocket, whereupon the Congressman pulled out a pistol—he had special privilege to carry one—and shot twice. He says he aimed down at the negro's feet, but the first shot hit an inoffensive white man stepping off with his wife, and the second shot hit the negro in the head, inflicting what may be a mortal wound. He was arrested and put under bonds to appear for trial, but he seems to think he did perfectly right. We might say that it is not considered, among civilized people, a proper thing to shoot a drunken fool who insults you: and, further, that to put one's hand in one's pocket is not really an offense which justifies shooting; altho we remember that not so very long ago a distinguished editor of South Carolina, walking unarmed in the street of its capital, was shot dead by a Tillman for that indiscretion. But this we will say, that the permission to carry a pistol was granted to Mr. Heflin on the assurance that he knew how to handle his weapon; but his utterly poor aim shows that the permission should be revoked. He needs to be taught by the law that such carelessness in the use of firearms is criminal. And we are further imprest by the fact here illustrated that drunken and rowdy men of whatever color are looking for trouble whenever they go abroad. They have no place in public conveyances, and should be ejected by the conductors.

Professor DuBois's Advice

The negroes of the more pronounced and radical wing held a large meeting in this city last week, full of enthusiasm and passion, in which it was resolved that never would they forgive the cruel act of President Roosevelt or his representative and chosen candidate, Secretary Taft, for the dismissal, without honor, of the negro soldiers at Brownsville. Such indignant heat is easy to understand, even if not justified by full intelligence. A telegram, received and read with shouts of approval, from Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois calls, however, for some notice. It was as follows:

> "Regret absence. If Taft beats Foraker and Hughes, negroes must vote for Bryan. Avowed enemy better than false friends."

What logic or sense is there in that? In the first place an avowed enemy is not better than a false friend in any moral or political question. The man of good principles and bad character is safer for the community than he who flouts good principles as well as practices. Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue, and it is better to have those in Church or nation who conceal and deny their evil than those who glory in it. But this is not the case here. There is no evidence that Secretary Taft has ever been a false friend to the negroes. The Brownsville dismissal was not his act, but that of the President, and so far as the public knows he did not approve it;

at least he delayed its execution. These negroes are attacking him not at all because of his action, but out of hostility to Mr. Roosevelt. It is amazing that they should vent their anger on Mr. Taft, who has done more to oppose the color caste and who has more helped the aspirations of colored people than any other American since Abraham Lincoln's time. To be sure they are not negroes, but Filipinos, nearly ten millions of them, but that shows his principles, and negroes ought to be very grateful to the man who has insisted that brown men in the Philippines should have the suffrage and be treated with all courtesy and equality in social as well as political relations. We greatly respect Professor DuBois, but the heart of the black man should sympathize with the heart of the brown.

Last Saturday morning, in response to the lurid advertisements of a self-confessed stock "speculator," 700,000 shares of Youkon were unloaded on the curb. "The brokers and their friends completely choked Broad street." "The crowd was record-breaking—nearly as big as that one that hooted down the Suffragettes a month ago in the same place." "The police let the buyers and sellers fight it out without interference." In the afternoon the unemployed of this city tried to hold a mass meeting in Madison Square to discuss their conditions. "The police clubbed the crowd." "Men and women were beaten and knocked down," etc., etc. The police, however, were enforcing the law. The "speculators" had a permanent permit from the municipality to use the open thorofare; the unemployed could not get the use of a park even for an afternoon. Some people still wonder why the spirit of discontent exists.

We regret to be compelled to record the death of President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological Seminary. His fatal sickness was the result of his visit to India that he might present Christianity in its sweeter and more generous attitude to the people of that land. In that way he may be added to the thousands of martyrs of whom the world is not worthy. He counts not with the theologians of the Church, but with its practical, constructive, wise statesmen, who join its faith with the culture of the world, and who have the vision to see the heart of good in systems that have been encrusted with evil. His place can with difficulty be filled.

A lady who has been "a reader of THE INDEPENDENT from its first number," asks a question of President G. Stanley Hall as to dead languages:

> A certain student of Syracuse, a high school graduate who had completed his freshman year in Syracuse University, went to Amherst at the beginning of his sophomore year, taking up Italian, I think as an extra study. This was in September. At the Christmas holidays he came home, and for recreation on the train he bought Dante's "Inferno." "And did you bring your Italian Dictionary also?" asked his mother. "Oh, no! I didn't need any dictionary—Italian is only modernized Latin. I have not had to use a dictionary much in my study of it." Is Latin so very "dead" after all?

There is something new in a bill that has past the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, appointing a commission of men and women to investigate the causes of dependency and crime and report suggestions for remedial legislation. We suppose the commission would consider such points as mandatory instead of permissive night schools for immigrants, the results of bad housing, and bad places of resort in cities, including saloons and low theaters. There is room for investigation.

The act of the Russian youth, Selig Silverstein, who attempted to kill the police in this city, is matched by the more successful effort of a Korean zealot in San Francisco to kill the Hon. D. W. Stevens, a most worthy American, who had long acted as adviser for the Japanese and Koreans. Mr. Stevens's tenderness and pity for the poor misguided youth was a touching exhibition of a true Christian spirit.

"See how they run!" The Assemblymen at Albany did not dare to vote for the retention of the gambling privileges at the race tracks. They tumbled over each other in their haste to vote Governor Hughes's measure. It is a great victory for him and for decency, or will be when the State Senate follows.

Financial

The Lincoln Trust Company

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., has been elected president of the Lincoln Trust Company, and will take office on April 15th. Frank Tilford accepted the presidency in June last, following the resignation of President Wilson, with the understanding that he should serve only until a suitable successor to Mr. Wilson could be found. He now retires to give his entire attention to the business of Park & Tilford, but retains his interest, and is still a director. Mr. Webb, a son of General Alexander S. Webb (who was for many years president of the College of the City of New York), is a man of thoro training and much experience in banking. For eleven years he was with the Lincoln National Bank. Thereafter for three years he was secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Resigning that office, he became secretary of the New York Security and Trust Company. Upon the merger of this institution with the Continental into the present New York Trust Company he became third vice-president of the latter and afterward vice-president, which office he now holds. The Lincoln's new first vice-president, Abram M. Hyatt, was for many years with the United States Trust Company, was afterward secretary and first vice-president of the New York Security and Trust, and for the last six months has been managing director of the Lincoln. All of the Lincoln's present directors will remain. Since the beginning of the panic only one has resigned, and this action was due to his serious illness.

In the early days of the panic the Lincoln Trust Company paid out $17,000,000, thus reducing its deposits from $23,000,000 to $6,000,000. It has now paid back all of the $5,000,000 advanced for its accommodation by the associated trust companies; and its directors have subscribed $500,000 of additional capital, making the total $1,500,000. Mr. Webb so appreciated the loyalty of the directors during the time of stress that he conditioned his acceptance of the presidency upon the consent of every one of them to remain in the board.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR.

The Aldrich Bill

AFTER discussing the Aldrich currency bill for nearly two months, the Senate past it on the 27th by a vote of 42 to 16. Three Democrats —Johnston, Owen and Teller—voted with the majority, and five Republicans — Borah, Bourne, Brown, Heyburn and La Follette—were found in opposition. The most important amendment made since the beginning of the debate was the withdrawal by Mr. Aldrich, some days ago, of the provision including railroad bonds in the list of securities available as a basis for the proposed emergency notes. This was due to the opposition of Republican Senators from the West. On the last day other amendments were accepted. Two of these were offered by Mr. La Fol-

lette, but the acceptance of them did not prevent him from voting against the completed bill. The first forbids a bank to invest in the securities of a corporation any of the officers or directors of which are also officers or directors of the bank. The second provides a penalty for the making of false reports as to notes in circulation. An amendment accepted from Mr. Johnston requires banks outside of reserve cities to keep in their vaults four-fifths of their 15 per cent. reserve. One-third of the four-fifths may be in such securities as are accepted for emergency issues. Mr. Nelson's proposition for the creation of a guarantee fund of $20,000,000 was lost, 11 to 49. Mr. Bryan will observe that only three Democrats voted for it.

The bill as past permits an issue of $500,000,000 of emergency notes upon the security of approved bonds of States, counties or cities that are ten years old, have not defaulted in ten years and whose debts do not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of their taxable property. Porto Rican and Philippine bonds are included. The tax on such notes is to be ½ of 1 per cent. per month for the first four months and ¾ of 1 per cent. per month thereafter. One of the late amendments requires banks to pay at least 1 per cent. interest annually on deposits of Government money. The bill was designed to provide for issues in emergencies. It undertakes no fundamental reform of our currency system. There is need of such reform. Mr. Aldrich virtually promised that his influence and that of his committee would be exerted to procure at this session legislation for the creation of a commission to consider the whole question.

Investigation by a competent commission should be made. In the House, the Fowler bill, which proposes to revolutionize the present system, and which has good features, has been reported, but it cannot be past at this session. There should be past, however, a bill providing for emergency issues in time of need. In our judgment, the Aldrich bill is by no means an ideal measure for this purpose. On the 17th Mr. Aldrich said in the Senate:

"I know of no bank or banking man in favor of this bill. The fact is, that the banks thruout the country are against it."

But if it be true that all our banks and bankers are against the bill, this should not necessarily commend it to good legislators and the public. We believe that the bill proposed by the Bankers' Association is a much better one than the one past in the Senate; also, that it would be better to meet emergency demands by utilizing Clearing House Association certificates as a basis for emergency issues.

* *

....The value of our exports to Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico increased from $7,571,134 in 1897 to $51,883,329 in 1907. Imports from these islands rose in the same decade from $21,607,117 to $67,087,579.

....Bids amounting to $18,000,000 were received a few days ago in response to an offer of $2,000,000 of 4 per cent. Baltimore city stock. The successful bids ranged from 101.051 to 105.

....An official report from Washington shows that the wheat yield of the world in 1907 was 3,103,922,000 bushels, or less by 329,088,000 bushels than that of 1906, and 207,000,000 less than the yield in 1905. Our crop was 634,087,000 bushels. In 1906 we harvested 101,000,000 more. Canada's crop shows a decline of 35,000,000 bushels.

....With the payment of $250,000 by the receiver of the National Bank of North America, on the 28th, the last remaining loan certificates issued by the New York Clearing House Association on account of the panic were retired. The total issue was $100,000,000. Since January 28th, however, the only certificates outstanding have been those against four insolvent banks. On that date these certificates amounted to $5,520,000.

....William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, has resigned. He will be elected president of the National Bank of Commerce, in Kansas City (now undergoing reorganization), which will soon make a new start with $2,000,000 of capital and $200,000 of surplus. His successor at Washington will probably be Lawrence O. Murray, now Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Murray is a native of New York, and is forty-four years old.

Insurance

Preventable Fire Losses

The annual fire waste runs into appalling figures when the totals are even approximated. The *Journal of Commerce* figures it to have been $215,071,250 in 1907. It was in all probability much more. The worst of it is that nearly the whole of this tremendous loss is preventable. Gross carelessness or inattention to known danger is responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the fire loss, while ignorance and a small percentage of criminal intent very largely cause the remaining twenty-five per cent. We have increased efficiency in our fire departments, better waterworks, improved fire alarm systems, scientific examination of large risks by inspection bureaus, improved building codes, better methods and materials, and still the annual fire loss mounts up higher and higher. The cost of fire protection has been figured at a dollar and a quarter a year for each man, woman and child of population. And yet a smoker will throw his burning cigar stump carelessly away, and if it falls into a heap of inflammable rubbish to smolder and finally burst into flame that shall do hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars worth of damage, he goes cheerfully on his way, nor thinks, nor cares about the possible harm he may have done. Parents still allow their children to play with matches in spite of the known danger of their so doing. We smilingly assume the hazard of loss by fire hundreds of times at home and abroad, blindly trusting in that providence which, according to tradition, watches over fools and drunken men. A very small study of the causes of fires must, it would seem, cause every one to realize the constant danger that is ever present because of the devouring element that is so good a servant, but so hard a master, and inspire the use of more precaution than has heretofore prevailed. One or two good fire buckets vigorously used might have counteracted the conflagration which so destructively began in Chicago in 1871, thru the agency of the cow and the lamp, but the preventable fire burned itself out in the end. Fire comes at the very moment when there is least preparedness. The insurance policy generally expires just before it takes place, or it may be that the town's fire engines are in a neighboring town participating in the annual firemen's parade. Sprinkled risks are held in high esteem by insurance companies, but it has been demonstrated more than once that the most elaborate sprinkler system is no good without the water being turned on. Householders and business men ought especially to have the fear of fire constantly before them, and by being constantly on guard themselves and by inspiring co-operation in this direction by every one many fires that now take place would easily be found to be preventable ones.

Sport as an Accident Hazard

Sport has its casualties and its fatalities not much less than war. The *Chronicle* notes the fact that 242 persons were killed and 4,258 were injured during the past year while engaged in various sports and celebrations. Football killed 21 and severely injured 70; baseball was somewhat less dangerous, since only 18 deaths and 36 injuries arose because of it. A mortality of one arose because of the roller skate. Three persons were injured from the same cause. Golf killed three, the discus one, polo one and vaulting one. The merry-go-round injured 12; electric swings, 8; toboggans, 16, and the scenic railways made a record of three killed and 45 injured. During the period previously named 77 persons were killed and 4,033 were injured by fireworks, toy pistols, giant crackers, etc., of whom 3,865 were victims of the hazards of July the Fourth, to which a warning reference was made in this department of The Independent of June 20th last.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Fairbanks and Tariff Revision

It had been foreseen, of course, that the Indiana Republican convention (held on the 1st) would instruct the State's delegates to vote for the nomination of Vice-President Fairbanks, but it had not been expected that both Mr. Fairbanks and the convention would call for revision of the tariff at a special session immediately following the election in November next. The platform speaks of revision as follows:

"Protection was never a matter of schedules, and, while reaffirming the time-honored doctrine that there shall always be discrimination in duties that will fully protect the wage earner in the United States, we have never desired a higher rate than would accomplish that purpose, and have always contemplated revision from time to time as the ever-changing conditions might make wise. We believe that revision would be now beneficial, and to minimize the harmful disturbance that tariff changes necessarily produce, we insist that revision be speedily done. We therefore favor the calling of an extra session early in November, 1908, to make such revision, and recommend that Congress take immediate steps to secure the proper data by experts."

The platform also insists upon maximum and minimum rates. It is understood that the passages relating to the tariff were written by Mr. Fairbanks. A letter on this subject, received from him by Representative Overstreet, the chairman, was read at the convention. In this letter he referred to the suggestion that revision should be undertaken "at a special session to be convened immediately after the inauguration of the next President," and continued as follows:

"We should not close our eyes to the fact that there will be a determined effort by the opposition to control the next House of Representatives. If it should succeed, a Republican Senate and a Democratic House would be charged with the tremendously important subject of revision. The two branches of Congress would stand for diametrically opposite theories; the one for a protective and the other for a revenue tariff. It is manifest in such an event that the contest would be protracted and the ultimate result a compromise.

"Even if it were certain that the Republican party would retain control of both branches of Congress, as we believe it will, with an assurance that revision would be effected after the 4th of March, strictly according to the principles of protection, uncertainty and hesitancy would prevail, nevertheless, until the new schedules were enacted into law.

"Revision made immediately following the coming election has this advantage, and it is a distinct advantage, over revision after the incoming of the new Administration—it will reduce the period of disturbance some four months. This is a considerable gain at any time, but it is especially important now.

"Business conditions admonish us to reduce the factors of doubt and uncertainty, so far as possible, and to bring the forces of the business world as speedily as practicable to a condition of certainty and repose. This is the part of wise and patriotic statesmanship. It is good politics, and it is good business also."

"Unreservedly and enthusiastically" the platform indorses the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, promising continued support for "his policies," and for additional legislation needed for a "complete regulation of railroad corporations and other combinations of capital." It favors arbitration for international controversies and labor disputes, calls for a national Bureau of Mines, supports the pending mail subsidy bill, opposes contributions to campaign funds from corporations, demands that Congress use all its powers to end child labor thruout the nation, and sets forth at length the qualifications of Mr. Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination. Congressman James E. Watson was nominated for Governor.——It is assert-

ed in Washington dispatches to Chicago newspapers that before the Indiana convention Mr. Roosevelt had decided to call a special session for November next, and to issue the call before the national election.——Reports from Massachusetts say that more than half of the delegates to the approaching Republican State convention desire the nomination of Mr. Taft. It is predicted that he will have more than half of the State's delegates to the national convention.——Representatives of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, have established headquarters in Chicago, and the movement for his nomination by the Democratic convention begins to attract attention. A circular letter in his interest and clearly hostile to Mr. Bryan was addressed last week to thousands of Democrats. It is signed by F. R. Lynch, treasurer of the Minnesota Democratic Committee. Pointing to the defeats of the last twelve years, this letter says that "under the old conditions" defeat this year will be certain, and it urges Democrats "not to acquiesce supinely to any nomination by which defeat will be guaranteed."——Mr. Bryan, speaking to an audience of 15,000 at Kansas City on the 30th ult., sharply attacked Mr. Taft. "If the President," he said, "had picked out La Follette, a real reformer, and if the Republican party had rallied to his support, it could have compelled the support of reform Republicans." But Mr. Taft, he continued, had no record as a reformer. He would not exterminate trusts, but would regulate them, and there was no proof that he was in favor of reducing railway rates. Mr. Bryan also found Mr. Taft hostile to reforms relating to labor and imperialism.

Populists' National Convention

At the national convention of the Populists, held in St. Louis on the 2d, there were hisses and jeers whenever Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned. The Nebraska delegates, who had been instructed to vote for him, urged that the convention be adjourned to some date following the conventions of both the great parties. Having failed in this, they withdrew. The convention nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Samuel Williams, of Indiana, for Vice-President. James H. Ferris, of Illinois, chairman of the national committee, argued in his opening address for government ownership of public utilities and for loans of public money to farmers, manufacturers and miners. The temporary chairman, Jacob S. Coxey, of Ohio, spoke in favor of issues of non-interest bearing bonds for the acquisition of public utilities. George R. Honnecker, of New Jersey, permanent chairman, having said that the time was opportune for a revolution, added that "it only needed the genius of a Robespierre and the eloquence of a Danton to set the country in a blaze." The platform calls for government ownership of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, government regulation of Trusts and monopolies, taxation of monopoly privileges, the maintenance and extension of farmers' organizations, the issue of money by the Government without the intervention of banks, the initiative and referendum, direct voting for all public officers, the recall, proportionate representation, postal savings banks, a parcels post, the abolition of gambling in futures, an employers' liability law, a general eight-hour day, and public improvements to supply work for the unemployed in time of depression. It opposes government by injunction, child labor, convict labor, and the annulment of State laws by inferior Federal courts. Press dispatches say it also calls for "the passage of a law prohibiting courts from assuming jurisdiction involving the constitutionality of any law enacted by Congress and approved by the President."

Race-Track Betting in New York

It is expected that the bills embodying the earnest recommendations of Governor Hughes for the prohibition of gambling at the race-tracks in the State of New York will become laws before the end of this week. There are two of them. One repeals an existing law which permits gambling, or betting, within race-track inclosures; the other amends the penal code so as to make such gambling punishable by imprisonment. On the 26th ult., the first of these bills was past in the Assembly by a vote of 126 to 9, one Republican voting with eight Democrats in the nega-

tive. The second was also past, the vote being 126 to 7. Amendments designed to defer the prohibition until December 1st or September 1st, in order that this year's racing season might not be affected, were rejected by majorities nearly as large. Opponents of the measures had hoped to be successful in the Senate. The bills were taken up there on the 1st, and after an acrimonious debate were advanced to a third reading, after an amendment deferring the prohibition until September 1st had been rejected by a vote of 23 to 26. Seventeen Democrats and six Republicans voted for this amendment, while two Democrats were counted with twenty-four Republicans against it. The opponents of the bills were led in the Senate by Senators Grady, of New York, and McCarren, of Brooklyn. It has been ordered that the final vote shall be taken on the 8th, and it is expected that there will be at least twenty-eight votes in the affirmative, as two Senators who voted with the opposition on the 1st have since announced their purpose to support the reform. Until the 1st the issue in the Senate was in doubt. On that day two Senators who had intended to oppose the bills were induced by pressure from their constituents to change their purpose. With them the opposition would have had a majority for the amendment and, probably, against the bills. Speeches made on the 26th ult. in the lower branch showed plainly that several Assemblymen who voted for the bills really desired to oppose them and had been restrained from doing so only by the pressure of public opinion in their districts.

Labor Questions

About 250,000 men employed in the bituminous coal mines quit work on the 31st ult., pending a renewal of the wage agreement. As there is no controversy concerning the rate of wages, and differences with respect to other subjects are slight, it is expected that a settlement will soon be reached.——Wages at the cotton mills of New England have been affected by a substantially universal reduction of 10 per cent. At Fall River and some other places, however, agreements are in force which will not expire until late in May. Wages paid to 60,000 persons were reduced on the 30th ult., and 60,000 more were affected by orders taking effect on the 6th inst. The reduction was due to the depressed condition of the cotton goods market.——Reports from seventeen representative railroad companies show that the number of their employees is less by 18 per cent. than it was in June last. It is estimated that since October 1st the number employed on all the railroads of the country has been reduced by 345,000. As a result of mediation under the Erdmann law, the Southern Railroad Company has deferred its proposed reduction of wages until July 1st. It is reported that the Canadian Pacific has abrogated its agreement (concerning hours and wages) with the unions represented in its shops, and that these unions will appeal to the Government's Board of Conciliation.——At the request of the Governor of Alaska, troops were sent to the Treadwell mine, near Juneau, last week. It was asserted that 800 strikers had obtained a large quantity of dynamite and were threatening to destroy the mining company's property. No disorder has been reported since the arrival of the troops. It appears that peace had been preserved by a committee of the strikers. ——Mr. Roosevelt desired to appoint John Mitchell, the retiring president of the United Mine Workers, a commissioner to inquire as to labor conditions on the Panama Canal, but Mr. Mitchell has declined the place, feeling that he should rest for a time and restore his health. He has been selected by the President to be one of the five special guests at the approaching conference of Governors, relating to a conservation of national resources. The other guests will be ex-President Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, James J. Hill and Andrew Carnegie.

Railroad Topics

Preparations have been made by the railroad companies having lines in Illinois and Missouri to attack in the courts the new passenger rate laws of those States. The companies expect that the Supreme Court, following its recent decision concerning the similar statutes of North Carolina and Minnesota, will pronounce these laws unconstitutional.

Under that decision, the new rate laws of Alabama must be rejected. On the 27th ult., they were pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Federal District Court, in a decision agreeing with that of the Supreme Court in the North Carolina case. It appears that this decision was in type before that of the Supreme Court was announced.——It is expected that the exaction of penalties under the commodity clause of the Hepburn act will be suspended until January 1st, 1910, in order that a decision as to the constitutionality of the clause may be reached in a test suit. A joint resolution for such suspension will be reported favorably in the Senate and is approved by the Commission.——Chairman Knapp, of the Commission, writes to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that the physical valuation of railroad property required in Senator La Follette's bill could probably be completed in three years at a cost of about $3,000,000. The commission asks for $500,000 this year to be used in employing expert accountants. Two or three weeks ago the Senator was complaining of the committee's failure to take action upon his bill. It is now said that the bill will soon be reported favorably, and the prediction is made that the Senate will pass it.——In the suit of the State of Illinois against the Illinois Central, the complaint, recently amended, now alleges that the company owes the State $15,000,000. Under its charter the company is required to pay the State 7 per cent. of its gross earnings. The State alleges that by fraudulent statements the company has avoided the payment of $15,000,000 which was justly due.

Various Notes

In San Francisco, new indictments have been found against Abraham Ruef, Patrick Calhoun and Tirey L. Ford. These were drawn to meet objections raised against the original indictments by the defendants in the street railway bribery cases. The acquittal of the proprietor and the editor of the *Bulletin*, who were sued for criminal libel by William S. Tevis, is an interesting incident in the history of the bribery prosecutions. The paper's charges related to alleged preparations for selling a water supply to the city at a very high price, and it was asserted that the negotiations were interrupted by the exposure of the Supervisors' dishonesty in other cases. During the trial two of the old Supervisors testified in support of the newspaper, and almost the entire confession of Ruef to the prosecutors was repeated on the witness stand by Detective Burns. ——A favorable report upon the postal savings bank bill has been made in the Senate by unanimous vote of the committee. The bill provides that the rate of interest shall be 2 per cent., that no account shall exceed $1,000, and that interest shall not be paid on any deposit in excess of $500.——On the 2d the Senate ratified the pending treaty (from the Hague Peace Conference) for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, but appended to it a resolution providing that each agreement to arbitrate under the terms of the treaty must be submitted to the Senate for approval before the beginning of arbitration proceedings.

Campbell-Bannerman Resigns

The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Prime Minister was tendered to the King and accepted by him April 5th. His health has been so poor for months that he has been unable to perform the duties of his office, and of late his death from heart disease and dropsy has been daily expected. He is the oldest member of the House of Commons, born September 7th, 1836, and has represented the Stirling District continuously since 1868. He assumed the additional name Bannerman under the will of his uncle, and was knighted as G. C. B. in 1895. He has filled many administrative positions in the Government, having been Financial Secretary to War Office, 1871-74, 1880-82; Secretary to Admiralty, 1882-84; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1884-5; Secretary of State for War, 1886, 1892-95. He has been all his life a consistent and progressive Liberal, and since February, 1899, has been the leader of the party. It is largely owing to his tact, determination and the confidence which he inspires that the party was held to-

HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH,
Who is expected to become Prime Minister.

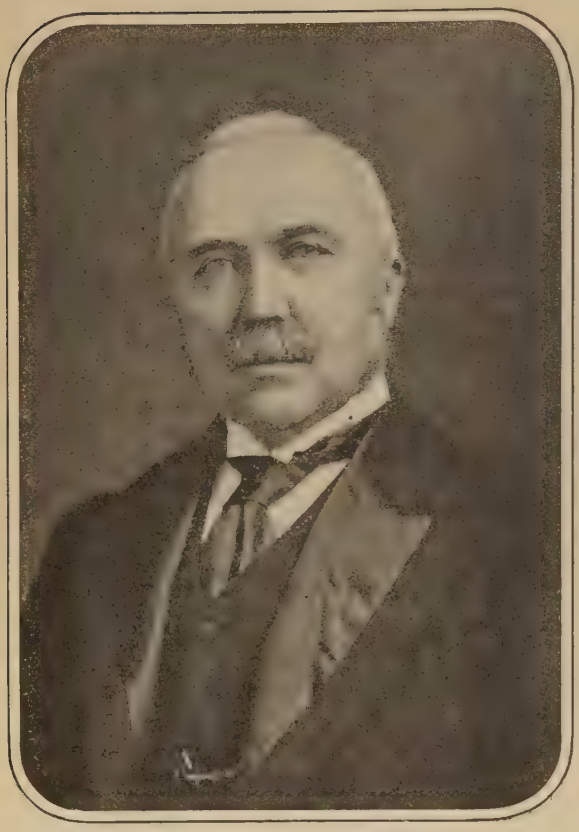
gether during the long period when it was out of power, and that its somewhat discordant and very independent factions were brought together and united upon a radical political program which was finally indorsed by the people by an overwhelming majority. In December, 1905, Sir Henry was called by the King to form a new Cabinet. During his recent disability the leadership of the party devolved upon Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has shown great ability in the preparation of the series of political measures now being carried thru the House of Commons. It is universally expected that he will be Sir Henry's successor, but in order to be appointed to that position he will be obliged to go to Biarritz, where the King is staying. The validity of any action taken by Parliament in the meantime, when there is no Prime Minister and the King is out of the country, is questioned. The constitution of the new Cabinet is, of course, not definitely known, but it is expected that David Lloyd-George, now president of the Board of Trade, who has gained a great reputation by the peaceful settle the great railroad strike, will Mr. Asquith as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Winston Spencer Churchill, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will take the place of the Earl of Elgin as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Asquith was born September 12th, 1852, and has been in Parliament as member from East Fife since 1886.

The Home Rule Question

The Irish party in the House of Commons have reason to be greatly encouraged, for, altho they have lost in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the most devoted and powerful advocate of their cause, they have secured for the first time in history from the House of Commons a vote in favor of the principle of home rule by a majority of two to one. Gladstone's bill in 1886 was rejected by a majority of 30. His bill in 1893 was carried by a majority of never beyond 40, and on certain amendments descended to 5 or 6. The Irish question was brought up for discussion the first time by Mr. Kettel, of East Tyrone, in moving the following resolution:

"That the cost of administration in Ireland is excessive, is unduly burdensome to the people of that country, and is steadily increasing; that the expenditure is not subject to Irish control and is not allocated or administered in such a way as to promote efficiency in government or national well-being; that, so far from alleviating the injury inflicted on Ireland by over-taxation, this waste of her resources on certain services tends rather to aggravate it; and that this condition of affairs constitutes an intolerable grievance and demands the immediate attention of Parliament."

In support of this he quoted the figures of the Finance Relations Committee of 1894 that the taxes per head of the population in England had been reduced by 11 per cent. from 1819 to that date, while in Ireland they had been increased 170 per cent. Since 1894 extravagance in Irish administration had become worse. The cost of the Home Government had increased by $10,000,000 and the population had fallen by 192,000. Ireland's actual contribution to imperial services was nearly $15,000,000, and for that heavy burden the Irish people had no return. The agencies for the aid of the people were too well staffed and too well paid, while agencies such as education



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.
Who has resigned the position of Prime Minister.

and agriculture, which had for their purpose the building up of the mental and material prosperity of the country, were poorly supported. Mr. Augustine Burrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, expressed his sympathy with the home rule part of the resolution. He agreed that too little money was spent on education and too much on police, but under the circumstances, so long as he was responsible for order in Ireland, he did not think it possible to reduce the expenditure on police. He denied that there was any corruption in connection with Irish affairs. He did not wish to ignore the moral lesson to be drawn from the fact that after 100 years of union it was necessary to maintain in Ireland a police force—a force which might be called by another name—which costs per head of the population 6s. 7d.

"I fully recognize that the present mode of administration in Ireland, in the language of the resolution, is little calculated to minister to the well-being of the Irish people It is an ignominious form of government, ignominious to the Irish themselves, and to a very large degree to the Chief Secretary who has to carry on this work. The sooner it is brought to an end the better; the sooner the establishment of Ireland can be made responsible for itself and self-supporting, the better for all concerned."

——The Irish University bill introduced by Mr. Birrell a few days later, created two new universities for Ireland, Dublin and Belfast. Queen's College, at Belfast, will constitute the new university there, and the other institution may be called the University of Ireland or St. Patrick's University, and will comprise three colleges, the two already at Cork and Galway, and a new college to be founded at Dublin. The present annual Exchequer grant of $182,500 for higher education will be increased to $400,000 and divided between the two universities. In addition to this $750,000 will be granted to Dublin and $300,000 to Belfast for buildings. The universities are to be governed by senates, whose members will be partly elected by the colleges and partly appointed by the Crown. The senate will have power to appoint and dismiss professors. No religious test is to be applied to professors, students or graduates, and no public money is to be spent for theological or religious teaching. The head of Dublin University is to be a Roman Catholic layman. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, expressed his approval of the scheme in general, and the bill past its first reading by a vote of 307 to 24.——In order to force the party in power to commit itself on the question of Home Rule Mr. John Redmond moved the following resolution:

"That the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs; that the system is inefficient, extravagant and costly; that it does not enjoy the confidence of a large section of

the population; that it is productive of universal discontent and unrest and is incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people; that the reform of the Irish government is a matter vital to the interest of Ireland and calculated to greatly promote the well-being of the people of Great Britain."

Mr. Birrell declared his emphatic approval of the principle and said "the Liberal Party is a Home Rule Party. There is no doubt about that." Mr. Balfour said that there was no practical advantage in the resolution; it only put the Government in an embarrassing position. In behalf of the Unionists he has asked the Government to state what they meant by their ambiguous statements. Mr. Asquith, on arising, said that never in his life had he felt less embarrassed by a question. For over twenty years he himself and his colleagues had steadily and consistently advocated self-government for Ireland's purely local affairs. He held that opinion now as strongly as ever. He could not, however, support Mr. Redmond's motion in its present form, because he found in it no explicit recognition of imperial supremacy, and, further, because no Parliament would be justified in embarking in such a task unless the matter first had been submitted to the electorate. It would be a gross and inexcusable violation of their promises, he said, to do so in the lifetime of the present Parliament, and as far as the present Parliament was concerned it had exhausted its powers in regard to the problem of Irish government in the Irish Councils bill last year. Mr. Redmond's motion, amended by the addition of the words "subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament," was adopted by a vote of 313 to 157.

The Portuguese Elections

The election for representatives to the Cortes last Sunday was a critical event, because it was the first since the overthrow of the Franco dictatorship and the assassination of the King and Crown Prince and because of the active part taken by the Republicans in the campaign. All the monarchist parties united against them, and the Government, according to Portuguese custom, manipulated the elections in their favor. The two old parties, which, until their overthrow by Franco, had kept control of affairs thru a system of prearranged rotation in office, and they were determined to regain their former dominance. It had been supposed that Franco by the fatal outcome of his policy and his consequent flight and exile had been eliminated as a factor in Portuguese politics, but his adherents have shown so much power that the other monarchist parties have been compelled to come to terms with them. The complete results of the election are not yet known, but it appears that this monarchist coalition has won. Out of 146 seats the Monarchists have certainly 99. But the Republicans have gained ground. In the old Cortes they had only two representatives; in the new they will have at least 20. There were many riots during the election, and in some parts of Lisbon the troops were called out and fired upon the mob, killing and wounding many persons.

Riots in Rome

The stone masons and bricklayers who were following the hearse at the anarchistic funeral of one of their comrades attempted an anti-clerical demonstration against the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican and so came into conflict with the police. The police were attacked with stones and were likely to be overpowered when they fired on the mob, killing three and wounding fifteen, four of them mortally. This excited violent resentment on the part of the radicals, and a general strike was ordered. The streets were so disorderly that most of the tourists left the city. The authorities warned J. P. Morgan not to leave his hotel. Only one of the cardinals ventured to go to St. Peter's for the Lenten sermon, at which Pope Pius was present. The anti-clerical Mayor of Rome, Ernest Nathan, ordered the flag over the capitol to be placed at half-mast as a sign of mourning for the victims of the police. Their funeral was attended by a procession of many thousand strikers bearing red and black flags. The leaders had promised that there should be no violence, so the large number of troops stationed on the streets and squares were not needed. After the funeral the strike was called off.

William Howard Taft

BY CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK

[This is the fifth article in our series of "Presidential Possibilities." We have already printed estimates of Governor Hughes by President Schurman, Vice-President Fairbanks by ex-Secretary Foster, Senator Knox by Representative Burke, and Senator La Follette by his law partner, Mr. Roe. Others will shortly follow. Mr. Clark, like Secretary Taft, is one of Yale's most loyal sons. He is editor of the *Hartford Courant*, the leading Connecticut daily. —EDITOR.]

THIS country has produced no other public man with such a record of continuous industry and of things done as already stands to the credit of William Howard Taft. He is only fifty years old, in the full strength of a vigorous constitution, with the best years and apparently the greatest work of his life before him, and yet already he has given twenty-seven years to active public service—at the bar, to represent State or national authority; on the bench, State and Federal, as administrative and executive officer; as Provincial Governor, as member of the Cabinet, and as diplomat, meeting in brave and masterly manner the new problems that our progressive times are presenting at home and abroad, busy always, and, as the saying is, always making good. He has earned and won the confidence not only of the people of his own country from ocean to ocean, but of the many in other countries whom he has met officially and done business with according to the square deal and in his own sincere and tactful way. He stands today a national figure, the finest type of the public-spirited American.

He was born in Cincinnati, September 15th, 1857, son of Judge Alphonso Taft and Louise M. Torrey Taft, the former a native of Townshend, Vt., and the latter of Boston, Mass. Coming of this sturdy New England stock, broadened by the liberalizing conditions of life in the expanding West, he grew up under circumstances peculiarly favorable to the development of sterling character and useful citizenship, and has made the most of his fine opportunities.

Alphonso Taft, the father, son of Peter Rawson and Sylvia (Howard) Taft, was a Vermont farmer boy, working summers and teaching school winters, until he was able to enter Yale College, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1833, classmate, among others, of Prof. J. D. Dana, the eminent geologist; Prof. George E. Day, of the Yale Theological School, and General William H. Russell, head of the well-known military school in New Haven, and the founder of the famous Yale society known as Skull and Bones, in which Taft was associated with him. He taught school in Ellington, Conn., for a while, and then was a tutor at Yale for two years, during which he attended the law school, being admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1839 he went to Cincinnati, then a city of 45,000 inhabitants, and he grew up with it, a potent factor in its growth and prosperity, actively interested in its material and educational welfare, and saw it develop into a great and populous commercial center with over 300,000 people. He was Judge of the Superior Court, 1865-1872, twice elected to that high office, the second time unanimously and without an opponent. In 1876 President Grant selected him for his Secretary of War, and three months later made him Attorney-General, and he retained the latter position thru Grant's Presidency. In April, 1882, he was appointed Minister to Austria by President Arthur, and in 1884 was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he remained until August, 1885. At that city he suffered a very serious illness, from the effects of which he died at San Diego, Cal., in May, 1891. In 1841 Judge Taft married Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vt., who died in 1852. They had two sons, Charles Phelps Taft, now of Cincinnati, and Peter Rawson Taft, who died in 1889. In 1854 he married again. His second wife was Louise M. Torrey, of Millbury, Mass., who died at Millbury a few months ago. Their children were William Howard Taft, Henry W. Taft, a lawyer of New York, Horace D. Taft, headmaster of Taft's School at

Watertown, Conn, and Fannie Louise, who is the wife of Dr. William A. Edwards, of Los Angeles, Cal. Alphonso Taft was one of the distinguished men of his day and generation, and commanded the admiration of all who knew his high personal character and professional ability. Yale gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1867, and from 1872 to 1882 he was a member of the Yale Corporation, elected by the graduates. He was a Republican from the time the party was organized, and was a member of the national convention that nominated John C. Frémont for the Presidency in 1856.

William Howard Taft attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Woodward High School there in 1874. At Yale he was one of the leaders, socially and in scholarship, an all-round good fellow, active

SECRETARY AND MRS. TAFT.

in the sports of the day, but never neglecting his studies, and he was graduated in 1878, second in the class of 121 members. Among these were Judge John Proctor Clarke, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Judge Howard C. Hollister, of Cincinnati; Hon. Henry Martyn Hoyt, who is now Solicitor-General of the United States; Tudor Jenks, of New York, the author; Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York; Edward B. Whitney, of New York; Alfred L. Ripley, of Boston, one of the Yale Corporation, and the late John Addison Porter, of Hartford. The names of fifteen members of the class of 1878 appear in the last issue of *Who's Who in America.* In the "seventies" there was a lot of politics in the college life. Young Taft was elected Class Orator, and some criticism of the election followed. At once he declined the honor and refused to take a title that anybody questioned. The class met his manly act and attitude by at once re-electing him by a vote that nobody could or wanted to question. In college with all his associates he was always "Bill" Taft, and "Bill" Taft he is today to a very wide circle of friends. He has one of those peculiar and lovable natures that are met only too seldom, with which nicknames and dignity are not inconsistent. I recall two such instances in our life in Connecticut. The late Joseph R. Hawley, major-general in war, Governor, Congressman and Senator in peace, was always "Joe" Hawley all over the country, and Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, trustee of Yale, one of the most widely known and universally respected clergymen of the United States, is "Joe" Twichell wherever he has a friend—and their name is legion. So "Bill" Taft is lovable and approachable at the same time that he possesses an innate dignity that commands respect.

Young Taft was graduated at the law school of the Cincinnati College in 1880, dividing the first prize, and was admitted to the bar in May of that year. He went to work at once as a law reporter on his brother's paper, the Cincinnati *Times,* but Murat Halsted offered him better pay on the Cincinnati *Commercial,* and he accepted the advance. The next year, however, he was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, and since that time he has been almost continuously occupied in the public service, as will appear from these data:

January, 1881.—Assistant Public Prosecutor.
March, 1882.—Resigned and became U. S. Internal Revenue Collector. (Resigned March, 1883.)
January, 1885.—Assistant County Solicitor.
March, 1887.—Resigned and appointed Judge of the Superior Court.
April, 1888.—Elected to the same position.
February, 1890.—Resigned and became Solicitor-General of the United States.
March, 1892.—Resigned and became Judge of the United States Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit.
March, 1900.—Resigned and became President of the Philippine Commission.
July 4, 1901.—Inaugurated first Civil Governor of the Philippines.
December, 1901.—Visited the United States by order of the Secretary of War.
July, 1902.—Conferred with Pope Leo XIII and committee of cardinals at Rome and made a satisfactory settlement as to the friars' lands in the Philippines.
December, 1903.—Left the Philippines to become
February, 1904.—Secretary of War.
November, 1904.—Visited Panama.
July-September, 1905.—Visited the Philippines with a party of Senators and Congressmen.
September, 1906.—Visited Cuba and acted a while as Provisional Governor, re-establishing peace in the Island.
March-April, 1907.—Visited Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico.
Autumn of 1907.—Opened the Congress in Manila, returning *via* the Siberian Railway.

This record of dates and duties suggests how broad and educative a course the man has taken in the school of widely varied experience. He was reporter long enough to acquire knowledge of and sympathy with newspaper work and workers. He has served as attorney for individual clients, as the representative of local, State and national authority, and as a judge on the bench, where his duty was not to contend but to decide between contesting parties and to construe and determine the law. Questions of the highest importance have come before him in the line of his work and he has always decided them with such wisdom and knowledge of the principles of law that he has been sustained by the higher courts when appeals have been taken. As Solicitor-General of the United States it fell to him to construe and enforce the Sherman anti-trust act, and it

was his duty, too, to defend at law the action of Speaker Reed in compelling a count of the members who were present in the House but refused to vote, and his success in this instance established the new legislative procedure. He pertinently asked why the Sergeant-at-Arms should be authorized to compel the attendance of members if they could render that compulsory attendance futile by maintaining silence. Perhaps his most notable success was in the famous Bering Sea fisheries case, which he won for the United States over Joseph H. Choate and other eminent counsel representing Great Britain. It is regarded as one of the great suits in the history of the American bar.

On the bench he decided many important questions, not a few of which proved leading cases and established the law in such matters. Among these his decisions in cases growing out of the relation of employer and employee, "labor cases" so called, have been oftenest referred to, not only because of their importance to society, but also because of the attempt in some quarters to create a prejudice against him on account of them. No one can retain any such prejudice who reads the able article by Dr. Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, published in the *Review of Reviews* for August, 1907. This points out that a judge does not make law, but declares and applies its principles, and it explains several of the Taft decisions oftenest referred to. In the Superior Court in Cincinnati in 1890 he sustained the decision of a lower court, which, in the case of Moore Brothers vs. the Bricklayers' Union, had awarded damages against the union for a secondary boycott; that is, for boycotting a firm with whom there was no quarrel because it sold goods to the employer with whom there was a dispute. This became a leading case on the law of boycott, and by reason of it the secondary boycott—one undertaken against a stranger to a pending dispute—has practically been abandoned, as it should be. At the same time the Judge stated plainly that labor unions had their rights and privileges within which they could not be disturbed by the law. Later, in 1894, when he was on the Federal bench, his decision in the Phelan contempt case, while it punished the leader who, in face of an injunction, called out employees of an unoffending road which was being conducted by the United States Courts thru a receiver, nevertheless laid down so clearly the principles of the law relating to disputes between railroads and the men working for them that at a later period Dr. Judson, as counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Firemen in their strike against the Wabash Railroad, succeeded thru that decision in having an injunction against them dissolved. The railroad then settled the controversy. What helped the employer in one instance helped the employee in another. No better test of fairness could be asked. And a careful study of Mr. Taft's judicial acts will not only remove any prejudice that may exist, but, more than that, will excite admiration for the sanity and fairness of his decisions.

Leaving the bench, for which his tastes and training peculiarly fitted him, Judge Taft, in 1900, took up the larger work which has made him known all over the world. The highest ambition of any lawyer must be to acquire a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and twice Judge Taft felt compelled to decline this coveted honor because his high sense of duty convinced him that he could not leave the work on which he was engaged. It was in that spirit of personal sacrifice that he accepted the presidency of the Philippine Commission and entered with his customary and inevitable enthusiasm upon the task of adjusting matters in that remote end of the earth which had so unexpectedly fallen into our hands. A whole book might be written on what he has accomplished there, a little of which I saw for myself while over there in 1905. Here were seven or eight million people on a thousand islands afflicted with a veritable confusion of tongues such than a single island would have several languages and tribes that could not talk with each other, suffering, like so many who live under tropical conditions, from a natural lack of ambition, raided by their own lawless ladrones, and plundered for centuries by cruel and unscrupulous Spaniards. They were conscious of government only as that power which robbed and punished. These people were

to be pacified and, so far as might be, unified and led into a capacity for self-government. The progress already made is wonderful. More Filipinos today speak English than any other language. There is greater social order all thru the islands today than ever before in their long and uneasy history. Ladronism has practically disappeared; there is no warring of tribes, no oppression by the authorities, but, on the contrary justice and fair play are scrupulously observed. Schools have been established by the thousands, and these and the trade schools are crowded with eager scholars. Local self-government has been maintained for some time and now the first national congress is in session. It is doubtful if any other part of the world has moved forward as rapidly in the past decade as the Philippines. But they had a long way to go and have only just begun going. To turn them adrift now would be as unkind as it would be cowardly.

SECRETARY TAFT WHEN A SENIOR AT YALE IN '78.

Among the difficult questions that the Philippine problem presented was that of the relation of our Government to the Roman Catholic Church, some of whose orders had very valuable lands there. But for the Roman Catholic influence which went over with Magellan the entire archipelago would have become Mohammedan thru the influence of the Moors, or Moros, who still occupy the southern islands, and were at that time moving northward. As it is, the Filipinos alone among Asiatic people look toward Europe and America and Christianity, instead of toward Asia and Africa and Buddhism or Mohammedanism. Thus what we call Christian civilization finds an easier introduction among them. Judge Taft was able to negotiate at Rome a purchase of the friars' lands that was fair to his own country and satisfactory to that Church, which has more than once seen its possessions confiscated without any attempt at indemnification. This wise and tactful arrangement has been an important factor in the readjustment of Filipino affairs. The outlook in the Philippines is better than any one familiar with conditions there in 1898 would have dared to hope for at this time. Reasonable consideration of the tariff by Congress, not so as to affect our own protected industries, but simply to re-establish the sugar and tobacco trades over there, is all that is needed for their material prosperity.

Secretary Taft has been four times in Manila, and has made the journey around the world by various routes, including the Suez Canal and the Trans-Siberian Railway. In the course of his travels and his official duties he has met Pope Leo XIII, the Emperor and Empress of Japan and Cabinet Ministers and leading men of that country, the Czar of Russia and other eminent Russians, President Palma of Cuba, and President Amador of Panama. The cordiality of his reception on several occasions by Japanese authorities has been peculiarly marked, due no doubt to regard for him not only as our representative, but as an esteemed individual, *"persona grata"* wherever he goes. All whom he meets are quick to recognize the charm of his winning personality—unaffected, natural, sincere, and for those very reasons impressive. It is doubtful if any other pub-

lic man of this country has seen so many foreign "principalities and powers" and directly acquired such a world knowledge as has come to Secretary Taft in the ceaseless activities of his career.

He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale University, 1893, University of Pennsylvania, 1902, Harvard University and Miami University, 1905. He was at thirty-six the youngest man whom Yale had ever thus honored. In 1896 he was elected a trustee of Yale, and still holds that office, attending as regularly as the New Haven members every meeting of the Corporation. In 1896 he delivered the Dodge course of lectures at Yale on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship," which have been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. These lectures reveal his wholesome views of the opportunities and duties of young Americans and the part they should play in affairs:

"The young man most to be congratulated is he who has been given an education as thoro and as useful as he himself wishes to make it, and then under the spur of necessity enters upon a life of work without the temptation to lack of effort and idleness, or dilettanteism, or to pure pleasure, which a competence creates."

The young man should "learn where the polling place is in his own ward," and find out where the primaries are to be held, select his party, and be there, be a mixer and know the people.

"In many respects the college graduate has as much to learn from the workingman and business man who have not enjoyed a college education as they have to learn from him."

If a man goes into public life and wishes to exercise an influence for good, he must be slow to break his party ties.

"As this is a party government, as measures are controlled by the party decision, the real progress must be made along party lines, and if a man separates from his party he loses altogether any influence he may exert in determining those policies. I do not at all advocate that a man should adhere to party against high principle and conviction, but this life is all a series of compromises by which, little by little and step by step, progress towards better things is made. All the good in the world cannot be attained at one breath."

This is the philosophy which has enabled Secretary Taft to retain his strength as a party man and leader, at the same time that he has always stood for the elevation of practical politics and held the confidence of those less patient and optimistic than himself. His various speeches, which the limitations of this article forbid me to quote, have made clear to all who have heard or read them the poise and justice of his broad views of our complicated social system, his belief in the fundamental right of property, his jealous regard for individual liberty, and his concern for the welfare and progress of his fellowmen in the common struggle for a fuller enjoyment of life and its opportunities.

In 1886 Secretary Taft was married to Helen Herron, daughter of Hon. John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, United States District-Attorney and member of the Ohio State Senate. They have three children—Robert Alphonso, now a student at Yale, born September 8th, 1889; Helen Herron, born August 1st, 1891, and Charles Phelps, 2d, born September 20, 1897. The Secretary is a Unitarian, as his people were before him. He is the president of the American Red Cross and interested in many other good works.

Secretary Taft has a peculiarly attractive personality. The best boy, says the late Senator Hoar in his delightful autobiography, has something manly about him, and the best man has something of the boy in him. Taft was a manly boy, and as a man he has a certain and very charming boyish side, as others of our great men have had. He is warm-hearted, approachable, frank, and blessed with the saving grace of an abundant humor, and at the same time he has always the strength and courage of his sound convictions and his alert and healthy conscience; and his yea is yea and his nay, nay. He is as strong as he is gentle. His reputation is simply spotless. In all the agitation of a heated campaign for the greatest office in the world, no one has ventured to intimate a doubt of the absolute honesty of this man who has been before the public for a quarter of a century. Nor can any one successfully dispute the simple proposition that in the whole history of the United States no one was ever named for the Presidency who was so fitted by nature, by training and by experience for the duties, dignities and responsibilities of that unique position. He is splendidly grounded in law and of a judicial cast of mind, a constructive statesman, a successful diplomat and a whole-souled, patriotic, broad-gauge, enthusiastic American. He is no experiment; the country knows him.

HARTFORD, CONN.

A Missing Factor in the Peace Movement

BY SAMUEL T. DUTTON

[The author of the following article is the Professor of School Administration in the Teachers' College at Columbia University and one of the foremost workers in the Peace ranks of America. He is secretary of the New York Peace Society, a member of the Council of the Berne Peace Bureau and was chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in this city last spring, and no one deserves more credit than he for making that Congress the greatest unofficial gathering ever held in the United States.—EDITOR.]

THERE are two aspects of the task of securing international fraternity which deserve attention. First, the world seems to be held fast in the tradition and habit of war. The civilized world has outgrown the garment, yet cannot seem to cast it aside. The fact so patent to the unprejudiced mind, that right and justice are not determined by fighting but by courts or law which are universally invoked in the settlement of difficulties between individuals, is not yet adopted by the nations. The glamor of war is still the prevailing note in Europe. It is practically impossible to get out of sight of soldiers, Not small bodies of men acting as police, but whole regiments and divisions are seen quartered in towns and cities. There is a sort of splendor attending their movements which fascinates the common mind. What matter if young men are withdrawn from productive labor on the farms and in the shops; they belong to the army of defense. They wear the same uniform which their fathers and grandfathers wore while fighting for the fatherland. In some vicarious way they are the direct representatives of the gay cavaliers and sturdy warriors who have tramped across the pages of history from time immemorial. They are accepted and taken for granted as are the statues of grand dukes in public squares or the castles and palaces of the sovereigns, numerous and costly, which are to be seen for a mark each, but which are seldom if ever inhabited by their owners. The servants of the State and the public, no matter how pacific, how commonplace or menial the labor they perform, are arrayed in military garb. The Swiss guards in the Vatican are not more resplendant than the flunkies who open the doors at some of the State buildings or even at the theater or the opera.

In the galleries of art, the larger the canvas the more sure it is to portray a battle in which an army of heroes is seen charging upon an equally gorgeous and gallant foe. Every schoolroom in monarchial Europe displays not only the sovereign in military dress, but has some one or more historical pictures which are almost sure to be battle scenes. History itself is a story of the reigning house and its military success. Literature, both poetry and fiction, are highly spiced by the aid of chivalric and warlike scenes. The children of Europe are born and bred to see and admire soldiers, to hear about war, to sing its glories, to memorize its triumphs, to march to its music, to wear its uniforms, and to believe in the invincibility of the national arms. Neither in America nor Europe have children been taught that militarism is out of date and is a decadent factor in civilization. Neither have the clergy preached this doctrine to any large extent. During wars so recent that they seem to have occurred only yesterday, pastors have prayed the Almighty for a victorious issue, with little consideration of the question whether the cause were just or whether the war could not have been averted. All these and many other things are apparent to any one who tries to face the problem of abolishing war. The thing is racial and climatic. It is like the white plague, the cure of which has not yet been discovered, and which can only be eradicated by the most heroic and painstaking measures. People laugh

at the peacemakers much as they would at a nest of ants trying to remove a granite boulder. To many it means a huge joke to attempt to pacify the world. War seems a divinely appointed means of disciplining and refining the nations. Some people like to refer to the Bible as tho it sanctioned fighting. They are willing to hope that when the millenium comes there may be peace. This is the sentiment and the current opinion which prevails.

On the other hand the world is at peace, and it would seem to be well nigh impossible for the great nations of the earth to think of war with each other, in view of the high degree of social organization which now exists. Bankers, capitalists, manufacturers and men of commerce desire peace and demand it for the sake of their business interests, which are widely and intricately extended. It is a well known fact that several nations are restrained from warlike tendencies today because of the financial burdens which they carry and the difficulty they would have in borrowing either at home or abroad.

Again, much progress has been made in establishing treaties between the great Powers. Even those that have been hostile are forming alliances, as, for example, Russia and England, Japan and Russia and even Germany and France, whose enmity has long been fierce and inveterate, are speaking more softly, and the efforts of the peace-loving Emperor William to plant the seeds of friendship and good will seem likely to meet with success. There are even hints in the public press that soldiering as a profession may soon be out of vogue. The leaders of the peace movement are increasingly active. Books and journals devoted to its propaganda are being multiplied, and it would seem as tho the banner of conciliation would soon float wherever the sun shines.

There is an increasing responsiveness to great moral principles and the social and economic changes which gradually are compelling the world to be more fraternal. In the past, peace societies and workers for peace have trusted too much to the propagation of sentiment and too little to the authority and influence of practical facts. There has been too little of good organization and method, and too little recognition of the real difficulties to be overcome. Not enough has been made of the self-evident truth that governments, even those less democratic than ours, are measurably controlled by public opinion. On a great moral issue like the abolition of war, the mind and conscience of the people must be aroused. All classes of men must be induced to take a stand for methods of justice. No systematic attempt has yet been made to induce bankers, men of industry, judges and leaders in education and the Church to do this. Probably the labor organizations of the United States are more keenly alive on the subject of international peace than any other class of citizens, and the recent socialistic congress at Stuttgart showed that in Europe the labor party may prove to be a powerful deterrent to rulers who, in speaking of international matters, invariably use the phrase "my government." It is evident that the energy of peace leaders is unwisely directed, for at the recent congress in Munich much was said against war but very little about methods of educating the people to the new internationalism. There was a conspicuous absence of journalists, clergymen, teachers, university professors and captains of industry. This fact, in the opinion of the writer, suggests the work for the immediate future, viz.: to enlist the active and enthusiastic endeavors of clergymen, editors and educators, to make sure that young and old are conscious of the claims of human brotherhood, and to persuade all people that the territorial limits of the nation are artificial when viewed in the light of the solidarity of the race and the high destiny of mankind. In other words, the world point of view is to be the rallying cry until all questions like immigration, tariff, copyright, and the postal service are treated in the light of that illuminating idea. How small and mean we ought to feel when visiting the Old World, if we manage our affairs in absolute selfishness, without reference to our larger citizenship in the world at large. The practical question arises, How can this work be organized? who is to direct it and see that it is made effective? My own belief is that peace societies have a work of their own in their own neighborhood, but that they

cannot do the larger work required. A national organization in each country, representative and strong, composed of men and women of all faiths and vocational interests, would seem to be the most competent agency. This body should be selected with the greatest care, and, as far as possible, its members should be nominated, at least, by great organizations, such as boards of trade, universities, learned societies, religious, philanthropic and educational organizatons. This would insure the services of leaders of thought in the several sections, and would make the central body highly representative. The president and two or more vice presidents should be avowed champions of the cause of arbitration, and should be able to devote considerable time and energy to the work in hand. There should be a small executive committee, say from five to eight persons. The secretary and possibly the chairman of this committee should devote their whole time to the work and should be paid salaries commensurate with their ability and experience. Such a national council for arbitration and peace would work somewhat independently of all other associatons, but would seek to be in close alliance with them. It would put itself in touch with European bodies of workers, and would with them seek the best possible utilization of all available forces.

The great dominating purpose of such a body should be educational. It should definitely and systematically seek to reach educators and teachers, the clergy, journalists, men of affairs, and wage earners. It should send out agents who are practical, sane men and women, who not only know how to talk to an audience but to address themselves to busy men who will listen if what is said is sane and practicable. They should be equipt with every known fact regarding the interrelation of peoples and nations. They should not appeal so much to prejudice and sentimentality as to practical sense and good judgment. Religious and educational bodies in all the States should be induced to adopt internationalism as a regular feature of every program. The recent meeting of the American Social Science Association, which devoted its whole program of three days to this subject, shows how many sided it is. This proposed national council would naturally initiate national peace congresses, and would become a clearing house for all propositions looking to new forms of propaganda. It would more properly than any other body administer gifts of money and legacies in such a way as to inspire confidence and to accomplish the greatest good.

Whatever is done in America becomes potential in Europe, where things are more static and less responsive to agitation, and where a powerful example is needed. A practical program of education, practically and efficiently carried out, would take away the suspicion felt by some that pacifists regard themselves as members of a cult with peculiar and exclusive tendencies. There would soon be so many groups of practical people committed to the cause that peace leaders would find themselves keeping step with a vast army of serious and practical people.

At the Sixteenth International Peace Conference, held in Munich in September last, the writer introduced the following resolution which was past by the Conference in the form of a recommendation, as follows:

"The Congress expresses the wish that in each country a national council may be organized, composed of men and women representing various departments of human activity, which shall undertake peace propaganda with a view of influencing (1) journalists, (2) the clergy, (3) teachers, (4) business men, acting independently but in close co-operation with existing organizations."

If such organization could be formed in every country under the general direction and leadership of the Berne Bureau, it would be possible in a very short time to greatly enlarge and broaden the list of those earnestly committed to universal arbitration. Under such an arrangement the International Peace Conference should be held on alternate years, thus permitting national congresses to be held every other year. These national congresses should be able to send large and representative delgations to the International Peace Conferences, and thus their influence and power would be greatly increased.

New York City.

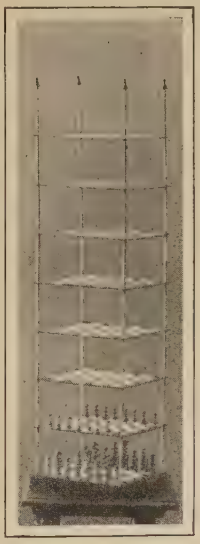
Chess in Three Dimensions

BY WOLF VON KOCKEL

DR. MAAK, of Hamburg, Germany, has discovered something new in the field of chess which will interest to a considerable degree all lovers of this "game of games," and also attract attention among mathematicians. It is a new method of two-handed chess, but not a meaningless deviation like four-handed chess, invented at about the same time. It is rather a logical development of the possibilities of the chess-board. It has been called cubic chess, or chess of three dimensions, because the inventor holds that, chess being a game of movement, the pieces must be as free as possible in all their moves.

Dr. Maak writes me:

"The game of chess resembles war, and consequently calls for strategy. As during a campaign the combatants are free to use the three dimensions of space, so if chess is to be played logically, the players must be permitted to do the same and not be confined to but two dimensions, as is the case with the ordinary chess-boards. At present, in case of war, the belligerents use balloons and submarines, and consequently can strike from above and below; that is, they utilize the whole of space. It occurred to me that this same advantage should be afforded chess players, and hence the *raison d'etre* of my cubic chess. Until now, chess could be played only on a board, that is, on a plane surface limited by two dimensions; but henceforth it can be played on a cube surface and the players will have at their disposal three dimensions."



THE CUBIC CHESS BOARD.

Let me now explain a little more in detail just what this cubic chess is. The ordinary chess-board is composed of eight times eight, or 64, squares. But Dr. Maak's chess-cube is composed of $8 \times 8 \times 8$ or 512 cubes. But as it would be impossible to play inside a cube, the 448 remaining faces of the cubes are represented by seven other transparent chess-boards, placed one above the other, as is seen in the illustration which accompanies this article. These eight boards are so arranged that there is enough space between them for the easy moving of the chessmen. As in ordinary chess, the squares are designated by letters and numbers, and the different boards are distinguished by the first eight letters of the Greek alphabet. Each board is also painted a different color.

The chessmen in cubic chess are the same as in ordinary chess. But in the former system each player has eight more pawns, in order to be better able to protect his men from attack coming from above or below. These "assistant pawns" are placed on βa1 to βh1 for one player, and on βa8 to βh8 for the other player.

Now, a cube has three mathematical or stereometric elements, that is, six planes, twelve edges and eight corners, and it is these elements which influence the moves of the pieces in cubic chess. The castle may move in the three perpendicular axes of space, and can therefore move in six different directions, for it passes thru the planes of the cube. The bishop moves thru the edges of the cube and can consequently go in twelve directions. The knight has but eight, because he moves thru the corners. The queen may choose from among twenty-six moves, for she can go thru planes, edges and corners, and as far as she likes, besides. The same is true of the king, except, as in board-chess, he may take but one step at a time. The pawns move thru the planes and thru the edges, and in all directions. Castling cannot be used in cubic-chess, for the king can always move upward. Nor is there the double move of the pawns, since all the chessmen can move from the very start on.

The rules of the game are not very explicit, this new system not being sufficiently developed. At the beginning of every game players should, therefore,

come to an understanding about the rules which they are going to observe.

Cubic chess was introduced to the public at the last chess tournament at Karlsbad, where the learned demonstrations of Dr. Maak attracted much attention both from those taking part in the play and from those simply looking on. Dr. Maak remarked on that occasion:

"I claim that my invention has transformed the unexplainable and absolutely conventional rules of board-chess into necessarily mathematical and logical rules, because the moves of the pieces have become functions of the mathematical *elements* of the chess cubes, that is, of the 512 cubic fields. I am convinced that this cubic chess is the old Indian primitive chess, out of which grew, later, board-chess."

I may add in closing that instruction in cubic chess can be obtained by addressing the inventor, Dr. Maak, 23 Mask Strasse, Hamburg, Germany, where can also be obtained patented folding cubic chess-boards, like the one shown in the accompanying illustration.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Land Question

BY LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

[The question asked in the following pertinent letter from the ex-Governor of Rhode Island is considered in our editorial pages.—EDITOR.]

TWO statements contained in THE INDEPENDENT of March 26th invite comment.

The first is contained in an editorial entitled "Insurance Against Unemployment," contained in your issue of March 19th, and is as follows:

"So long as land was abundant within a short walk of every town, and within a few miles of every city, and a thrifty man could pay for a small farm in a few years by the fruits of his own labor, it was pretty safe to assume that an unemployed man was either idle or improvident. But the day of such conditions is gone by."

The other quotation is from the article of March 26th by Mr. N. O. Nelson, in which he says:

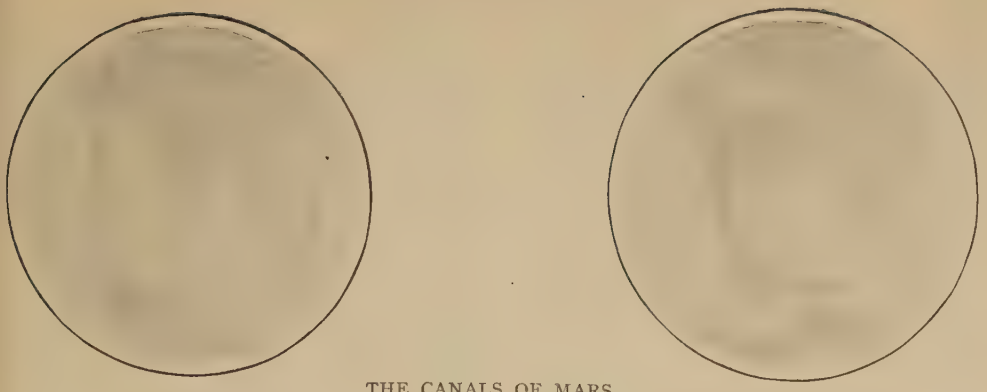
"I will take Mr. Cocksure Single Taxer into the large portions of every State in the Union and show him farms for sale at about the proper value of the improvements. I will show him farms abandoned by the owners, and not rentable at any price. I will show him farms rented at a price that will no more than maintain and replace the improvements and pay taxes."

Both of these statements are true; and does not the editorial fully explain the condition set forth by Mr. Nelson?

What very many people desire, and what Mr. Nelson's thriftless neighbors need, is not land without selling price and with its improvements taxed, such as he describes, but valuable land near towns and cities.

The error in the editorial lies in attributing the scarcity of valuable land to the advance of civilization rather than to its true cause, the unwise laws which promote speculation in land. The taking of the annual value of the land, known as ground rent, for public purposes in lieu of all other taxes, would open up natural opportunities, so that the conditions you picture of colonial times would be restored unaccompanied by the hardship of frontier life. Is not this so?

LONSDALE, R. I.



THE CANALS OF MARS.
From drawings made in the field at Alianza, Chile, by Mrs. Todd.

Our Ruddy Neighbor Planet

BY MABEL LOOMIS TODD

[The most fascinating astronomical problem of the day is the question whether the planet Mars has human inhabitants capable of making great irrigation works. Prof. Percival Lowell, who has devoted years to this research, says the canals are artificial. Prof. David Todd, who conducted the Amherst College expedition last summer in Chile, agrees with him. Yet the question is not settled, for a book by Alfred Russell Wallace, just published, will show the evidence on the other side. Mrs. Todd, herself the daughter of an astronomer, accompanied her husband, and is fully competent to tell the argument and the story.—EDITOR.]

ALL last summer Mars was a conspicuous object in the southern sky, holding his steady way among lesser lights in a glowing splendor which attracted attention from the most casual.

But for astronomical purposes the great red planet never rose high enough for best observation in our own country. So taking the Amherst College 18-inch refracting telescope Professor Todd wended his way southward and continually south, until Mars, in his majestic march across the sky, should pass nearly overhead, leaving far below and behind most of those earthly atmospheric tremors which form the astronomer's chief foe.

Most desirable was some position south of the Equator, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and in a region sufficiently dry to preclude cloudiness and water-vapor. All these conditions seemed to be met in Chile, in a high table-land, or pampa, part of the famous desert of Tarapacá, whence come enormous supplies of nitrate, but with never so much as a blade of grass or a solitary cactus to break its solemn desolation.

And here the telescope found unprecedented home, mounted in the open, on the concrete tennis court of *oficina* Alianza. Rains never come, and windstorms rarely. A cloth to protect the lenses from dust took the place of all the complicated machinery of dome and roofs in less hospitable climates.

And night after night of limpid clearness saw the great mechanism trained upon Mars superbly aloft, a camera, especially constructed by Gaertner, of Chicago, recording, while the crystalline hours rolled along, polar caps, dark areas and "canals," as the mysterious planet once more stated his problems against the velvet darkness of the Southern sky.

Most fascinating of neighbors, Mars, in his journey about the sun, obligingly returns thus every two years to a position of approximate nearness to us of the earth watching to interpret his conundrum. Next beyond us in the brotherhood of our planetary system, his pathway circles the sun in 687 days, while we,

making our orbital pilgrimage in 365 days, frequently overtake and pass him, tho at varying distances, on the same side of the sun. Over sixty million miles away at his farthest "opposition," as these near positions are called, Mars may be at best but 34,500,000, and this approach, altho practically an incomprehensible distance, makes all the difference between seeing and studying his suggestive surface satisfactorily, and getting only tantalizing glimpses of significant markings almost too far away to visualize or photograph.

But once in fifteen years does Mars come to this nearest place. All subsequent regular approaches, each two years, are gradually farther from us. During 1907, while not as absolutely close as possible to our ruddy neighbor, we were only four million miles more than that desirable proximity — a mere step in cosmic space.

Best of all, in 1909 an opportunity will once more recur for detailed study of a planet so full of puzzling problems that the wisest astronomers may well be more or less at a loss when attempting to solve them.

And yet certain solutions seem singularly simple, in a sense, if we will but accept their apparently obvious meaning. It was if possible to throw more light, by means of photography, on the interpretation of the Martian markings, that the Lowell Expedition to the Andes was last summer undertaken. And this, not because Mars was to be absent from more familiar firmaments. On the contrary, as already suggested, he was very much in evidence from many home verandas; and the summer was of more than usual astronomic interest, even to the uninitiated, because of his insistent occupation of the Southern sky.

But here, too, much low-lying terrestrial atmosphere spread its unsteady medium between waiting telescopes, anxious eyes, sensitive plates—and the tantalizing features almost revealed on the planet's disc. While no nearer us in South America, it rode high in the heavens, escaping, soon after rising, from the lower stratum of air, and allowing a pure, steady, high altitude atmosphere as the medium thru which to observe its splendid surface. And curious and impressive enough it was. My first look thru the great telescope was, to me, an epoch-making experience, so different was its effect from that of even the most perfect night at home. Clear, calm, steady, unvexed by the familiar tremors of a sea-level air, the brilliant disc held its unperturbed court in the field of view, while every feature seemed drawn in silhouette by a master-hand. White polar caps, irregular dark areas, reddish-yellow desert and strange labyrinth of crossing and recrossing lines, all were there in unmistakable reality. In that one amazing first glance was instant verification of all that had been claimed thru weary years by the few astronomers who saw more than the rest—even to the doubling of one canal, and the dark spots at points where several lines crossed. It was overwhelming revelation.

And here, with the somber brown plain spreading hundreds of undulating miles north and south, brooded to the east by solemn, snow-covered peaks of the Andes, and filled with the very silence of space itself, the telescope was at work night after night in the open, steadily following the stately planetary march and making its indisputable record of snow-cap and continent, oasis and canal.

For they are unquestionably there. On several occasions persons came to the telescope who had never before looked thru a large one, had never seen a map of Mars, nor knew what might be observed. Their exclamations and descriptions of what they discerned, as moment by moment they saw new features, were, to say the least, illuminating. All were intelligent and well educated, but with no technical knowledge of astronomy; and there was considerable difference in the strength and accuracy of their eyesight —tho upon certain well-defined features all were united, and quite invariably picked out the various points of especial interest after a very few minutes of careful gazing.

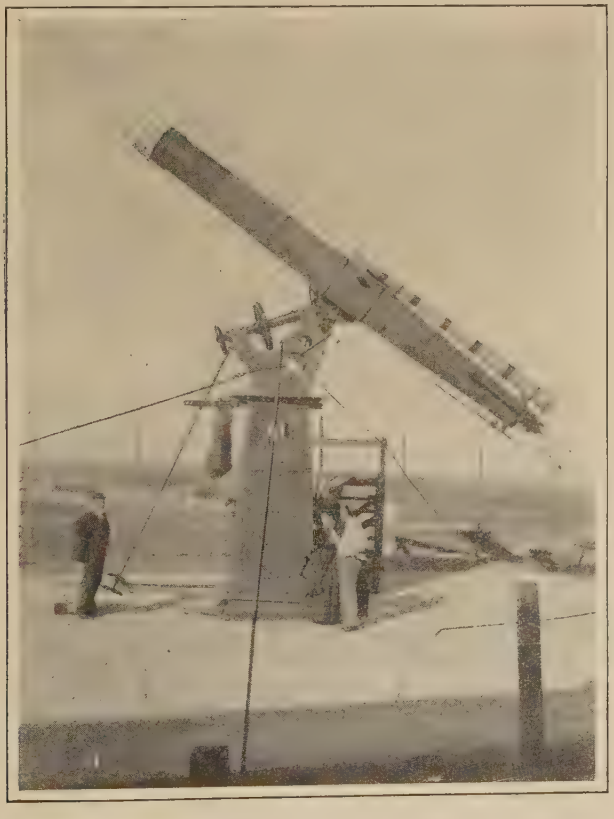
Altho winter in Chile, it was summer on Mars, and its southern pole was tilted toward us at such a happy angle that all the changing phenomena of decreasing white-caps and growing canals were outspread to our study, not only on the exact nights of opposition and nearest point, in July, but almost equally well for several

weeks. And nightly, even hourly, photographs multiplied, until nearly ten thousand separate images of Mars were made during the weeks of our stay at Alianza, every plate showing canals, and a few some of the mysteriously doubled canals of unknown purpose.

When Schiaparelli first announced his discovery of these canals, in 1877, his news was met with prompt incredulity. Real discoveries are apt to be, and for nine years he practically had the canals to himself. Undaunted, he added another improbable tale, in 1879—that of seeing several of the lines (*Canali*) in duplicate tion; and later Professor Lowell, at his own observatory at Flagstaff, in Arizona, not only saw all the earlier observer's markings, but added to the elaborate network, as clearly revealed in the steady air of Arizona.

And now few astronomers question the reality of the dark lines. Undoubtedly they exist; only the interpretation varies, as different minds regard their possibilities.

One exceedingly significant fact remains. During the Martian winter no lines are in evidence. When spring begins to melt the polar cap, as white and



THE TELESCOPE.

—that is doubled, or parallel, which cast a still deeper mist of unlikelihood over his reliability as an observer.

But as the years went on other eyes, perhaps reluctantly, verified his discoveries. His maps of the planet began to be regarded as possibly something more than the result of a wandering imagina- gleaming thru our telescopes as veritable terrestrial snow or ice, then the whole complicated system leaps forth as it were from hiding, some of the lines appearing double, and the whole singularly distinct as the whiteness daily shrinks.

Lines of vegetation of seasonal variation, the intelligent amateur would ex-

claim on hearing the fact or seeing the planet for himself; and truly that seems a simple enough interpretation. For we know that Mars has seasons much like our own, only longer, and night and day practically the same; that few or no clouds of his own making ever hide his salient features from our waiting telescopes, and that his atmosphere is extremely attenuated. If no clouds, then no rain, and without rain deserts must follow, like the very plain of Tarapacá, our base of observation last June and July; and if all or the chief moisture possible to the planet is contained in those yearly melting ice-caps, a system of irrigating channels to conduct it to warmer latitudes, where vegetation could best be coaxed on a planet well along toward cosmic old age, would be a normal solution of appearances. Not that the actual water-channels could themselves be seen from our great distance, but their wide borders of vegetable growth might easily be apparent on the reddish ochre tint of the general Martian surface.

But a great system of irrigation presupposes the presence of intelligent life, and its recognition of the fact that water is growing less with the centuries, and must be conserved to the utmost for purposes of preserving life.

Certainly there should be nothing abhorrent in the thought of possible intelligence existing on another planet. It can hardly be that the whole universe, illimitable, endless to the most powerful telescope, showing incomprehensible vistas still beyond when tested by the photographic sensitive plate, can exist solely for the delectation of the few inhabitants of one inconsiderable, tiniest whirling speck of them all. That would be making of ourselves a moral center of the universe no less ridiculous than the old Ptolemaic idea, which placed us at the physical center, and revolved the whole system of the stars around our inconspicuous axis.

As the spectroscope shows that the constitution of suns and stars, thousands of light-years distant is identically the same as that of our own central sun, is it unreasonable to infer that physical and biologic conditions on planets they may control, no less than on one at least of our own system, may show similar correspondence to earth?

Why try to confine the scope of that unimaginable force which called suns and universes into being to the production of intelligent life on one only of the smallest and least important planets in that vast brotherhood of orderly worlds? The finite cannot limit the infinite. No foot-rule can measure the Milky Way.

Mars, indeed, presents "a marked inhospitality of environment" to life exactly patterned after that we know the best. But in the high Andes, at elevations of 14,000 feet and over, where to us of sea-level the conditions were little short of distressing, we found villages of happy and contented Indians, red-cheeked and healthy, accustomed thru generations as a necessity of existence to the very surroundings so impossible to more earth-bound lungs. And more than this, removing them to low levels has been found equivalent to a sentence of death. The same is true of the llamas, those mountain beasts of burden which find their life in the rare, cold air of the hights. Neither is it difficult for the young engineers from England and the States, who are engaged in the arduous occupations of high-altitude mining, to accustom themselves to conditions there prevailing. Is it more difficult to think that life on some other planet may accustom itself to its own environment of whatever sort?

In the ooze of Paleozoic ages lurked the germ of life as we know it today, evolving thru eons the type best fitted to combat unfriendly surroundings and to develop along the line of noblest accord with the medium at hand. The splendid persistence of the life principle, regnant thruout the universe, cannot be confined to one infinitesimal grain of sand which happens to be the only one we have personally experienced. If there are dead worlds and burned out suns still pursuing their purposeless way among the hosts of heaven, there are also certainly indefinite numbers in the heyday of noon, at the hight of a glorious virility to which our own is but fragmentary illustration.

Astronomers, accustomed to announce as true only that which may be proved by mathematical demonstration, may be

shy of admitting their belief in human inhabitants on Mars or any other heavenly body, but they can tell us such definite facts as are certainly known, upon which an intelligent laity is perhaps as well fitted to deduce reasonably imaginative theories as the professional mind itself.

In the silence of the pampa, arched by an unfamiliar firmament, all great things seemed possible; and thru the big telescope the regular, startling lines on Mars looked singularly artificial.

And now, when Mars, still passing redly along his appointed way, but more distant from us with each sparkling hour, gleams from our spring sky, it makes the whole wide universe — cold, dark, infinitely removed—seem a more homelike creation, more livable for tiny, earthly humanity, that there may be some life approximately like that we know, even, perhaps, nearest of all on our ruddy neighbor planet.

AMHERST, MASS.

Religious Overlapping

BY ALBERT J. KENNEDY

[The following article is an investigation into the waste, inefficiency and religious pauperism accompanying unwise denominational competition and should be of interest to every religious denomination in the United States. The author is a resident of South End House, Boston. We shall be glad to receive letters, which we may print, from our readers telling us of parallel conditions in other towns.—EDITOR.]

THERE is a growing belief among the Christian people of this country that the time is ripe for a greater working unity between the English speaking Evangelical denominations. Among the facts which enforce this view there is none stronger than the evident overlapping, waste and consequent extravagance that has distinguished the distribution of some of the mission funds subscribed for the advancement of religious life in the West. This article concerns itself with the investigation of mission methods as seen in a single town in Minnesota. The figures used have been drawn at first hand from Church records, and have been verified by appeal to the books of the denominations involved. The state of affairs in the town studied is not an unusual one, and it is paralleled in a number of nearby places.

The writer assumes that religion is made for man, and that value in religion is measured by the ability of a faith to satisfy the wants of its adherents. A church may be viewed as an organization of persons who are willing to expend a portion of their income in the satisfaction of their "spiritual" wants. The common test of institutional value is self-sustaining power, and a church ought to aim to be self-supporting. No one, of course, denies an individual or a society of individuals the right to maintain or subsidize churches in the same way as certain men have maintained an orchestra or an art gallery or any other ideal interest. But as a rule mission funds are solicited thru an appeal to the worshiper's sympathy for the need of communities where church influence and privilege are lacking. The appeal is for funds to support "religion" rather than to spread a particular form of belief. Funds so subscribed are supposed to be used with economy, sagacity and foresight; for the purpose of furthering the general religious and moral life of the community in which they are to be expended. A mission society using its funds to provide bounties for churches of its own shade of faith, merely fostering and keeping alive weak and sickly institutions that ought to die, is misusing its powers and perverting moneys to uses which its subscribers never intended.

Mission aid is justified in places where there is no church, or where there is no

Protestant or English-speaking church. In such a community it may well happen that a bounty is wholly justified from the view of religious need and ultimate social utility. Aid is further justified (for a limited time) in the case of a small and rapidly growing church; justified as one would give food to a child, for purposes of legitimate growth. Institutional infancy is a period of life, however, that should not last overlong, else it degenerates into institutional helplessness. In instances of this class mission societies too often fail on the side of liberality, and the growing church is stunted by insufficient aid. It is always bad policy to send a church to an ecclesiastical soup kitchen when it should be treated to a series of square meals. Mission aid is admissible in instances where a church is planted in a very rapidly growing community where it is evident that the needs of the near future will be large. It often happens that one denomination does pioneer work in a place of this kind, and is justified in its expenditure; but later on another pig-headed and foolish rival furnishes a useless church, the competition of which keeps both bodies starved. Aid is sometimes justified as a means of staving off a crisis, and as such is good business.

But the form of expenditure that is *thoroly unjustified* is that in which several half-defunct churches are coddled (out of mission funds) into just enough life to be kept on the denominational roster. The conditions which we shall find in the town of X, in Minnesota, make plain the effects of such an expenditure upon town and church.

X is a small Western "city" of 1,347 inhabitants. Eight different denominations and seven church buildings tell their own story. Two of these buildings are unused, and another is opened but two or three times a year. Of the four surviving churches two are Lutheran; the two English-speaking Evangelical churches are kept alive by constant aid from their respective mission societies. Each organization is vainly hoping for the other's death, and both are resolved to stick it out to the bitter end. Should mission aid be withdrawn one of them must inevitably fail. At times there has been talk of consolidation, but the influence of a few of the radical sectarians combined with that of the mission secretaries, has kept the congregations struggling along in their separate buildings. This paper will attempt to show the religious history of the town so far as it can be shown by figures, and the lessons to be drawn from it.

X is located some miles west of Minneapolis in the great Minnesota River Valley and was founded about 1872.

It was not a "boom" community and has grown slowly and normally as the country settled and became prosperous. The location is far from being an ideal one for a town site, as the valley is largely waste land, and there is little opportunity for farming until the prairie is reached. In consequence, situation space about the village which would normally possess high value is used only for grazing purposes, and there is the further disadvantage of a long drive for the country people in their trips to and from the place.

The population of the community is largely of Scandinavian birth or descent, with a fair sprinkling of American stock from points east of the Mississippi. The Scandinavian element is an important one in our consideration, because of its loyalty to its Lutheran faith. The following scheme gives the population at five-year periods and the percentage of foreigners:

Year.	Population.	Source.	Percentage of foreigners.
1871.....	200	Town Record	
1875.....	450	Town Record	
1880.....	700	Town Record	40% U. S. Census
1885.....	900	Town Record	
1890.....	1,050	Town Record	45% U. S. Census
1895.....	1,189	State Census	
1900.....	1,214	U. S. Census	30-55% b. Foreign Parents.
1905.....	1,347	State Census	65% b. of Foreign Parents.

This table makes it evident (1) that there has been a constantly increasing proportion of foreigners combined with only a normal increase in population; and (2) that there have never been grounds for large denominational hopes that would justify the expenditure of mission funds as a future investment. Thus in the State Census of 1905 from a population of 1,347, 875 are of foreign birth or descent, and but 475 are of American descent. The figures for 1880 give the same number of Americans, 420; the

number of persons of strictly American descent has not increased in over twenty-five years.

The next table concerns itself with a record of the church buildings. Before proceeding to this table it ought to be noted: (*a*) Studies in church attendance show that only 15 to 50 per cent. of a population can be classed as church attendants. (*b*) Taking five as a normal family, the number of possible English-speaking Evangelical churchgoers in X is about 285; admitting that 50 per cent. of them attend church regularly we have 142 constant attendants. (This figure is above the real attendance.) (*c*) Again using our average family we get ninety-five heads of households, forty-five of which we will admit as subscribers for church support. (*d*) A church which raises $1,500 a year for all purposes is, perhaps, on a normal and possible basis; such a church needs fifty subscribers at an average subscription of $30 (which is again higher than the average for small towns). *A priori*—the town is capable of supporting one live, self-respecting religious organization for its American population. Let us look at the table, and see what we find in actuality:

I.—Foreign-Speaking and Non-Evangelical Group.

Church Edifice.	Erected.	Value.	Paid in Town.	Mission Aid.	Seats.	Seating Capacity of Churches Operated, 1906.	
Old Lutheran	1882	$3,600	$3,600	.....	300	300	
New Lutheran	1893	3,000	3,000	.....	225	225	
Catholic	1880	1,500	1,500	.....	150		Unused
Scientist	Bld'g rented				50	50	

II.—English-Speaking Evangelical Group.

Methodist	1872(?)	$3,200	$2,900	$250	175		Unused
Congregational	1874	5,500	4,300	1,200	200		Burned
Congregational	1889	4,800	3,400	1,400	400	400	
Baptist	1878	2,500	1,900	600	150	150	
Episcopal	1889	2,700	2,700	.....	100		Unused

Here are church buildings to the value of $21,300 (of which $3,450 was subscribed by mission bodies). Of this amount $7,400 lies absolutely idle and worthless.

Three of these churches, the Methodist, Congregationalist and Baptist, were erected before 1880, at which time the American population was only 420 persons.

The total seating capacity of the religious buildings is 1,550, or far more than the total population, men, women and children. The seating capacity of the churches in the second group is 825, nearly double the American population; the seating capacity of the two remaining churches of this group is 550, or four times the average possible audiences.

Let us now turn to the internal history of the churches and see to what extent our *a priori* statement of religious probability was justified. The religious bodies are divided into two groups; the first group consisting of two Norwegian Lutheran churches (which minister to the Scandanavian portion of the community) together with the Catholic and Scientist churches. The members of these last two bodies encroach upon our group of English-speaking population, but hardly enough to make an appreciable difference in the figures. The second group comprises the four English-speaking Protestant churches. The figures include: (*a*) Membership; (*b*) that part of the minister's salary subscribed by the church; (*c*) salary subscribed by the mission associations.

GROUP I.

The Old Lutheran Church.

The year.	Members.	Pastor's Salary.	Church Subscribers.	Mission Aid.	Ministers. Years of Service.
1876.....	100+	$1,000	$400	Serves	6
1882.....	....	$1,000	$400	two	1
1893.....	....	$1,000	$400	other	
1894.....	....	$1,000	$400	churches	12
1906.....	200+	$1,000	$400		

The New Lutheran Church.

1893.....	140	$600+	$300	Other	4
1897.....	...	$600+	$300+	Chs. and	4
1901.....	...	$600+	$300+	Fees.	—

Catholic—An occasional Mass.

Scientist—Very small congregations of from half a dozen to ten or fifteen. Service carried on by members.

Concerning this group little need be said. The Lutheran churches have adequate membership and are self-supporting; the ministers are not paid over-well, but they do serve terms of gratifying length, and on the whole the churches show signs of reasonable prosperity. Concerning the two last bodies in this group there is no need or possibility of comment.

We pass to Group II:

	Congregational Church.			Methodist Church.			Baptist Church.			Episcopal Church.			Totals.		
	Membership.	Amount of salary subscribed by Church.	Amount by Mission Society.	Membership.	Amount of salary subscribed by Church.	Amount by Mission Society.	Membership.	Amount of salary subscribed by Church.	Amount by Mission Society.	Membership.	Salary subscribed by Church.	Subscribed by Mission Society.	Membership.	Salaries subscribed by Churches.	Subscribed by Mission Societies.
1871..	..	....	$500.00										11		....
1872..	11	....	550.00	Church organized.									39		$625
1873..	23	....	475.00	16	$520	$150							41	*	625
1874..	25	....	475.00	16	680	150							39		625
1875..	29	....	475.00	10	350	150							44	$750	650
1876..	30	$400	500.00	14	350	150							40	400	500
1877..	26	400	500.00	14	....	....							54	500	400
1878..	36	500	400.00	18	....	....							86	1,700	900
1879..	48	500	400.00	20	800	150	18	$400	$350				93	1,700	900
1880..	47	500	400.00	25	800	150	21	400	350				141	1,650	850
1881..	65	500	400.00	35	750	150	21	400	300	Organized.			141	1,490	675
1882..	65	500	400.00	35	650	150	21	.... Supplies		20	$340	$125	141	1,730	835
1883..	65	440	360.00	35	550	150	21	400	200	20	340	125	139	1,650	700
1884..	83	550	350.00	40	700	150	37	400	200	Abandoned			160	1,950	700
1885..	83	550	350.00	50	1,000	150	43	400	200	until summer			182	1,775	625
1886..	89	625	275.00	54	750	150	47	400	200	of 1887			221	2,025	525
1887..	90	625	275.00	54	400	150	47	600	....	20	400	100	217	1,675	487
1888..	96	675	237.50	54	600	150	47	.... Supplies		20	400	100	217	1,775	475
1889..	96	675	225.50	54	700	150	50	.... Supplies		20	400	100	213	2,075	725
1890..	89	675	225.00	60	600	150	50	400	200	20	400	150	206	2,075	725
1891..	76	675	225.00	60	600	150	65	400	200	Since this			200		387
1892..	75	....	37.50	50	700	150	65	400	200	time there have			184		600
1893..	69	....	300.00	50	250	100	69	400	200	been no reg-			185		500
1894..	66	....	200.00	50	200	100	69	500	200	ular services			177		190
1895..	60	....	90.00	48	300	100	69	.... Supplies		of any kind.			171		145
1896..	55	....	45.00	48	300	100	74	.... Supplies					169	1,550	450
1897..	50	750	150.00	48	400	100	74	400	200				167	1,700	300
1898..	48	700	200.00	45	400	100	81	600	....				182	1,750	250
1899..	58	750	150.00	45	400	100	69	600	....				159	1,775	175
1900..	47	825	75.00	45	350	100	63	600	....				159	2,000	300
1901..	53	700	200.00	43	700	100	63	.... Supplies					153	1,430	270
1902..	47	730	170.00	43	700	100	37	.... Supplies					*77	650	240
1903..	40	650	250.00	43	Church closed, 1903.		37	450 Services semi-monthly					82	1,115	240
1904..	45	665	240.00												
						$3,700									
1905..	46	700	200.00				37	800	....				83	1,000	200
1906..	45	648	200.00				37	....	100				83	1,000	300
			$10,504.00						$3,100		$850				$18,154

The amount granted by the Mission Society has not been verified from the books of the society and is too low.

*In this year the dead and dropped were removed from the Baptist record book. All of these membership statistics are inflated.

These figures make anything but gratifying reading. Summarized by Churches:

	Congregational.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Episcopal.
Total mission aid.....	$10,504	$3,700	$3,100	$850
Average yearly mission aid	292	115	104	105
Average salary of minister	800 +	700	600 +	50
Average church subscription for salary.....	600	550	447	383
Average length of ministers' stay in years..	3.—	1.+	2.5	2.+

Summarized for the Town.

Total mission funds used in town.....	$17,962
Average mission aid per year (since town was founded)	534
Town's average subscription for religious service	1,500
Average membership	133

The figures are too plain to require any comment, and show a state of institutional pauperism that is revolting to a normal moral conscience. It is utterly incomprehensible how any town with a sense of corporate decency could be satisfied to permit the religious people of the United States to subscribe $18,000 for its religious life when it was abundantly capable of paying for its own wants. Every one of these pauper churches has taken alms practically thruout its existence; not one of them (the Baptist church excepted, for a short time) has ever felt the thrill of self-respect that would come from paying its own bills. Each church has accepted the sacrifice of ministers willing to live on an insufficient salary (the average stipend is $650, and no one of these

churches owns a parsonage). Reading over the figures with a person long familiar with local conditions—"The year —— must have been a lean one for such a minister." "Yes," was the reply. "I remember that man; he used to go past our house every summer evening on his way to the lower dam, where he caught bullheads. That was about the only meat he had those days—he and his four children. He literally 'sought his meat from God.'" One might think of such a man as an inspired servant of the Most High, as a hero, did one know nothing of the conditions under which he worked. Aware of them, the action is rather foolish than heroic; largely an exhibition of poor taste on the part of the man himself and his ecclesiastical superiors.

Such a condition as that outlined above brings religion into discredit in the community; causes many to scoff at the Church; takes the heart out of zealous lay workers; and makes it difficult for a minister of religion to hold up his head.

It would be easy to attempt the disagreeable task of fixing responsibility, which task is not within the scope of this paper. But there are several applications writ so large that even he who runs must read. Greater care ought to be exercised in founding churches. There has been a great deal of what might be called "Frenzied Denominationalism" in the West. The writer has been told of one missonary secretary who boasted before his denominational convention that while he had never disobeyed the rule of his Church which makes it necessary to have three persons to constitute a local church, he had organized many a church with one lay person, himself and God. (It is unnecessary to add that this denomination is notorious for the number of its dead churches.) There is just enough truth in such a method of putting things to make it dangerous—it has the faults of all partial statements. The evils outlined above will never be changed until we have missionary secretaries who will look over a field as a business man sizes up a location for an enterprise; and applies the same business acumen and judgment to the problem. The secretary should know the resources of the immediate neighborhood; the number of the population and the manner of its growth; the dominant nationality; the religious preferences and stability; the probable movement in all lines in the future.

Beyond this there is needed some scheme for interdenominational union work—a central bureau on the plan of our city "Associated Charities." This bureau should investigate new fields, and be strictly non-partisan in every way. Then the representatives of the denominations could decide which body should enter the field. It would sometimes happen that a majority of the persons in a town would prefer a certain faith—it would be easy in that case to let the favored denomination have full scope. In cases where there was no preference, or where the field was evenly divided, some scheme of distribution could be devised that would be equally fair to all. As need arose and growth justified new denominations could be added. This would do away with religious overlapping, produce stronger and better churches, and by its increased efficiency and economy give infinitely greater scope to mission activity. Further, it would weed out a number of the poorly paid and often even more poorly equipt mission pastors and enable the societies to maintain their missionaries, so long as it was necessary, rather like men than beggars.

An even more pressing need is for a union of missionary societies for the purpose of immediately weeding out dead churches. Where the evident misjudgment of the past has overworked a field, the sanity of the present should do what it can to remedy the fault. In this case useless churches should be withdrawn, and the field left to the body or bodies best fitted to survive. It comes to just that in the long run; such an action simply anticipates the progress of normal evolution. The writer understands that there is a working agreement of this kind between the Congregational and the Presbyterian denominations in Wisconsin; and that the scheme has worked there to the advantage of both societies.

Certain it is that one of the next great religious advances must be toward the unification of religious work for the purpose of eliminating waste, and if this study but plays some small part in making clear the need for such unification, it will have accomplished its work.

BOSTON, MASS.

Men We Are Watching

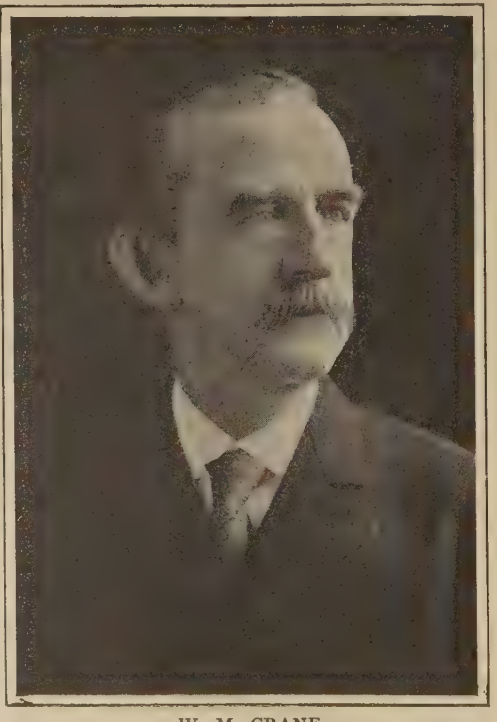
BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Winthrop Murray Crane

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE, of Massachusetts, is out-Aldriching Aldrich in the Senate. There will be no revolutionary battling or involutionary dust, for Barkis is willin'. Aldrich doesn't show it, but he creeps onward toward seventy. Crane only tips the calendar at five and forty. The work is already under way. The Senate is learning to kneel to its coming leader, the little God of Silence. Aldrich speaks, sometimes; Crane, never. Crane is still new, but when he has served his quarter century, like Aldrich, the report will be the same. He would fall in a dead faint if some one with authority told him to make a speech. Crane can talk. He talks more than Aldrich. He is talking all the while, but he only talks to one Senator at a time. He is always on the floor while the Senate is in session, but he is so seldom in his own seat that one forgets which it is. You never think of looking there for Crane. He is always gliding about, often over on the Democratic side, always talking with some one—who is always glad to have him stop and talk; for he is the most universally liked of all the Senators.

Silence is not the only Aldrich secret of success in which Crane goes him better. Crane is the very acme of all the attractive qualities which have helped Aldrich to hold the loyalty of his following. Crane is *facile princeps* in many of the Aldrich strong points. He is a keen, shrewd auditor of human instincts and inclinations, a champion in diagnosis and description. You wouldn't think it, to see him, any more than you would think it of Aldrich. He is a small man and so slender that there is hardly anything to him; but he has a fine head, well built for the unusual mental machinery it contains. He has a bulging forehead, capped with long, brown hair—not as thick as it used to be over the crown. He has large, wide-open eyes that are always smiling and always have more or less a look of surprised innocence. He has lips under a timid brown mustache which could hardly be anything but cordial, and cheeks which will flush with modest diffidence if praise or publicity is sprung on him. His hand involuntarily comes half way to meet you.

Your first impression is that that is all there is to Murray Crane. But when you come to analyze those first impressions you find that strongest of them all was a sense of confidence and a conviction of fair consideration which would have impelled you to tell him all he cared to know and as much more as you could work in. That feeling grows the better you know him. It has conquered the Senate. It was the same at his big paper mills and among his neighbors at Dalton. They all called him Murray, and came to him with everything. It was the same all over Massachusetts when they forced him to become Lieutenant-Governor and then Governor. He moved



W. M. CRANE,
U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

quietly about till he knew everybody and everybody loved him and trusted him. Twice he might have had a Cabinet office but he declined. There was not the right stuff in it for his voracious habit of silent activity. The Senate was better.

There are no affectations or pretensions about Crane. He is a real man, an instinctive friend and inherent leader, an absolutely indefatigable worker. He needs no rest. He finds it and recreation for his tireless energy in his style of do-

CHAMP CLARK, M. C.

ing things. He is the coming power of the Senate.

The one thing, at present, which Senator Crane has not, but ought to have—and probably will have—is the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. The requirements of that position were made for him and he for them.

Senator Sutherland, of Utah

Another Senator whose silence has been golden for the country is George Sutherland, of Utah. He was State Senator in the first Utah Legislature, and served his time in the National House of

SENATOR GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Representatives during the Fifty-seventh Congress. Then he declined re-election, preferring the rigor of his lucrative law practice; but they sent him back to Washington to represent the State in the Senate. This is only his third session, and except in occasional interpolations and interrogations Sutherland has only occupied the floor two or three times—just enough to assure watching ones that his place is among the clearest, keenest and most logical thinkers and speakers of the Senate. Until recently it has been the unwritten custom for new Senators to be chiefly heard at roll-call, but Sutherland is among the instinctively silent ones. He is one of those who only speak, in public or private, when they have something worth hearing to say; but before he had been in the Senate thru his first year Sutherland fell upon a task equal to his indomitable energy and exceptional legal ability, and in two years of Herculean industry he has accomplished more for the country than many of the chatterers can claim for a full term.

He was appointed on the first special

committee to revise the discordant jumble of United States criminal laws and prepare a penal code. He was the only Senator reappointed on the committee with the advent of the present Congress, and it is chiefly due to Senator Sutherland's indefatigable efforts and remarkable legal acumen that the colossal bill which past the Senate the other day gives this nation, for the first time, a coherent, consistent and scientific penal code. The work which he has performed is wholly beyond the average comprehension, but it is a monument which will endure for ages, in better justice and more rational results. It was materially more difficult than compiling a new code, for it entailed revising, reconstructing and systematizing the entire mass of criminal law which had been collecting since the birth of the nation.

It was a stupendous task, for which virtue must be pretty much its own reward; but it was fortunate for the country that one of Senator Sutherland's legal ability and conscientious abnegation to duty, irrespective of notoriety, was at hand to shoulder the burden.

The Senator comes naturally by his qualities. He is a Scotchman, born in England, educated in America, toughened thru making his way to the top out West. He is slender and grave, with black hair and full black beard close-cut. Between the two are keen, quick, earnest eyes of dark Scotch gray. In the truest, broadest sense of the abused term Senator Sutherland is a gentleman. He is forty-six, but you must trust the calendar for that. He does not indorse it in appearance and when away from the somber hallucinations of the Senate he is more inclined to be boy than man. He is easily approachable and as cordial as any man under the toga should be. In his still clinging Scotch inclinations he can tell as good a story and keep a circle about him convulsed as easily as many who do not know so much about law. He is a graceful writer, a pungent and vigorous speaker and one of the thoroly honest and patriotic men who make the Senate what it is.

The fact that Sutherland represents Utah and that, with Senators Knox, Beveridge, Hopkins, Foraker and others, he delivered a ringing speech against the right of the Senate to expel Smoot, his colleague, a year ago, has led to some misconception and thoroly unjust opprobrium. Senator Sutherland has no affinity or alliance with Mormonism. His position was like that of the rest, purely legal and constitutional, and like the rest he is frankly outspoken today against the desirability of longer continuing under one representative the two high offices of church and State. He believes that his colleague owes it to the Senators who defended his right to retain his seat, and to the country at large, to surrender his position in the church or decline to run again for the Senate at the approaching election.

Now that the gigantic penal code is off his hands we shall not be amiss to keep a watchful eye on Senator Sutherland. It is a necessity of his nature to be accomplishing something worthy of his steel.

Hon. Champ Clark, M. C.

Representative Champ Clark held the floor in the House the other day for an hour and a half with an epigrammatic gem of oratory which was so thoroly appreciated that it brought about him, at the close, an ovation which the House of Representatives even considers most exceptional. As Clark is a Democrat, he naturally raked the present administration fore and aft with hot shot, and for peroration ran up the flag of victory for his party at the coming election. It was one of his best efforts and one of the best speeches of the session. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that only now has the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, slipped in among the watched ones. Few have been better watched—or better repaid the watchers—since goodness knows when. Clark has been a star of one constellation or another since boyhood, when he was a hired hand on a farm and clerk in a grocery store.

He was born in Kentucky, on the day when Webster delivered his famous Seventeenth of March oration, fifty-eight years ago. It did not take him long to get under way, for he was teaching school before he was fifteen. He graduated from Bethany College, West Virginia, and was president of Huntington College when he was twenty-three. Then he studied law, graduated at the

bar, was editor of *The Press,* in Louisiana, Mo., was city attorney, prosecuting attorney for Pike County, given an LL.D. by his home college, served in the State Legislature and married, before he came to represent the State in the National House of Representatives, where he is now serving his seventh term. He is ranking Democratic member of the omnipotent Committee on Ways and Means, and the acknowledged successor to Speaker Cannon, if there should ever chance to be a Democratic House. Even Dalzell admitted it, in a delightful flash of oratory on the floor a day or two after Clark's great speech; and he added that if Providence had any such dire dispensation in store as a Democratic House, he, for one, would be very glad to see Champ Clark, of Missouri, in the chair.

While Dalzell was saying it, Champ Clark was part of as pretty a picture as is often seen on the floor of the House. His little daughter, Genevieve, thirteen years old, had slipped in, tripped down the center aisle to her father's seat, quietly appropriated his knee and sat there intently listening with one arm around his neck. When Dalzell's tongue was sharp the little arm tightened. When it turned a compliment the muscles relaxed and many who were watching could see the little fingers pat gently on papa's big, broad shoulder.

Considering this strenuously wit-sharpening upcoming, it is not surprising that Champ Clark is one of the brilliant biters of the House. He is a large man, broad, powerful and permeated with self-reliant dignity; as graceful and free of motion as he is of speech. He has a fact of the old-time statesman mold, smooth shaven, crowned with light brown hair. He has earnest, penetrating eyes of New England blue. His voice is seductive. It is strong and clear and goes everywhere when he is on the floor, but it softens to something exceptionally agreeable and captivating in private conversation. The eyes are not the only New England indications about Champ Clark. While lunching with him in the House restaurant we each ordered pumpkin pie. On each plate was a piece of cheese. As Mr. Clark began upon his pie he remarked: "They say that when a man eats pumpkin pie it is a strong indication of New England origin." Lifting a piece of cheese to his mouth he added: "And when he eats cheese with it it is a sure thing."

Champ Clark is unquestionably one of the leading orators in Congress, and he has lately been gaining a great reputation on the Chautauqua platform. He has writen more or less all his life, and, attractively as he speaks, he writes better. To a keen literary instinct he adds an inimitable grace, which idealizes even history, his favorite subject, making it thoroly Clarkesque. He was associate editor of Reed's "Modern Eloquence."

A leading member of the House said to me the other day: "If Champ Clark would only quit being a Democrat he would be a daisy." He admits having made some few mistakes in the course of his life. When he was grocer's boy he filled on order for onions which brought the housewife in rage to the store because, after they were well cooked, they turned out to be tulip bulbs. Possibly his choice of politics was another blunder; who knows?

Song

BY ROBERT LOVEMAN

Heliotrope and mignonette,
Violet and rose,
Madrigal and canzonet,
Every bloom that blows;
All the happy birds there be,
Singing thru the air,
Whisper, O my love, of thee,
Sweet and fond and fair.

Every star upon the sky,
Bubbling, beaming bright,
Kindles at thy sparkling eye,
'Tis their fount of light;
Every beauty-breathing gem,
On the land or sea,
I'd crush into a diadem
Fit for crowning thee.

Dalton, Ga.

Reforms in Macedonia

BY P. N. DESCALOFF

[Mr. Descaloff is the popular editor of the most popular Bulgarian daily, *Vecherna Foshta.* As a journalist and a worker for the cause of Macedonia, he has had audiences with the highest officials controlling the Macedonian interests; has visited every city and town in Macedonia and knows personally the revolutionary and the reform leaders; has been a member of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and, besides his numberless articles in Bulgarian, he has written many in German and French languages, with both of which he is acquainted, altho this is his first article in English. He is the author of the brochure, "Deux An des Reformes en Macedoine," which appeared two years ago in Geneva, signed by an "Ex-diplomat." Having learned of the wholesale exodus of Macedonian Bulgarians to America, he recently made a flying trip to this country, in order to learn personally their condition, especially of the unemployed. His coming was anxiously awaited by the Bulgarians here, and it is hoped some definite measures for betterment will follow his visit.—EDITOR.]

"A KINGDOM in which there is no liberty and justice is doomed to die." This is an old and true saying. Turkey, however, in which exists neither the one nor the other, lives even today, and holds in submission, among others, a country in the southeastern end of Europe, depriving its Christian population of every human right and terrorizing their lives every day.

I refer to Macedonia, a land whose natural beauties and riches are captivating; the country of Alexander the Great, and the first in which St. Paul introduced Christianity in Europe and founded the first European Christian community. It was at Salonika. Up to a few years ago was preserved in the Mosque St. George—once a heathen temple, then a Christian church and now a Turkish mosque—the stone from which it is believed St. Paul preached his first sermons among the Thessalonians, and from where, after founding the first Christian church therein, he went to Corinth, Greece. Those who read Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians will see how highly he praised them at that time.

Today, however, at Salonika, which may be called the capital of Macedonia, it is Mohammedanism that rules. The Turks, who five centuries ago conquered the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, have since been gradually driven back, until today they own only the southeastern corner of Europe, known as Macedonia, the surroundings of the city of Adrianople, Albania, Epirus, and a part of Thessaly.

If of all these Turkish possessions Macedonia attracts most public and diplomatic attention, and not only disturbs the peace of European Turkey, but threatens to destroy it, it is due chiefly to the following reasons:

The majority of the Christian population in Macedonia is admitted to be Bulgarian. In the conclusion of the last Russo-Turkish war, in 1887, at San Stefano, near Constantinople, Bulgaria was made free and independent in her entirety, viz., Bulgaria along the banks of the Danube, Southern Bulgaria or Thrace, and Macedonia. The sun of liberty, however, but a little while shone over Macedonia. Soon after that the European Powers called a Congress at Berlin, which Congress tore the just freed Bulgaria to pieces, and, among other things, left the unfortunate Macedonians again in the paws of the Turk. There was, however, this little consolation, that, according to Article XXIII of the Berlin treaty, Turkey had to submit to some reforms in that province. All those, however, who know Turkey, know that she is not in a position for reforms. All the efforts made in that direction for a century have amounted to nothing, and the same results have so far followed every attempt to carry out Article XXIII of the Berlin treaty.

Meanwhile Macedonia, surrounded by newly born independent states, could not hold herself within Chinese walls against the life of freedom. The people of that country, who saw even for a moment the rays of liberty, could not again submit to the state of slavery under which they had

already groaned five hundred years. The Bulgarian element in Macedonia, stern and energetic, seeing some of their countrymen free and independent, began from the very first day of their new slavery to yearn for deliverance. On the other hand, the schools which were opened in every city and village began to turn out hundreds of young people every year who gave themselves to the removal of the old ideas and practices and laying the foundation of a life which might lead their country to deliverance from the burden and degradation of slavery.

The apostles of freedom began thus soon to find followers. The revolutionary movement in Macedonia started, in fact, in the very first years after the province again fell under the dominion of the Turk. The earlier activities, however, were mostly local, and directed chiefly to educating the people and crystallizing the forces into a general organization for a united action.

Judging by results, the most noted revolutionary uprising in Macedonia was that of 1903. It shook the foundation of Turkish rule in Macedonia, and showed that Macedonian Bulgarians, even by their heroic fights for freedom, proved themselves sufficiently fitted to enjoy the same kind of liberty which other free nations enjoy. Turkey, in order to crush the uprising, had to fight a whole year, had to bring 200,000 soldiers from Asia Minor, and, with her cannons, had to destroy more than one hundred Bulgarian villages. A conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey then became imminent, but the European Powers stepped in and interfered.

In order to pacify the country, Russia and Austria then took the initiative of proposing to the Sultan a plan of reforms which they had prepared at Murschtag, in October, 1903, and which was approved by the other Powers. This reform plan, while not satisfactory, influenced the revolutionary leaders to cease fighting, in order to prevent their being charged with interfering with European reform work. The main provisions in that reform plan were such pertaining to the reorganization of the gendarmerie, the finance and the judiciary in Macedonia. According to these reform provisions the Christian population was to be given a good share in the government of the province and the brigandage of the Turkish rule was to be subdued. Has this been accomplished? By no means, at least so far. At the head of the Reform Commission was appointed a Turk, which in itself was a heavy blow to the proposed work. The civil agents, representing Austria and Russia on that commission, and the European officers who came to reorganize the gendarmerie, remained with no executive power whatever, and their position up to the present time has been only laughable. In substance, they are nothing else than mere spectators to what happens in Macedonia, without exerting any influence whatever in the government. In order to realize how powerless these civil agents are, who are supposed to play a controlling part in introducing the Murschtag reforms, it is sufficient to quote this one illustration: Toward the end of the year 1904, in the vilayets of Salonika and Monastir, the churches and the schools of a hundred and fifty Bulgarian villages were closed by the Turkish authorities, because they had refused to recognize the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. For a whole year those villagers were kept without places of worship and their children unbaptized and unschooled. The civil agents wanted to remove this unjust measure, and in several sessions with the Turkish Inspector of the Reforms stood for the opening of these churches and schools. All their efforts, however, remained fruitless! Then the civil agents, who had promised to those villagers that they would procure some justice for them, in order to save their prestige, asked the Turkish Government to allow the opening of the churches at least during the Christmas holidays. But here again they failed! Neither could they render any help to the Bulgarian Bishop of Strumitsa, who for ten years has been pleading for a permit to build a Bulgarian church in that town, and still cannot get it from the Turkish authorities. The whole matter with the said civil agents is that they have no executive power, and, therefore, are wholly unable to accomplish anything in reform work.

Much similar is also the position of the European police officers, headed by the

Italian general, Di Giorgis, who was accepted by Turkey after he consented to wear a Turkish fez on his head. All the sincere efforts on the part of those officers to reorganize the gendarmerie have brought very insignificant results for the country. The Macedonian gendarmes even today are illiterate Turks, mostly young soldiers from Asia Minor, altho the Murschtag reforms say that they should be picked out from among the native population.

The Financial Commission, which sits at Salonika, is not showing any practical activities yet.

The judiciary provisions of the Murschtag reform plan have also been a dead letter for the past four years. Within the last few months, however, there has been much emphatic talk about introducing the judiciary reforms in Macedonia. Russia and Austria made some diplomatic overtures to Turkey regarding this matter about a year ago, and since then the European diplomatic agents at Constantinople have been holding sessions, deliberating over the details of the judiciary reforms to be submitted to Turkey. The exact text of these reforms is not as yet known, but under the influence of England, which, since the beginning of the reform work, has stood for broader and more substantial improvements in Macedonia, it appears as tho the proposed judiciary measures would be more serious and effective than any of the previous ones. This seems evident also by the fact that Turkey is more stubborn in her opposition than she was before. About two months ago the Sultan sent his Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to ask the governments of Rome and Vienna not to insist upon introducing the judiciary reforms, because Turkey is introducing them herself. The mission of the Turkish Minister was fruitless, but the opposition of Turkey did not stop. On the contrary, the Sultan stands very firm against the acceptance of these measures, and this may finally compel the European Powers interested in the matter to make some naval demonstrations, in order to force upon Turkey these reforms.

Such a demonstration, of course, was made once before, in order to compel Turkey to accept the financial reforms in Macedonia. It was not a success, however, because the European Powers, who agreed to join the blockade, had no understanding among themselves as to what further measures to take in case Turkey refused to accept their propositions. Turkey knew this and she profited by it to the extent of accepting the Finance Commission, but not the financial reforms.

Will Europe be compelled to make another naval demonstration, in order to compel Turkey to accept the judiciary reforms? This depends entirely upon Europe herself. It is a fact that Turkey will never agree to introduce any kind of reforms in Macedonia. Her politics, so far, have always been directed toward upsetting the reform measures, and she has always succeeded in either weakening them or going around them. But if the European Powers can agree among themselves, their efforts will more easily be crowned with success. Only then can they break the Turkish obstinacy. If Europe decides upon another blockade, but without provisions of making it effective, then we shall have a repetition of the European efforts for financial reform. We shall have a judiciary commission, but not judiciary reforms, and this will be the last blow to the Murschtag reform plan. After that we can expect nothing else but the renewal of the revolutionary activities, which quieted four years ago, partly to give a chance to Europe to try her hand and partly because the leaders felt a weakening after their heroic fights. Time and the deceived hopes will bring out new forces and energies and the next revolution will be greater and more determined. It will not cease until the sun of freedom and human rights begins to shine upon that so unfortunate country.

New York City.

Literature

The Syllabus of Loisy*

When, in 1864, Pius IX promulgated his syllabus, he not only named it as such, but to every proposition added a string of expletives which brought home to the public—in some measure, at least—the alleged evil of the condemned proposition, *e. g.*, "heretical," erroneous," "offensive to pious ears," etc.

When, in 1906, Pius X issued a syllabus of errors, he gave it no such title and also omitted to add the ecclesiastical terminology, expressing the many shades of error or heresy. And now, with the opening of 1908, comes the great French scholar, Loisy, with a fresh syllabus which combines the two others. In fact, we may credit Loisy with two syllabi. In his first, like Pius IX, Loisy gives each proposition and then adds its errors. Again, with Pius X, he gives a whole syllabus with but few notes or comments.

In his first the learned Frenchman repeats one by one the sixty-five propositions of Pius X. To every one he adds the authorities whence the Roman heresy hunters may have drawn it. The first point that is clear is that the syllabus has nothing from any book published since 1904; hence the rumor of a new syllabus, so constant during the whole pontificate of the present Pope and the closing years of Leo XIII, is now known to have been a fact.

The next point is that not a single one of the sixty-five propositions of the syllabus of Pius X correctly cites the author whom it condemns. To prove this, Loisy gives the exact text of the author under the ban, just after the proposition supposed to be taken from his writings. In every case the quotations are inexact. There are, however, a few propositions whose sources are unknown to Loisy. Of the sixty-five, upward of fifty seem to be deduced from his own works; in every instance wrongly. It is the old story, so often exposed by Lea in his immortal "History of the Inquisition." Those Romans read into Loisy their own imaginations. Not that the learned Frenchman has not given them matter enough to condemn, but for some strange reason or other they have twisted his writings in such a way as to put themselves at his mercy. Probably the truth is they got beyond their depth.

In his second syllabus, as we venture to term it, Loisy takes the sixty-five propositions of that of Pius X and gives their contradictory—that is, he gives the Catholic doctrine as the Roman inquisitors, to be logical, must hold it. A few examples:

"The assent to the faith rests upon some congeries of probabilities."

Proposition XXV of Loisy reads:

"The assent of faith rests upon some other thing than a congeries of probabilities."

Again, Proposition XXXV of Pius X reads:

"The Christ was not always conscious of his Messianic dignity."

Proposition XXXV of Loisy is:

"The Christ was always conscious of his Messianic dignity."

Then Loisy adds, tartly:

"A gratuitous assertion, if it has any meaning."

The second part of his brochure is a criticism of the last encyclical. It may be summed up in one sentence: Modernism as a system exists only in the imagination of the writers of the encyclical. The Modernism of Pius X has a parallel in the Americanism of Leo XIII. Just as the latter had no existence beyond the gray matter of Mazella, Brandi and their coterie, so the former is the nightmare of Billot, Langoyne, Marrani and Benigni.

For the first time the great French scholar complains of his cruel treatment during the past fifteen years. In a summing address to the Pope he grants his right to correct him and all others in error, but denies any right to the Pope of insulting or abusing people.

At the same time with *Les Simples Reflexions* appears the author's *Les Synoptiques*. This, the Benjamin of Loisyism, is a profound but radical work.

*Simple Reflexions sur le Decret du Saint-Office *LAMENTABILI SANE EXITU* et sur l'Encyclique *PASCENDI DOMINICI GREGIS* and Les Synoptiques. *By Alfred Loisy.* Both published by the author. Ceffonds pres-Montier-en-Der (Haute-Marne), France.

Its conclusions may be summed up in a few paragraphs:

Jesus was born at Nazareth, the son of Joseph and Mary. Besides him, they had four more sons—James, Joseph, Simon and Jude—and at least two daughters, whose names have not come down to us. Joseph was a worker in wood, a carpenter, joiner, wheelwright, and Jesus followed at first the parental trade. Probably it was John the Baptist who first stirred up the vocation of Jesus. A religious wave passed over Judea whose prophet, John, preached repentance and baptism for the forgiveness of sins, as a preparation for the great judgment and the coming of God's kingdom. This work Jesus took up, and preached but a short while, perhaps one season. At the Passover he went up to Jerusalem and also preached repentance and the advent of the heavenly kingdom. This led to His arrest and crucifixion.

Peter was the focus around whom gathered the faithful disciples. The eleven met at Capernaum and accepted Peter's supposed vision of Jesus by the Lake of Tiberias. They were of the same mental type as their neighbors, who demanded if Jesus was Elias or some prophet risen again. The belief in a personal resurrection and ascension was an easy step. Peter seems the first who took on this belief.

In conclusion, it is evident that the positions of *Les Synoptiques* are very much against current faith. But let us bear in mind that Loisy has elaborated an apology for and a development of current traditional views in his "The Church and the Gospel." Hence he claims that he can call himself a priest and a Catholic. But the engulfing waters of the Tiber have swallowed up Loisyism. *"Roma locuta, causa finita?"* Hardly, for no longer does Rome control biblical or historical studies, altho the Abbe Loisy has been excommunicated.

Old Wives for New

If the virtuous, high-minded reader purchases this novel,* believing from the title that it is one of Mr. Phillips's romantic philippics, directed this time against the divorce evil, he will be disappointed. It is a philippic to be sure, but directed against society in general with everybody's morals left out. The prolog contains the courtship of the leading man and woman in the story, and it is as brief as two young, vigorous, unmoral creatures can make it. The next chapter opens some eighteen years later when the wife has become dowdy and fat, while the husband has gained in strength of mind and body. By this time neither loves the other, so they obtain new partners without disgrace or even embarrassment. The author is obviously determined to make his romance realistic at any cost. One of its most striking scenes is based upon an alleged discreditable incident in the life of one of our prominent men, which has long been rumored about the city but has been kept out of the papers.

Senator Beveridge thinks that David Graham Phillips "is the master American novelist of the day." If so the leading characteristics of the master American novelist are sadly discreditable to his fellow Americans. No other writer portrays with such harsh candor not only our evils and the evils of our institutions, but the greater potentiality of evil that is possible to develop. He shows that remorseless power of analysis which no frailty or temptation or secret motive can escape. Apparently the one thing inconceivable to him is goodness, definite, unflinching, deliberate goodness. The keynote of his mind is hatred of hypocrisy, but nothing can be more frightful to contemplate with understanding than Mr. Phillips's own sincerity. Besides, when all is said, hypocrisy is itself the last frail tribute of human weakness to virtue. Being incapable of the real thing, it pays integrity the compliment of counterfeiting it, which is not so bad as the ferocious honesty advocated by Mr. Phillips. It is better for a man to be something of a hypocrite than to act out and out according to all the evil that is in him. And when it comes to the actual test of living, doubtless Mr. Phillips knows this himself.

In making so much of the purely physical attractions and repulsions between unhappily mated characters Mr. Phillips offends the instinct for decency of the sounder millions of Americans. The fidelity to those "old wives" no longer in the first blush of girlish attractiveness has

*Old Wives for New. *By David Graham Phillips.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

been a most lovable characteristic of the majority of husbands, and their firm conviction that the matronly figure is prettier than the earlier marks the finer man. If Mr. Phillips has any lack of sympathy with his hero, promptly falling in love with the well-groomed dressmaker in the absence of his wife, whose chief sin is that she is losing her waist-line, he has cleverly concealed it. In fact, he seems to hate poor, stout Sophy more viciously than does her husband or than the facts warrant. Two grown-up children are not allowed to complicate the situation, and a son's natural and chivalrous championship of his mother is cleverly made ridiculous; the moral to wives is: "Don't slump; don't get fat; walk ten miles a day and eat less, or you will lose the little affection your husband ever had for you!" The moral for husbands, the most careful scrutiny has failed to find in the book. We offer it here. Loyalty is a nobler pleasure than license, and its rewards are finer. Love grows best in the sunlight and pure air, but it needs cultivation and droops under neglect. The best way is to change "old wives" not "for," but *into* "new ones," by inner fidelity and outer courtesy and a lover's observance. Then the older face will be sweet with fadeless affection. The crime is not in securing a divorce, but in desiring one; not in seeking legal freedom, but in the rebellion against moral restraint; not in defiance to law, but in the impatient disregard of that inner impulse to an honorable keeping of a man's promise to himself to be faithful and loving to his young wife, who will inevitably grow old some day, as will her successors if he so far forgets his vows as to take them on and off with lightning change dexterity. If Mr. Phillips has respect for the higher loyalty and honor of the "man who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not," he has managed to convey a wrong impression.

The Old Room. By Carl Ewald. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Discriminating readers have not lost the impression made by Carl Ewald's exquisite book of two years ago, "My Little Boy." *The Old Room,* by the same author, is an allegory of marriage and parenthood that goes deep into the heart of those tenderest and most tremendous of human relations. It might be the simple story of two lives incompletely mated and hence unhappy thru lack of complete sympathy. It is much more than that. It is also the tragedy of the ineffectual man, like Amiel, "hypnotized by the Universe" into a barren inactivity, his will paralyzed by his too keen sense of the hopelessness of effort. In times of transition the weak are sacrificed, as in a famine the children die first, then the mothers and lastly the strong men. Sometimes violent changes provoke savage reprisals. The laborer wrecks the machines that are to enfranchise labor and multiply man's efficiency. The nobility in any modern state is an anachronism, except as its members are trained to be servants of the state. Its finest members feel their futility with hopeless poignancy, and either waste themselves in frantic distractions or sink into fruitless despair. And so Ewald's story may mean the passing of the old nobility, with its honorable prestige, its family traditions of *noblesse oblige* and its ancient customs and observances which made an occupation for its members, preventing them from feeling inutile. Feverish activity in the pursuit of pleasure is a stimulant with deadly reactions for parents and children alike; and hopeless despondency degenerates into a lazy failure to make anything whatever out of life. Cordt's son is like a man trying to breathe in a closed room whose air has been thoroly exhausted, if not vitiated, by the crowd of ancestors who have breathed it before him, and he is not the man of action who will burst out somehow—anyhow—into the free air. His lethargy of spirit has the inevitableness which is the essence of tragedy. The Greeks named it "fate," the calm East "Karma," the Calvinist "predestination" and the scientist "heredity." *The Old Room,* however, means more than this recognition of warring social and political elements. There is an orphanage of the soul worse than his whose father and mother are estranged; an alienation deeper than that of husband and wife when they have ceased to speak the same language or think the same thoughts; it is when the spirit of man wanders alone on its fearful way thru the

universe seeking a father and finding empty space; calling aloud and hearing no answer; yearning for love and cold at heart because of no tender response. The loss of faith in God and in the essential wholesomeness of this scheme of things, the doubt of the goodness of life or its desirability, is the only real tragedy. As an intimate study of the intangible sympathies and divergencies of married life *The Old Room* stands alone. The drifting apart in spirit is so much more common than any coarser unfaithfulness, and it is so much more fatal to affection, that this searching allegory probes deeper than all the "divorce novels" ever written. The little volume is as full of suggestive symbolism as an Ibsen play, and its simple but illusive language will be as variously interpreted by different readers.

Anarchism. By Paul Eltzbacher. Translated by Steven T. Byington. New York: Benj. R. Tucker. $1.50.

Now that there is so much talk about anarchy and efforts are being made to put it down by the suppression of its periodicals and the deportation of its advocates, there is or there ought to be a disposition on the part of the public to find out what anarchism means. It is not an easy thing, for the name is used to cover the most divergent theories and actions. The anarchist may be one who tries to love everybody equally and trust all implicitly, or one who is possessed of the spirit of hatred and revenge; he may forbear to take the life of a lamb or he may murder a magistrate chosen of the people. Dr. Eltzbacher, after a most conscientious examination of the writings of leading anarchists, comes to the conclusion that the only common element is that implied in the name, that is, the negation of the State. In this book there is a ludicrous contrast between the subject matter and the method. The author has constructed after the Germanic manner a rigid system of artificial definitions, into which he endeavors to force the vague, impassioned and idiosyncratic utterances of the anarchists. But the volume is nevertheless a useful one because of its impartial presentation in their own words of the views of the seven most prominent anarchistic thinkers of the world, Godkin, Proudhon, Stirner, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Tucker and Tolstoy. The writings are quoted in almost as many different languages and some of them to be found only in out-of-print books and evanescent periodicals. Every public library should have for completeness' sake some representative of this school of thought, and this small volume presents it in its most authoritative and least objectionable form. It comes to us from Mr. Tucker's bookshop wrapped in flaming red paper, with a sticker giving his own definition: "Anarchism is the denial of force against any peaceable individual."

Altars to Mammon. By Elizabeth Neff. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

The title of this novel has reference to the church that might have been built had the young pastor accepted the gift of $30,000 from the man who had made his fortune by cheating another man out of his invention. The pastor is fresh from a theological seminary, and the scene of the story is a sordid little town where the pull is toward the open saloons away from the churches. He is the hero, and in him we recognize the favorite young clergyman of fiction. He flunks when it comes to leading the revival and discovers that he is a heretic. Now whether the fact that the hero, after resigning his pastorate, becomes a plain, honest business man and marries the unscrupulous millionaire's daughter (whose money he had refused for the church building) is also typical of our times, we leave the reader to infer. The story is written after the manner of E. P. Roe, and should have a wide circulation among those who admire the commonplace, even in heresies. It is realistic in situations, literal in details, and indicates that the author has good principles, excellent convictions, shrewd insight, everything except genius.

Pillow Lace. A Practical Handbook. By Elizabeth Mincoff and Margaret S. Marriage. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00.

Altho there has been in England a revival of interest in pillow lace, books on the subject have only taken note of lace from the collector's standpoint. This

practical handbook is designed to instruct, interest and direct the lace worker, to provide suitable patterns, to teach the veriest beginner the various processes by which pillow lace is made, and especially to provide a series of patterns, passing from the simplest to the very complex. Besides the frontispiece, a fine print of Netscher's "Lace Maker," there are forty illustrations of laces and of processes of work and fifty patterns. The book has practical interest for those who wish to teach art industries to women who need to become self-supporting. The explanations and directions are short, well illustrated by diagrams, and the examples are carefully graduated. One can readily believe the statement made in the preface that a beginner who borrowed some chapters of the manuscript while the book was in process of writing "with a little supervision learnt to make Russian lace from them in less than a week."

Literary Notes

....An attractive wall chart showing in five colors the ingredients of all common foods is published by Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston, at $1.00.

....Interest in patristic views concerning the Christian ministry is not so great as in the days of Lightfoot. However, we note in *The Historic Church*, by J. C. V. Durell, B.D., a Cambridge scholar, a painstaking treatise on the conception of the Christian Church and its ministry as betokened in the writings of Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenaeus and Hippolytus, and in the Didache, Shepherd of Hermas, and other monuments of Christian literature down to the close of the second century. (Macmillan. $1.50.)

....*Men of America* is a biographical dictionary of contemporaries edited by J. W. Leonard and published by L. R. Hamersley & Co., New York. It is similar in purpose and scope to "Who's Who in America," but the sketches are mostly longer, and there are fewer of them. The names selected for mention in the two works are curiously different. The preface is very misleading; it implies, for one thing, that the volume contains nine or ten thousand names, but there are really only about 6,500. The absurd exclusion of all women, however prominent, seriously impairs the value of the work. The volume is unnecessarily bulky and heavy. ($10.)

....We have often received letters asking for a good annual encyclopedia, and have been compelled to say that there was none published in America. We are therefore glad to be able to announce that Dodd, Mead & Co. are to resume the publication of their *International Year Book* with a volume devoted to the events of 1907 and covering in part the period since 1902, when the last volume was issued. These Year Books were well written and reliable and served a very useful purpose in supplementing encyclopedias and keeping up to date one's knowledge of what is being done in the world in science, art, literature, commerce and politics. A discount of 25 per cent. on the price of $5 for the cloth edition is allowed on subscriptions received before April 25th.

Pebbles

THERE is little hope for the young lady who consents to be called "Puss."—*Atchison Globe.*

THEN out spake Chance Day boldly,
His words were full of hate:
"To every trust that ships by rail
Let there be some rebate;
And how can men do better
Than, facing maddened mobs,
Uphold the rich law-breaker
Who cheats and wrecks and robs?

"Let not the rabid ravings
Of them that think it best
To stop the ones who plunder
Be spoken of in jest!
Why should they all unbidden
Come butting in the game?
Down with the hateful meddlers
And cover them with shame!

"Up, then, oh, malefactors,
And also birds of prey;
Why quake while I am ready
To keep the foe at bay?
I'll bite them and I'll scratch them
And all the world shall see
With what unyielding valor
The bridge is kept by me."

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

HARRY had two important things to do. He had to have a nice bunch of flowers to give his girl when she arrived at 10:50, and he also needed a small feather duster with which to remove numerous tender molecules of earth which adorned his pictures, furniture, etc., before she came, so down town he went on the jump. His purchases were soon made and both wrapped in tissue paper, because, you know, it had always been a whim of Harry's to have tissue paper on all his purchases. Once back in his room he found that he only had seven minutes to get to the station, so throwing both packages on the bed, he hastily changed his collar, grabbed up one of them without stopping to find out what was in it, rushed downstairs, hailed a carriage, and arrived at the station just as the train pulled in. Dashing out upon the platform, he spied her in the faroffness, and after reaching her and going through the usual handclasps, etc., he handed her a tissue paper package. She felt of it curiously for a second, opened it—and found the bunch of flowers.

Moral—Accidents are not always bound to happen.—*Yale Record.*

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Religiosity and Religion

RELIGIOSITY takes many forms; religion has but one spirit. Religiosity has to do only with forms, religion with spirit.

It is nothing but religiosity, not at all religion, whose doings and misdoings are described in an article in THE INDEPENDENT of this week entitled "Religious Overlapping." It is a sad, a shocking, story that is told, not simply of the waste of money and effort, but of self-sacrificing activity as well. Such a story it is wise to tell and well to read; for this is no isolated case, but represents thousands of cases in which strifes and factions in the Church have divided the Christian body in small and large towns. The advantage of such a truthful story, plainly told, is that it will lead others, who never suspected the greatness of the evil, to study it and correct it in their own localities. Let our readers go over that article carefully, add up the losses, and then, if they will, if they care to set wrong right, let them look at home, and let them tell us what they find and what they will do. Mr. Kennedy has chosen a good subject for study; it is big enough for a thesis for a doctorate of philosophy, more important than many that are taken.

St. Paul went to Athens and looked about, as our contributor has done in his travels. Paul told the Athenians that he discovered that they were a very god-worshiping people; they worshiped many gods and godkins; for that is what the Greek word means. We worship but one God, but we worship by way of many sects and schisms. Worse than the old Greeks, we do not worship harmoniously, but our sects, and we who belong to them, are rivals with each other, working to hinder instead of to help the one great cause which we are supposed to love. Our religiosity has got the better of our religion. We are contending for the shell, not the substance, of our religion.

In the case described the people of so-called Evangelical Protestant churches, if they had been willing to work together, could have raised $2,000 for the salary of their minister, for they did raise as much. But they scattered it so that outside people, represented by missionary societies, had to help them to the amount of over $600 a year, a total of $18,154 in twenty-six years. That money was all wasted; worse than wasted, for it was spent to keep up divisions and to weaken the religious force of the community. It was spent for religiosity, for adjuncts, or disjuncts, of religion, not for religion itself.

What shall we do about it? Shall we cease to give money to our home missionary societies? Not at all, for it is a condition that confronts us; but the theory confronts us also. While the condition lasts, while people do not see the evil and have not yet corrected it, we have to help the hopeful discordant factions, for the sake of the religion that is threatened to strangulation by the conflict; for religion survives, altho under heavy burdens. But the theory also confronts us everywhere. It belongs to the town that suffers. In every such town it is the business of the people to study the meaning of our Lord's last prayer for the unity of his disciples and Paul's rebuke to the Corinthians in the third chapter of his first letter to them. Then let them make their own experiment

of the blessed sacrifice of their sectarian pride, forget the conceit of their vain denominational history, and see if they cannot unite on Christ.

But the duty of initiative does not rest on them, but on the benevolent societies which are supposed to be managed by far-seeing men, and whose business it is to suggest, if not direct, such unions. Why should not these boards of various names agree that they will help the rival factions in no town in which the people, if they would only unite, are abundantly able to support their own religious institutions? That would leave money for legitimate Church extension at home and abroad. We are glad to know that to a certain extent this is being done. In some States, with the *"Dirigo"* State of Maine to set the example, a federation of churches is gradually solving the problem, uniting or eliminating, and greatly aiding the common cause. In some of the Western States two previously rival home mission boards have agreed to fight no more, but to parcel the territory so that one shall not interfere with the other, at least in opening new work.

The spirit of union is spreading. Its most notable evidence is in the establishment of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which will hold in Philadelphia next December the first of its quadrennial sessions. It represents in its membership pretty much all the Protestant Churches. Its business is to make evident to its members and to the world the unity of Christendom. It will have various ways to bring a common force to bear for moral and spiritual ends on the nation; but one of its principal aims ought to be to prevent this wasteful and destructive overlapping of rival churches. Such an illustration as we give this week indicates a chief field for its effort.

The Senate and Venezuela

THE Venezuelan controversy has been referred to the Senate with the suggestion that authority be given to President Roosevelt to forbid the importation of asphalt and coffee from Venezuela until President Castro is brought to terms. The Senate is not likely to accept the suggestion, as if put into operation it would increase the cost of asphalt in this country and be prejudicial to the interests of our coffee traders, who have already advanced money on the Venezuelan coffee crop, and who consequently would have difficulty in recovering their advances. The suggestion was evidently made at the request and in the interest of the New York and Bermudez Company, which was dispossessed in 1904 of its asphalt property in Venezuela, and which would be pleased to have excluded from the United States the asphalt the present directors of the property are exporting to our markets from the Bermudez lake. The present directors are said to be Castro, Barber and Carner, Castro being the diplomatic director, Carner the digging director, and Barber the distributing director.

As far as the merits of the case are concerned, it would seem that the New York and Bermudez Company, having aided the Matos revolution in 1902, was deprived of its property. The procedure seemed high-handed and illegal, and the United States forthwith protested against it. Finally in 1905 our Minister to Venezuela induced President Castro, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay to agree to submit to arbitration the claims of all nations against Venezuela, and Mr. Hay notified the Venezuelan Government, thru Mr. Bowen, that a protocol covering all the said claims would be sent to Caracas without delay. Mr. Hay, however, fell ill. During his absence from his desk, a protocol drawn up by the lawyers of the New York and Bermudez Company was sent to Caracas by Mr. Loomis, who was Acting Secretary of State, and it covered only the asphalt case, and was couched in such insulting terms that Castro understood at once that it was intended to anger him and break up the whole scheme of arbitration. He was astounded that a great arbitration plan formally approved of by President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay should be put aside flippantly and without any apology by Mr. Loomis, and he sent Señor Paul to Washington to discover what the situation was in our State Department.

In the meantime, Mr. Hay recovered and sent his so-called ultimatum to Venezuela, but was almost immediately taken

ill again, and went to Europe. Before Castro had time to answer the ultimatum Señor Paul cabled from Washington that Castro's answer would be either ignored or replied to in conciliatory terms, and that the controversy would then be allowed to drop. The rumor then spread thru Caracas that Castro had information which gave him a hold on Mr. Loomis. That rumor was duly reported to Washington by the American Minister, who the next day was offered a promotion. He declined it. He was, however, soon recalled, and was replaced by Mr. Russell, a personal friend of Mr. Loomis's. From that date to this no progress has been made in getting Castro to settle American claims. He remains indifferent to all arguments and incredulous whenever threats are made. He seems to believe that he has sufficient influence in our country to prevent any steps from being taken that will compel him to yield. In view of all the circumstances there is only one practical way of bringing him to terms, and that is to blockade his ports. Threats and prohibitive duties he would laugh at. Actual war would be foolish and unnecessary. He will yield when he sees that he must, but he will never believe that he must yield until at least we blockade his ports. Pacific blockades are not very costly, and they have always proved to be remarkably effective. If, therefore, the Administration is sincere in its expressed desire to obtain justice from Castro, we may expect sooner or later to hear that our ships are blockading his ports; but we suspect that, with the Calhoun report in hand, even altho there has been plenty of time to tone it down, the Senate will find some way to let the matter drop out of sight.

The Jewish Rest-Day

A BILL proposed by a Jewish committee is before the Legislature of this State providing that those who for religious reasons observe Saturday as a rest-day may be allowed to do public work on Sunday. Naturally we should be inclined to grant this liberty, altho it might make much confusion and give rise to not a little evasion. But we observe that Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, of the Jewish banking firm of that name, and a man of great distinction among Hebrews, has published a letter to the Jewish committee objecting to the bill, and saying that its enactment will accentuate the difference between Jews and other citizens. He thinks that in this land of liberty it is the part of wisdom to conform as far as may be to the prevailing usages of the people. He thinks it better that those who cannot consistently rest on Sunday should not encourage, by special legislation, the plying of labor and trade, with open shops, on the usual rest-day of the people, as this must direct undue attention to their exclusiveness and un-American tendencies.

There is much in that contention; and it does not contradict the Fourth Commandment, which only requires rest on the seventh day, but does not say when the seven days shall begin. If the first settlers of this continent had come by the Pacific instead of by the Atlantic the days of the week would not be what they are now. A Russian rabbi on the East Side who sails around the world from west to east would gain a day, and his seventh day would be our Sunday. Let them send an orthodox deputation to do it, and then follow their instruction. Or, instead of applying to Albany, apply to a congress of rabbis, and let them enact that for Jews Monday shall be the first day of the week, instead of the Gentile and pagan Sunday. That can be done. We are only suggesting relief for those who cling to the absolute letter of the command as against its spirit and meaning, which is simply that one day in seven shall be the rest-day. The Reform Jews do not need any relief; they do not believe that God has a special regard for one seventh day over any other.

It is curious to consider what the strict notion that God prefers Saturday to Sunday implies. It is based on the assumption that the reason given for the command in Exodus is more correct than that given in Deuteronomy. In Exodus we are told that the reason is that God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh; but in Deuteronomy a different reason is given, that the Hebrews toiled as servants in Egypt, and God delivered them with a strong hand; "therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day." Assum-

ing the Exodus reason to be the correct one, the modern Jewish argument for Saturday implies that God was somewhere about the Garden of Eden when He created the world, beginning it on the first day, which we now call Sunday, and ending it on Friday and resting on Saturday; and, further, that from that time to this, before and after the Flood, men have never lost their reckoning of the succession of the days of the week. Thus if Noah had neglected to keep tally in the ark, or the Jews when slaves in Egypt, it might well happen that the days have got mixt, and what the Jews hold as the seventh day may really be the Christian first or the Moslem sixth.

Then, further, on the strict Exodus theory the seventh day when God rested has actually been changed by twelve hours, for we are on the other side of the world, and our day laps over that length of time, so that here, or in San Francisco, the Jews' seventh day is nearly half of it in what was profane time in Eden; so that Jews now are not strictly observing God's seventh day, but that day in part, and in part some other day. Or that theory allows another assumption, namely, that as the religious day went around the earth from east to west in one direction from Eden, and also from west to east in the other direction until the days reached the Pacific Ocean, in one direction it shoved the Sabbath along for hours, and in the other it pushed it backward, but in both cases taking the liberty to change the identical twenty-four hours for something else.

All this is nonsense, but strict interpretation is nonsense. *"Summa lex, summa injuria."* The kernel of the law is all we want; the shuck of it is bitter and to be thrown away. Further, the world was not made in six real days; and the Lord did not rest on any one day of the week; and the reason in Exodus does not give the origin of the Commandment; and all the old Commandment required of the Jews and all that the true reason of it requires of us is to rest on a seventh day, and we may appoint it as we please, remembering that our calendar of the week is utterly arbitrary, and any one may begin it for himself when he chooses, and give any name he chooses to the days. But for the convenience of the people we put a general consent into law, setting apart for rest the day we call Sunday, which is a seventh day.

Again the Land Question

Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, commenting upon our editorial of March 26th, entitled "Insurance Against Unemployment," intimates that we have been in error "in attributing the scarcity of valuable land to the advance of civilization rather than to its true cause, the unwise laws which promote speculation in land." Mr. Garvin thinks that if the ground rent or annual value of the land were taken for public purposes in lieu of all other taxes, natural opportunities would be opened and the conditions of colonial times would be restored, unaccompanied by the hardships of frontier life.

Mr. Garvin's propositions and inquiries in substance amount to the questions: Is not the philosophy of the single tax a complete and unassailable explanation of all economic conditions, good, bad and indifferent, yesterday, today and forever? And would not the single tax in operation turn all the earth into a Garden of Eden, *sans* the reptile, and give all the sons of Adam and Eve a chance to try life over again?

Well, to be frank, we don't think it is, and we don't think it would. To be still more frank, we don't think that Mr. Garvin would find it easy to demonstrate that the scarcity of valuable land is caused by unwise laws which promote speculation rather than by the advance of civilization. Why should anybody speculate in land, whether the laws be wise or unwise, unless advancing civilization is making land more valuable? Neither laws nor speculation can create something out of nothing. Speculative values, whether in land or wheat or cotton, are merely anticipated values, and the speculator realizes on his investment only if the advance of civilization fulfills his anticipations.

Mr. Henry George understood economic problems and the part that they play in social evolution a good deal better than most of his disciples did or do.

The single tax philosophy differs in more than one important particular from the body of doctrine set forth in "Progress and Poverty." It is a better program of shibboleths for practical propaganda because it is simplified to the last degree by leaving out most of the inconvenient complexities which have a way of cropping up in real life. Precisely for that reason it is far less scientific than the doctrine contained in "Progress and Poverty." Mr. George understood as well as anybody that the cause of land values is not speculation, but civilization, and that speculation is the cause only of a certain distribution of land values among private owners after civilization has created them.

We agree with Mr. George, as with Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill, who in a measure anticipated him, that we could have a better distribution of property in land values than exists now. We should like to see the public increase its ownership and take to itself an increasing proportion of unearned increment. We think that it ought to do this for two reasons: First, because these values, as a matter of fact, *are* created by civilization in its complex totality, and not by efforts of private owners, which can be singled out and imputed to them; secondly, because the private ownership of such strips or tracts of land as are held under franchise by street railway and steam railway corporations, or in fee by oil companies, iron and steel companies, and electric power generating and transporting companies, gives to corporations a monopolistic control and dictatorial power over industry, which ought to be enjoyed and exercised only by the sovereign people.

The single tax, actually levied and collected, in lieu of all other taxes, could no more restore colonial conditions in the neighborhood of great cities and large towns where workingmen are congregated than it could restore the pre-Darwinian scheme of creation. The utilization of the earth under modern conditions involves the problems of transportation and marketing, which are problems of capital and interest quite as much as problems of land and rent. It is right here that the socialist scores over the single taxer.

Our Investment at Jamestown

CONGRESS appropriated about $2,765,000 for the Jamestown Exposition, probably ten times as much as the Exposition Company itself contributed. Of this amount possibly a million could be regarded as legitimate expenditure for showing the people what the various departments of the National Government are doing for their welfare, altho these exhibits would have been seen by more persons at less expense if they had been placed in any one of twenty cities, instead of on this "historic" site where nothing of any importance was ever known to have happened. Another million dollars was ostensibly "loaned" to the Exposition Company, but, instead of taking a mortgage on the real property to secure it, the Government took a lien on the hypothetical profits of the enterprise, 40 per cent. of the gate receipts. Now the Treasury officials report that the United States will get out of its million less than $140,000. According to this the number of paid admissions to the fair must have averaged less than 1,500 a day. Last June, when we ventured to estimate the attendance at "perhaps less than 3,000," we were accused of "knocking" the Exposition. It appears instead that we owe our readers an apology for a gross exaggeration of its popularity.

The most remarkable thing about the Jamestown Exposition was the fact that the money contributed by the State and National governments was not expended in the way to make the best possible showing during the brief period that the Exposition was to be open, but for the permanent improvement of this hitherto barren waste. The drive along the waterfront for a mile and a half was lined with handsome residences looking like a new real estate suburb to one of our booming cities, except that the buildings in this case were more substantially constructed. When the visitor inquired the reason for this unprecedented form of exposition architecture, he was given his choice of three, equally unauthenticated, theories. One was that the grounds were to be made a new town or Norfolk extended to include them, to the advantage of the owners of the land between, the State buildings being sold as residences. In

support of this attention was called to the expenditure of a large amount of money in the construction of a boulevard and bridges connecting the city and grounds, for which there was no apparent need, since the trolleys and boats were not overburdened.

The second theory was that the grounds and buildings were to be made into a permanent resort and bathing beach, for which the place and its improvements were obviously well adapted. The third theory was that the President wanted to get a naval training station established at Hampton Roads, and was taking advantage of the desire of Congress to help along the Exposition to get the place fitted up for that purpose. If the visitor expressed his incredulity of this theory he was asked the difficult question, Why otherwise should the Government expend $400,000 for the construction of two long piers of solid masonry extending from the Exposition grounds out into the waters of Hampton Roads and $65,000 for dredging out the basin between them when these would have been of very little value to the Exposition even if they had been constructed before it was half over? And why should an expensive plant of briquet machines, gas producers and coal testers on a commercial scale have been installed on permanent foundations for a three months' show?

It is now reported from Washington that the outstanding debts of the Exposition Company due individuals amount to about $750,000, and that by paying this the Government can secure the grounds and buildings for a naval training station. Now this may be a bargain, altho there do not seem to be any other bidders anxious to get the property at the price. It may be that the Navy Department needs a training station at this point. But it seems hardly fair that we should have to pay twice for the same thing. Among the improvements which are offered to us for this $750,000 are the buildings and piers that we built a few months ago at a cost of $1,155,000. This reminds us of a church fair where a woman donates a cake she has baked and her husband buys it back at auction, because she whispers to him that it will cost less than to make another for home consumption. If we buy in this property at the price proposed we will have invested in the Jamestown proposition over $3,500,000, and will have to show for our money only the crude materials for a naval station.

Publicity for Campaign Funds

Among the malodorous transactions brought to light last year in New York during an official investigation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its numerous subsidiary corporations was the purchase of the franchise of the Wall Street and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company by the combination. The latter company had neither a road nor any other property except the franchise. This was worth little or nothing, and has never been utilized, except in this transaction. Anthony N. Brady sold it to the monopoly corporation for $250,000. But he received $965,607, with the understanding that he should at once pay back the excess, or nearly all of it, in checks to five persons and a firm of brokers. The five persons (who promptly received the money) were William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan, known as the "traction magnates" who controlled the street railway combination. Each of the five checks was for $111,652.78. This was in May, 1902. The money thus distributed came to Brady from the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company, which was then at the apex of the street railway combination's pyramid of corporations.

No satisfactory explanation was made. The street railway company's books had been destroyed. Mr. Whitney, financial manager of the combination, was dead. Dolan said that in January, 1900, he had loaned Whitney $100,000, at the latter's request, and that the check for $111,652.78 was payment, with interest. Widener accounted for his check in the same way. To some it seemed remarkable that, on the same date, Whitney should have borrowed from himself $100,000, to be repaid on the same terms. It was suggested that some one ought to be indicted. The railway company had paid out nearly $1,000,000 for a franchise worth at most only a few thou-

sands, and more than two-thirds of the money had thus been distributed thru the agency of Brady. District-Attorney Jerome was censured by the press for inactivity. Owing to complaints of this kind, a special grand jury quite recently began to make inquiry.

Among those who testified before this grand jury were Thomas F. Ryan and certain officers of the railway company. Last week the daily papers asserted that in the testimony it had been explained that the $500,000 was a contribution to the Republican fund for the campaign of 1900. Mr. Whitney, it was said, suggested that such a contribution should be made in behalf of the company. Each of the five persons, it was asserted, advanced $100,000, which was placed in his hands. The checks were drawn to the order of a firm of brokers in Philadelphia, and this firm past them on to Whitney. There was no opportunity, the report continued, to make repayment until Brady's franchise was bought, and then the sums advanced were paid back by the company, with interest. In some of the papers this explanation was ascribed to Mr. Ryan. He declines to say anything about the matter. The report is in no sense official, for the grand jury is still in session and has made no presentment. The Philadelphia brokers say the story is untrue. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was treasurer of the Republican campaign fund, remarks that it is absurd. He had no knowledge of such a contribution.

We find it impossible to believe this tale. Neither Mr. Whitney nor Mr. Ryan was an admirer of Mr. Bryan. But both were prominent Democrats. The first had been a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. The second has been credited with the exertion of great influence for the nomination of Judge Parker. It is incredible that they should have been engaged in contributing $500,000 to the Republican campaign fund. So great a contribution would have "broken the record." Moreover, the money was advanced and used in the third week of January, 1900, several months before the national nominations were made!

If such an explanation has been offered by witnesses before the grand jury, it cannot be accepted by thoughtful and reasonable men. We do not think any one, having in mind the decision in the Perkins case, has sought to avoid indictment by asking the jury to believe such a story. Probably neither a jury nor the public will ever ascertain for what uses this money was required and how it was expended. It may be that Mr. Whitney was the only man in this group of five who knew. He is dead. There were "political" demands upon the company, but these were associated with local pressure and had no relation to national campaigns. Recent investigation has shown that some of the financial operations of those who controlled and had made the combination were of such a character that assaults by predatory politicians must have been invited, and more than $500,000 may have been required to appease them.

But many of our people will always believe that the money really was paid into the Republican campaign fund; and by them the collectors and custodians of that fund will be censured for accepting this great sum from the treasury of a public service corporation in New York.

This could not be if full publicity for campaign contributions and expenditures had been required by law in 1900. Unfortunately, even now there is no such law. This incident emphasizes the need of one. Bills for such a statute have long been before Congress. In the House, the Democratic minority is clearly committed to the support of such measures. By means of its great majorities in both the Senate and the House, the Republican party can easily pass such bills if it desires to do so. Another national campaign is at hand, but the dominant party appears unwilling to move in support of this reform. It declines to be admonished by such incidents as the disagreeable disclosures of Mr. Harriman's controversy with the President, one year ago, concerning the large contributions the former was asked to procure, and did procure, in New York. The President himself does not find it expedient to ask in his messages for the needed legislation.

Congress should pass, at the present session, a bill requiring complete publicity for national campaign funds. Corporations should be forbidden to contrib-

ute. Before the adjournment, there should be a new law compelling prompt publication of the names of contributors, with the amounts given, and of sworn statements setting forth in detail all expenditures.

Mr. Taft

We need to add no fulsome words of praise to the measured and admirable article in which Mr. Clark has set forth the services Mr. Taft has rendered to the country. It is a rich country, rich in men, that can offer so many suitable candidates for its Presidency; and it is a worthy country in which not one candidate appeals to the people whose character and record do not appeal to the highest moral convictions of humanity. No reckless Marius and Sylla, no loose Alcibiades can please our people. Every candidate could stand with Aristides the Just. Policies may divide the citizens, but they are one in their valuation of character. There is no evidence of that moral decay which has appeared when nations have fallen. We offer no present choice of one candidate over another, but we have the right to say that for wide experience and proved wisdom, as well as for stainless character and high ideals for the country, no candidate can surpass Mr. Taft. Some other may prove more available, and some other might prove to be an equally wise President, but the nation will be fortunate if Mr. Taft is nominated and elected. He has wisdom and prudence and weight enough to be his own man, to guide his Cabinet, to avoid hasty decisions, to give good counsel to Congress, and strongly and wisely to conduct our foreign and our still more important colonial relations.

A Larger Army

Authorities in the War Department are urging that our army be so organized or increased that it would be possible immediately on occasion to put 250,000 trained soldiers into the field. To ask that our regular army be increased from 65,000, or a possible 100,000 men, to 250,000 would be useless, and accordingly it is proposed to make up the remainder with militia. We have always had militia, and regiments of militia were summoned and came at the opening of the Civil War. There is no serious objection to having a State militia—we have it now, for there are young men who love to play soldier, and middle-aged men who love to play officer and wear sash and sword. Before the Civil War "trainings" were popular occasions, but have now fortunately gone much out of fashion with the growth of the peace spirit. Yet if some men like to play soldier they ought to play it well, and get the soldier's discipline, and be ready to go to war if a war should arise. So we see no great objection to the plan, which adds nothing to the regular army. As an argument for a larger available army it is asserted that Germany could suddenly drop an army of 100,000 men on New York before we could muster 20,000 trained men in the same place. Possibly; and a huge meteor might drop out of the sky upon New York and wipe it out.

An Ambassadress on a Bicycle

The Hill case becomes daily more mysterious. We have the assurance of the German Government that the Kaiser never made any objection to the appointment of Dr. Hill as our Ambassador at Berlin. And if he did not, who did and why did he? We learn from the cablegrams that if the Kaiser had objected, as he did not, it would have been on the ground that the Hills would live in a flat and that Mrs. Hill has been known to ride a bicycle and to do her own marketing. That such a plebeian personage should even be near the Court of Berlin was shocking to the Kaiser or some one else. Now, to us, on the contrary, these alleged habits of the better half of our embassy prove that she is eminently fitted for her important post. The majority of the women she represents do their own marketing and, if they live in cities, they live in flats. If they do not ride bicycles now it is because they regard it as an old-fashioned custom. It requires unusual intelligence and skill to carry a bag of eggs and a package of butter home from market on a bicycle. Probably many of our ambassadresses would fall down on that test if the President should put them to it, as he did the office generals to the hard trotting ordeal.

We hope the Hills will stick to the good old American customs in Germany and establish a social settlement of democracy as an example to Europe. The adage "When you are in Rome do as the Romans do," does not apply to diplomatic representatives. They are not living in a foreign land, they are at home. Their house is by international law a part of the territory of the United States. They are not subject to arrest even if they violate the laws of the country. They have no reason, therefore, to conform to its customs. On the contrary it is their business to be typical American citizens. Some of the papers are discussing the absurd question, Can a man who is not a multi-millionaire represent the United States in Europe. The real question is, Can a man who *is* a multi-millionaire represent the United States in Europe? In what sense can a man like Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who spends twice the salary of the President in living expenses and entertainments, be regarded as a representative of the majority of American citizens? Have we today any more efficient and popular representative abroad than the man we had in Paris 130 years ago? He appeared at the most artificial and luxurious Court of Europe, and instead of trying to outdo his rivals by ostentation and extravagance he set them an example of simple living, plain dressing and straight talking, and straightway it became fashionable to have clothes *à la Franklin*. Since then American prestige has fallen in Europe, so we cannot reasonably expect to see Mrs. Hohenzollern marketing on a bicycle, but still we hope that will not be because Mrs. Hill abandons her habits out of a mistaken deference to Prussian prejudices.

Is It Fair?

When a thousand people have paid $2 apiece to hear a distinguished woman lecture why should she wear a large black picture hat which conceals her from the gallery, carry a muff hung over one arm and an opera bag on the other, so she can make no gestures, read the whole of her lecture word by word from a manuscript in her hand, hold her head down as if she talked to her feet, and begin each sentence in a high pitched voice and end it in so low and muffled a tone that those a few seats from the front cannot hear what she says—why? Yet that is exactly what Mrs. Humphry Ward did last Friday at the Hudson Theater in New York. Her uncle, Matthew Arnold, after his first lecture in America, took private lessons in elocution before continuing his tour. Would Mrs. Ward think it honest if her publisher should charge $1.50 for an edition of "The Testing of Diana Mallory" printed on poor paper, with broken type and pale ink, so as to be unreadable? We appreciate Mrs. Ward's charitable purpose in giving lectures for the playground fund, but she should have more charity for her auditors.

Dr. Barbosa's Speech at The Hague

It is only proper for us to print the following letter from the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington:

> You will recollect that you kindly sent me some time ago the issue of January 9th, 1908, of THE INDEPENDENT containing the speech delivered on the 9th of October, 1907, by the Brazilian first delegate, Senator Ruy Barbosa, at The Hague Conference. While duly appreciating the high tribute paid by you to our eminent Representative, I did not recognize his manner, nor the diplomatic reserve, in a very large passage of the speech, which seemed to me an interpolation. I therefore referred the matter to Sr. Ruy Barbosa, and he telegraphs to me that there is not in that whole passage a single word of his own, as the official text of the Minutes of the Conference would show to you.
>
> I trust you will see the manner of redressing the mistake thru which the commentary of another person was made part of Senator Ruy Barbosa's speech.
>
> The passage referred to goes from the first words of the paragraph beginning *No one denies*, in the first column on page 80, to the words *belonged to the smallest States* in the second column of page 81.
>
> JOAQUIM NABUCO.

This letter was a surprise to us. The speech of Dr. Barbosa, made October 9th, 1907, we had translated from the French of Mr. Stead's daily paper issued during the Hague Conference, the *Courrier de la Conférence*, October 10th, 11th, 12th, as it was printed in sections. We took that portion that is now repudiated from the issue of October 10th, where it had an introduction which seemed evidently to imply that the remainder was

part of Dr. Barbosa's speech. In the issue of the Spanish paper *La Semana,* of this city, in its issue of October 30th, two months before our publication, this incriminated portion was printed as Dr. Barbosa's speech, and copies were sent to him, so that we were not alone in supposing it to be his. We greatly regret the error, and offer an apology to Dr. Barbosa.

The Parlor Socialists

As the artist scorns the philistine, as the self-made man hates the professor, and as the Marxian despises the bourgeoisie, so just now everybody seems to be "knocking" the parlor socialists. There is something to be said, however, for the young men and women of wealth and education who forsake all else and heed the bitter cry of the toilers. Up to within a few years ago the socialist was generally held in the popular mind to be an unkempt, wild-eyed, imported street-corner orator who ranted against his exploiting superiors in un-Boston English. At last, however, socialism is becoming understood. It is not classed any more with anarchy and free love. It is even getting "respectable," using the word in its good sense. The people have long been ready to forgive the unemployed masses for adopting it, but they still do not know what to make of the sons of the rich who give up their racing stables and the heiresses who forego foreign nobleman so as to work shoulder to shoulder in the movement from below. These brave young crusaders are as incomprehensible to the man in the street as is an educated and property-owning negro to a Georgia colonel. The chief objection to the parlor socialists seems to be that they have not divided up their inherited wealth with the poor. The answer to this is that the socialists do not believe in charity. They prefer "justice," whatever they may mean by that. It is conceivable that a church member might feel impelled to sell all he has and give it to the poor. That might be good Christianity, but it would be bad socialism. There are other objections to the parlor socialists, but most of them simmer down to the fear that thru them the socialist movement may be led into greater influence, and that is disconcerting to those who believe in the religion of 'Things as They Are." We do not believe that within the lifetime of any of our subscribers the co-operative ownership of the means of production and distribution will be a live political issue in the United States, as is expected under the socialistic régime. But practical progress will be along socialistic lines, and a socialism which draws its support from all classes is safer and better than a socialism of the proletarian, by the proletarian, for the proletarian.

Overwise Critics

Not a few wise farmers, mostly of the city type, have written us jeering letters about that picture of "Harvest Time," by Raphael Lewisohn, in our issue of March 26th. That picture was all right; it is not left-handed at all, as it looked to them. It is not an American grass sithe that the reaper is wielding, but a European sithe for grain. What our critics took for the blade in the air is simply the wooden support that rests against the left arm, and the blade is in the grain. The thing is explained in a leter from Mr. J. K. Noyes, of Binghamton, N. Y.:

> We have an old man in our employ who has done all kinds of farm work, to whom I showed this picture today. His comment was "Oh, that's no blade, that's a steadying stick," and he described it, saying that in his younger days, some thirty or forty years ago, he had seen several of these used in connection with a reaping sithe where he was brought up, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The "stick" is fastened to the upper left-hand end of the handle so as to rest against the left arm, while the blade is in the grain at the lower right-hand end, as we all thought it should be; so probably the artist knew what he was doing after all, in spite of the queer look of the picture. The man mentioned said he had seen a woman using one of these peculiar sithes.

So Mr. Lewisohn was right, after all; only he painted his picture in Europe, and his American patrons don't know a steel blade from a steadying stick.

"Men Versus Women"

A correspondent presents with admirable clearness the objection which doubtless others have raised against an article by Ida Husted Harper in our last issue:

> My objection is not due to any prejudice against the cause advocated. I object to the

distortion of things. I am a married man, and in our home there is no *versus*. The purse is a family treasury, access to which is no freer to the one than to the other. Our house is a society without a president and yet not without good order. I mention this not that I think ours a model home, but rather because it is so much like the many homes I have been familiar with in different communities of five States. The kind with a *versus* on the idol-stand is exactly the exception. While I am in sympathy with universal suffrage—not as a condescension, but as a simple right—yet I am persuaded that the real emancipation of men and women is marriage, not that all married women (or men) are free; but that the vast majority of them know and appreciate a freedom so large that they cannot snatch enthusiasm sufficient to seek for more freedom or for another sort.

My objection, therefore, which amounts, frankly, to a revulsion, shared by others of your readers, as I have reason to know, is due to a protest against an exaggerated sex consciousness. When it cries for equality it overemphasizes difference. It damages what it seeks to remedy. The lesson we need to learn is, not that since man is one, woman is one also; but that woman is half and man is half and both together are one. And this lesson will never be learned by one sex setting itself against the other.

I share with the rest of normal humankind a natural aversion to the freakish, whether it come in the form of a physical *misgeburt*, as the Germans call it—or in abnormal ideas. I can tolerate an opinion that differs radically from my own with perfectly sweet temper if the opposing thought presents credentials of normality; and this, too, with reference to the most important questions of life. But a distorted idea is no more beautiful than a deformed body.

Here is light on a question of college order and morals. Students in the New York University thought a freshman too assertive. He had attended a gymnastic contest when the impudent sophomores had told him not to. So they seized him and gave him a ducking, and told him he must leave college. The father says he will bring legal action against the offenders. Of course the college officers must take their own action, but it is more important to have it understood that the civil law applies to the offenses of students.

It will be most unfortunate if the Hill episode does not set Congress to considering the matter of the proper provision for our diplomatic representatives abroad. The European nations own houses in Washington and in the several European capitals for their legations. We have not one in Europe, altho we have in Peking, Tokyo and Constantinople. A bill had once been favorably reported to the House of Representatives making appropriations for legation buildings in all the European capitals, but it did not come up for action. A plausible report is that Mr. Hill had arranged to engage a flat for his residence in Berlin, and that the Emperor did not think it comported with his dignity to visit an apartment house. Our representatives ought to be housed in a way befitting the rank of the country, and we hope Congress will provide therefor.

The other day the wife of a New Yorker whose husband bears a distinguished financial name made application for divorce. A justice of the Supreme Court of the State heard the complaint, and signed an order appointing a referee to hear testimony and report findings. The hearing will be in secret. The husband must appear by counsel, but he need challenge no witness and make no contest. It may have all been fixt up between the lawyers of the two parties before the action was begun and its conclusion agreed upon. This suggests again the desirability that collusion be prevented by having an officer appointed whose duty it shall be to make defense for the State whenever the parties are in collusion.

Mr. Carnegie makes his gifts with not a little wisdom. He adds five million dollars to the ten-million Foundation for retiring allowances for college professors. This makes provision for teachers in State institutions, who were excluded under the original gift as well as teachers in denominational colleges. It is a noble gift, and most usefully applied.

The new Oklahoma law which provides that banks shall insure their depositors against loss seems to work well. The State banks have taken out insurance certificates, and not a few of the national banks, and it is believed that all will soon do so.

Have you sent us that Vacation article of yours and the photographs yet?

Insurance

The Limitations of Fraternal Orders

Commissioner of Insurance E. E. Rittenhouse, of Colorado, has done good service in calling attention to the urgent need of establishing a standard of fraternal insurance rates. It is high time that some action should be taken whereby a minimum rate, providing for adequate reserves based on actual mortality experiences, should be established. Assessment companies have sprung up, flourished for a season while the membership was youthful, but with the natural increase in mortality rates, due to the advancing age of members, have found the so called "pocket reserves" both a delusion and a snare. Some of these assessment organizations have tried to save themselves from certain destruction by advancing rates, but again and again have they mistaken the margin of safety, because insurance is based on the law of averages, and they have ignored this law. Fraternal insurance is delightful in theory, but dreamful in practice, being of the substance that dreams are made of. Because of our overconfidence, insurance concerns of the fraternal order have been allowed to exist too long. Supervision, that is so healthful, has been lacking, and many wrecks have in consequence strewed the banks of insurance streams. Optimistic fraternal managers are only just beginning to realize something of the problems that confront them. Commissioner Rittenhouse well says:

"It is nothing short of a crime to permit fraternal insurance orders to go on without laying by a proper reserve, based on the well known laws of mortality. It is the most unjust discrimination to protect the holders of old-line life insurance policies by requiring proper reserves to be placed behind them and to have the holders of fraternal death certificates unprotected by such reserves."

The Royal Arcanum is perhaps the most recent, certainly it is a most pertinent, example of the inadequacy of fraternal rates. The Court of Honor, an Illinois fraternal, is about to rerate its business. It had to. The Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri is likewise to change its rates, not to mention other cases. A surplus is the only salvation of the fraternals. The old line companies have found their surpluses a veritable anchor to windward, and in times of stress, in times of epidemics, there stands the surplus like the rock of Gibraltar that it is. The buying of life insurance is something of an art, and "pocket reserves" are not always to be relied upon—at least not as certainly as a bank account subject to check on demand. The fraternal orders are indeed facing a crisis. The Armstrong investigation turned the limelight upon the general subject of insurance, and there is now a general trend toward insurance legislation. Some of the resultant legislation has fallen short of the purposes for which it was devised, but legislation is righteously bound to force fraternals to adopt adequate rates sooner or later. There has been too many cases of sad disappointment and woful want due to assessment insurance that sounded cheap to the ears of those who did not know, but which in actual practice turned out to be highly extravagant when the cost was finally counted. Fraternal assessment insurance as it has been is a broken reed. It fails at the most critical moment. The funeral and it go hand in hand. If you are thinking of insuring, at least talk the matter over with some one who can explain the difference between old line insurance with its cash reserves and the fraternal brand with its deceptive "pocket reserve."

The automobile is now firmly established as a large contributor to fatalities. According to statistics compiled by The New York Life Insurance Company this engine of destruction killed or injured 1,568 persons last year. A daily paper that contains no mention of some kind of an accident due to an automobile would be a novelty. Those who love horse driving know the haughty arrogance of most of the drivers of these modern machines, out of which many preventable accidents arise.

Financial

Respite for the Coal Roads

An important provision of the new Hepburn Railroad Rate law is that which was designed to compel railroad companies to withdraw from the business of mining and selling coal. It forbids any railroad company, after May 1, 1908, to carry across a State line "any article or commodity (other than timber and the manufactured products thereof) manufactured, mined or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier." Because property and securities to the value of not less than a billion of dollars were affected, the problem was one of a very serious character. Compliance with the law appeared to be prevented by difficulties practically insurmountable, or which could be overcome only at the cost of great loss and a widespread disturbance of business.

It is now probable that the railroads will gain a respite of nearly two years. A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Elkins, on the 31st ult., suspending until May 1, 1910, the exaction of the prescribed penalties. This resolution the Committee on Interstate Commerce has since decided to report favorably, but with an amendment making the date January 1st, 1910, and so reducing the additional time from two years to twenty months. As the resolution is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission it will probably be past in both the Senate and the House. The main purpose of it is to give time for getting from the Supreme Court, in a test suit, a decision as to the constitutionality of this part of the Hepburn act. The "commodity clause," as it is called, will continue to be in force, and civil suits against the companies by complaining producers are not prohibited.

The evils which suggested the enactment of this clause were real and great. If the proposed extension be granted, the Government, pending the court's decision, should strive to prevent, by such supervision and investigation as the law permits, the unjust discrimination at which the clause was aimed. If this be done, the suspension will probably be for the public good, because rigid enforcement of the clause, beginning with May 1st next, would cause profound disturbance and greatly retard the country's recovery from the recent panic.

....Seven of the banking reform bills suggested by Mr. Williams, the New York Superintendent of Banks, have been past by the Legislature at Albany and sent to the Governor.

....In the Legislature of Nova Scotia there has been past by unanimous vote a resolution asking the Dominion Government to acquire all the railroad lines in the Province and add them to the Intercolonial system as branches.

....Gradual recovery from panic conditions is indicated by a decrease in the number of idle freight cars from 342,828 on February 5th to 319,264 on February 19th, 313,373 on March 4th, and 296,035 on March 18th.

....National banknotes in circulation on April 1st amounted to $696,407,355, against $603,987,114 on October 1st, 1907, and $597,212,063 one year ago. Nearly all of the increase was made in November and December, to supply the panic demand for currency.

....The Lincoln National Bank of New York, of which ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James is president and Charles Elliot Warren cashier, and whose capital is $1,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits $1,177,610.92, now has deposits of $18,269,768.11. Its total resources, as shown by the recently published statement, are $21,659,541.07. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, the grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley, has recently been elected a director. The other directors are Thomas L. James, Matthew C. D. Borden, Charles C. Clarke, E. V. W. Rossiter, James Stillman, Joseph P. Grace, William G. Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Eben E. Olcott.

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Survey of the World

The Political Campaign

At the beginning of the present week the managers of Secretary Taft's canvass asserted that 241 delegates who would vote for him had already been chosen. A more conservative and impartial estimate made the number about 200. One prominent journal publisht tables giving the Secretary 423 on the first ballot, and found that Mr. Bryan could rely with certainty upon only 502. About 250 more are needed to make the two-thirds required for a nomination in the Democratic convention. There were signs of a movement in behalf of Judge Gray, whose friends opened headquarters in Washington. A conference in his interest was held by fifty prominent Democrats from Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. They predicted that the votes of these four States, at least, would be cast for the judge on the first ballot.——The opposition of negro voters to the nomination of either Secretary Taft or President Roosevelt was repeatedly shown. A conference attended by negroes from thirty-seven States was held in Philadelphia. The presiding officer, ex-Congressman White, of North Carolina, remarked in his opening speech that he "would sooner vote for an avowed enemy like Ben Tillman" than "for a hypocritical friend" who had stabbed him in the back. The resolutions adopted say:

"We herewith solemnly and with great earnestness declare our conviction to be that neither Theodore Roosevelt nor William H. Taft, if nominated for the office of President by the Republican delegates at the convention in Chicago, can or will receive the support of the negro voters of the United States."

They also ask for the nomination of Foraker or Knox. At the Virginia Republican convention, negroes were virtually excluded. It is now reported that they will send to Chicago contesting delegates from every district in the State. Addressing the Baltimore conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 11th, Senator Foraker spoke of this action in Virginia, and said that if the national Republican party should prove to be a Lily White organization there would soon be new parties in the field. In the House, at Washington, last week, there was read a letter from Walter S. Thomas, chairman of the Ohio Afro-American League, denying the assertion of Mr. Bannon, of that State, that the negroes there could not be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. He said:

"I am absolutely convinced of this fact, that should Secretary Taft be nominated at Chicago, the colored voters of Ohio and of the whole United States, 95 per cent. of them at least, would cast their votes for the straight Democratic ticket for President or remain away from the polls, thus making the election of a Democratic President absolutely certain."

——At the Republican convention in Massachusetts, on the 10th, it was agreed by Senators Crane and Lodge that the delegates at large should not be instructed. In the platform adopted is the following statement:

"A resolution declaring that the preference of the convention was for Mr. Taft for President was submitted to your committee. Upon consideration we have unanimously agreed that it is unwise to include a resolution in favor of any particular candidate in the platform. A number of the committee are favorable to Mr. Taft's candidacy and we all recognize that a majority of the delegates to the convention desire his nomination. It is, however, very uncertain whether a resolution of preference would be carried, and its presen-

tation would certainly lead to a contest, which would be injurious to the welfare of the party. For these reasons and because of their earnest desire for a harmonious convention the minority members of the committee join with the majority in their decision not to present a resolution of preference."

It is well known that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts will vote at Chicago for Secretary Taft.——New York's Republican convention was held on the 11th. The four delegates at large were directed in the platform to use all honorable means to bring about the nomination of Governor Hughes. An attempt by some of the Governor's friends to secure in committee more emphatic instructions was lost by a vote of 10 to 24. The prevailing comment of the daily press is that the convention, while supporting the Governor's candidacy without expression of dissent, was not enthusiastic in his interest. The applause in commendation of Mr. Roosevelt was noticeably hearty. It is known that at least four of the district delegates will vote for some other candidate, and it may be that the Governor will lose 14 out of the State's entire delegation of 78. One of the delegates from the Albany district, William Barnes, Jr., attacks the Governor in a publisht statement, asserting that he has not been faithful to his party. Mr. Barnes is the local political leader whose influence is said to have moved Senator Grattan to oppose the Governor's race-track bills.

Race-Track Betting in New York

After the passage of the bills against public race-track betting by a vote of 126 to 9 in the New York Assembly it was expected that a majority in the Senate would vote for them. This result appeared to be indicated by the Senate's action on the 1st, when an amendment deferring the prohibition until September 1st was rejected by a vote of 23 to 26. But when the bills were taken up on the 8th for final action they were defeated by a vote of 25 to 25. All the members of the Senate were present, and all voted. One seat has been made vacant by the death of Senator Franchot. In the affirmative there were 23 Republicans and 2 Democrats; against the bills 8 Republicans and 17 Democrats were counted. There has been much talk about an alleged use of money by race-track interests. An ingenious but unsuccessful attempt was made to prevent the attendance of Senator Fancher, a supporter of the bills. Two of the Republican Senators, Grattan and Wilcox, who voted in the negative, have been very severely criticised. Only a few days earlier, Grattan (representing the Albany district) had promised publicly in the Senate to vote for the bills. He yielded, however, to the arguments of William Barnes, Jr., who is called the Republican boss of Albany, and who has opposed Governor Hughes and his reforms. The Ministers' Association, of Albany, has adopted resolutions expressing sharp disapproval of the course taken by both Barnes and Grattan. Senator Wilcox, of Auburn, was moved by the influence of his wife, who is fond of sports and enjoys the races. Since the vote in the Senate, she has permitted her views to be published. The Senator's action was disapproved at a large meeting in Auburn on the 12th, under the auspices of the Church Federation of Men's Clubs, and held in the building of the First Methodist Church, of which he is a member and a trustee. After the Senate's action, Governor Hughes said:

"It is impossible to believe that the people will permit the plain mandate of the Constitution to be ignored. The contest has not ended. It has only begun. It will continue until the will of the people has been obeyed."

On the 10th he issued a call for a special election, to be held on May 12th, in the district not now represented. The late Senator Franchot was a Republican, and he supported the bills. Some of the Governor's friends fear, however, that the district (in the vicinity of Niagara Falls) will now elect a Democrat. Moreover, there may be legal complications, because the district was made by an apportionment which has since been pronounced unconstitutional. The Legislature has decided to adjourn on the 23d, and the Governor will probably call it back to the capital for an extra session. He has sent to the Legislature a message, again urging the passage of the race-track bills. These can be taken up once more in the Senate, owing to the vote of the Lieutenant-Governor to break a tie on a motion designed to bury them, but there is thus far no sign that the record would be

changed. Speaking at Watertown on the 10th the Governor evidently had in mind Grattan and Barnes when he said:

"I believe in party organization, but not in the dictation of petty satraps. What a sorry time it is when a man can bully a Senator of this State into voting against his conscience! Let it be made possible that no man who has taken the oath of office must feel that he is the servitor of some man and must do his bidding."

Negroes' Rights on Railways

President Roosevelt made public on the 8th a letter sent by him on the 2d to the Attorney-General, suggesting proceedings by injunction to compel certain railroads in the South to give to negro passengers accommodations as good as those furnished for the use of whites. Having directed attention to the Commission's report concerning its order of June 27th, 1907, he said:

"It appears that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company has not complied with the order of the Commission to furnish the same facilities to colored passengers paying first class fare that are furnished to white passengers paying first class fare. From time to time various complaints have been made to me by reputable colored people to the effect that the accommodations furnished to colored persons on certain railways are filthy and inadequate compared to the same accommodations furnished to white passengers paying the same fare. The Commission has taken what is unquestionably the right ground: That where separate accommodations are provided for white and colored passengers, the accommodations for colored passengers shall be as good as those furnished to white passengers for the same money. In other words, while there is nothing in the law which forbids separate accommodations, these accommodations must be equal. This principle of equality of accommodations is set out explicitly in various State laws. For instance, the code of the State of Alabama provides that there shall be 'equal, but separate, accommodations for the white and colored races, by providing two or more passenger cars for each passenger trains, or by dividing the passenger cars by partitions.' The action of the Commission has simply been to insist that the accommodations be equal in convenience and comfort for the same money, wherever the separation is made. In this particular case where the railway has neglected to comply with the order of the Commission, it is important that compliance with this order be immediately obtained. I suggest that you proceed to enforce the order by injunction proceedings, unless in your judgment some other course is preferable."

Officers of the company named deny that they have failed to provide the equal accommodations required. It is recalled that in February several bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church filed with the Commission a complaint to the effect that the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia, and the Pullman companies were discriminating against negroes in passenger accommodations. Copies of the complaint having been served on these companies, they filed denials in reply and asked for specifications. This matter is still pending.

For Legislation Against Anarchists

The President recently directed the Postmaster-General to exclude from the mails *La Questione Sociale*, an anarchist paper published in Paterson, N. J. He also asked Attorney-General Bonaparte for an opinion as to the existing laws concerning such publications. On the 9th he sent to Congress the Attorney-General's reply, with the following message:

"I herewith submit a letter from the Department of Justice which explains itself. Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the President the power to prohibit the Postmaster General from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime; that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason; and I shall act upon such construction. Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by Congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist, and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

In the accompanying opinion, Mr. Bonaparte says that an article in the Paterson paper, advocating the use of dynamite for the killing of policemen and soldiers, is a "seditious libel," and that the publication of it is "undoubtedly a crime at common law." But the Federal courts have no jurisdiction, because there is no Federal statute making such publication an offense against the United States. Chief-Justice Fuller and Justice Field are cited as authority for the assertion that Congress has full power to make such publication a criminal offense. The Postmaster-General, however, is justified

in excluding from the mails "any issue of any periodical, otherwise entitled to the privilege of second-class mail matter, which contains any article constituting seditious libel, and counseling such crimes as murder, arson, riot and treason." While neither the Government nor its officers can be held legally or morally responsible for the transportation of sealed letters, they have a legal right to inspect printed matter intended for general circulation, and cannot escape responsibility for the consequences "if they knowingly transport matter which becomes, and which they must know might reasonably be expected to become, a cause of crime."——Dispatches from Washington say it is not expected that Congress will take action for additional legislation on the subject.——It was reported on the 7th that Emma Goldman had been detained at Noyes, Minn., on the international boundary, while returning to this country from Canada. This was not true, however, and she arrived at Minneapolis on the following day. By direction of the Canadian Government she had been escorted to the boundary by the Winnipeg police.

Railroad Cases

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, E. H. Harriman and the other defendants in the suit of the Government for a dissolution of what is known as the Harriman railway system or combination have filed in the court at Salt Lake City their answers, which are in substance a general denial of the charges.——To the resolution deferring for twenty months the exaction of penalties under the commodity clause of the new Railroad Rate law there will be added, at the Attorney-General's suggestion, a proviso authorizing him to institute civil suits for the enforcement of the law. The commodity clause is the one which was designed to prevent railroad companies from owning coal mines.——In New York, on the 7th, the Great Northern Railroad Company was found guilty of paying rebates on sugar shipments, and was fined $5,000. Two days later, in Minneapolis, the same company pleaded guilty in a similar case and was fined $3,000. In Michigan, the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company has been fined $20,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette Railroad Company.——Before the California Railroad Commission, last week, the assistant freight traffic manager of the Atchison road admitted that his company in June last paid the Associated Oil Company $38,000 in rebates on interstate shipments of oil.

Asquith's Cabinet

Mr. Herbert Asquith kissed the hand of the King at Biarritz and received the appointment of Prime Minister. His Cabinet is chiefly composed of the same men who served under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with the following changes: Herbert H. Asquith, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Tweedmouth, President of the Council; Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Reginald M'Kenna, First Lord of the Admiralty; Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade; Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education. John Morley retains his position of Secretary of State for India, but will be made a peer, as his duties in the House of Lords will put less strain on his delicate health. Sir Henry H. Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will also be made a viscount. The position of Under Secretary of the Colonies, vacated by Winston Churchill, will be filled by Col. J. E. Seely, member of Parliament for the Abercromby division of Liverpool, a close friend of Mr. Churchill, and, like him, a former Conservative. Mr. Runciman, who enters the Cabinet simultaneously with Mr. Churchill, has twice contested the district of Oldham against him when Mr. Churchill was a Conservative, and defeated him in one case. Lord Tweedmouth, perhaps on account of his connection with the Kaiser's letter, has been relieved of the position of First Lord of the Admiralty, his place being taken by the former President of the Board of Education. Mr. Lloyd-George, as the President of the Board of Trade, achieved a great reputation chiefly on account of his adroit management of labor problems. The Earl of Elgin retires

from the Cabinet, and is replaced by the Earl of Crewe. Four by-elections will have to be held. Three of the districts will undoubtedly return without question their former representatives, Mr. John Morley, Walter Runciman and Sir Henry Fowler, but Mr. Churchill, who comes from the northwest division of Manchester, a precinct originally Conservative, may have some difficulty in securing his re-election. He will meet his former opponent, W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, who polled 4,398 votes to Mr. Churchill's 5,639 at the last election.

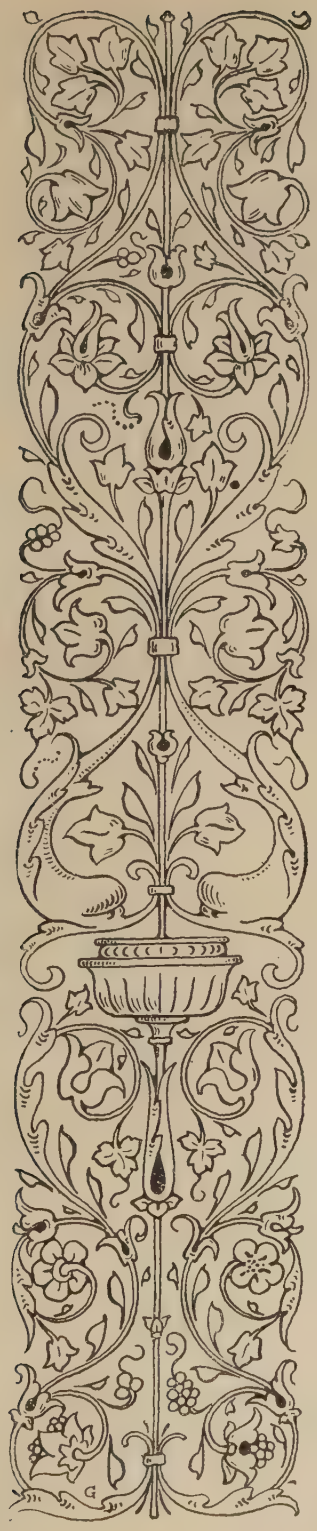
The Open Door in Manchuria

The United States has recently come into conflict with both the Powers which are endeavoring to establish themselves in Manchuria; with Japan on account of an attack by Japanese on the consulate at Mukden, and with Russia because of the refusal of our consul at Harbin to recognize the political authority of the Russian railroad. The details of the Mukden fracas are not clear. It appears that the Japanese postman became involved in an altercation with the Chinese watchman of the consulate, who had refused him admittance. The American Consul-General, W. D. Straight, separated the combatants, but later the postman returned with three other Japanese, who forced their way into the bedroom of the consul and attacked him brutally. The consulate servants, with the aid of the Chinese police, seized the ruffians, and Mr. Straight had them taken in a cart to the Japanese consulate, where he lodged a complaint of the violation of the consular building. The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kato, replied by a curt letter, to the effect that the matter would be investigated, since the story told by the Japanese contradicted that of Mr. Straight. Tho the incident in itself is apparently insignificant, yet it assumes importance because of the general resentment felt by both Chinese and foreigners over the unwillingness of the Japanese officials to control or punish the numerous Japanese of disorderly character now thronging Manchuria. Legally the sovereignty of China in Manchuria remains unimpaired by the Portsmouth treaty and other conventions with Russia and Japan; really both these Powers are continually striving, apparently in concert, to combine governmental functions with the management of the railroads under their control. In Harbin and Chailar, the Russian railroad centers of Manchuria, municipal governments have been established that are practically departments of the railroad administration. The Harbin municipal council is composed of seven members, three appointed and three elected, with a president nominated by the railroad company, thus securing a Russian majority. The foreign and Chinese residents were asked to sign a paper agreeing to pay the taxes and to obey the ordinances of this council. The American consul at Harbin, F. D. Fisher, refused to sign it and the German consul took similar ground. The French consul accepted the Russian administration. In February the Russian director of the railroad issued two edicts of a characteristically Russian tone; one imposes severe penalties for any criticism of the railroad administration either in the papers or in public meetings, the other requires all persons engaging in any kind of business on the railroad zone to procure licenses from the director of the road on payment of a fee and to submit to the regulation of their affairs in all their details by the Russian police under severe penalties of fine and imprisonment for failure to comply. Russia claims that the right to exercise such extraterritorial jurisdiction over the lands leased for the railroad route and towns is conferred on the Chinese Eastern Railroad Company by the terms of the contract of 1896 between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Chinese Bank, which financed the enterprise. In upholding the rights of the Chinese in Manchuria, Consul Fisher is doubtless acting under the direct authority of our State Department, which is steadfastly following the open-door policy inaugurated by Secretary Root. The question has been made a matter of diplomatic discussion between the Russian and American Governments, both at Washington and St. Petersburg. The Japanese manifest intense anxiety lest the stand taken by the United States in Northern Manchuria against the Russians should interfere with their projects in the south, altho they profess that they

have special privileges in addition to those derived from their being the successors of Russians in the original lease. The terms of the convention negotiated at Peking between China and Japan in regard to the Japanese control of the railroads have not been authoritatively made public, so the outside world cannot decide the justice of the appeals that are made to it by both sides in the frequent clashes of authority that occur in Southern Manchuria over railroad extension, postal arrangements, land questions and police power. The Chinese side of the question is fortunately in competent hands. The Viceroy of the three Manchurian provinces, Hsu Shih-chang, is a man of ability, and what he lacks in youthful vigor and foreign training is supplied by Tang Shao-yi, who was educated in Columbia University, and is now Governor of Feng-tien, of which Mukden is the capital. While in the Foreign Office at Pekin he negotiated the Tibetan treaty with Great Britain and the railroad treaties with Japan. A new factor to the controversy is contributed by the petition of the Mongolian princes to the Chinese Government for the construction of a railroad between Kalgan, 125 miles northwest of Pekin, and Kiakha, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, east of Lake Baikal. That would give a short line thru the Gobi desert to Pekin and the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and obviously interfere with the profits of Russian and Japanese lines in Manchuria, so it would not be allowed even if it were a practical project from a financial point of view.

Foreign Notes

In Portugal the two old "rotary" parties have, as formerly, divided the majority in the Cortes almost equally between themselves. The combined Opposition is larger than before, but the Republican representation is smaller than was at first reported. The constitution of the new Cortes will be as follows: Regenerators, 62; Progressists, 59; Independents, 17; Nationalists, 2; Republicans, 5; Francoists, 3; Dissident Progressists, 7. Four of the five Republicans were elected from Lisbon. Rioting has been frequent, notwithstanding the determined efforts of Premier Ferreira to maintain order. The customary procession of Palm Sunday was omitted on account of the attacks made on the clergy when they appear in public. The capital is under martial law; cavalry patrol the streets and artillery is mounted in the squares. Over six hundred arrests have been made. Two members of the municipal guard in civilian dress met two plain clothes detectives near the palace, when each party fired upon the other, killing one man and seriously wounding another. ——Count Andreas Potocki, Governor of the Austrian-Polish province of Galicia, was assassinated April 12th by a Ruthenian student, who had obtained an audience under the pretext of asking for appointment as a teacher. He fired three shots with a revolver at the Governor and then gave himself up to the police, declaring that he did it to put a stop to the oppression of the Ruthenians by the Government. The brother of the assassin, learning of his intention, committed suicide before the murder.——Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, by means of an able speech in the French Senate, secured important concessions from the Government in favor of the Church. The funds which have been given for masses for the dead will not be confiscated by the Government, as was proposed, but will go to the support of aged priests who will carry out the intent of the donors. The employers in the Paris building trades, who have formed a strong organization to resist the demands of labor, have declared a lockout against the masons, throwing 50,000 of them out of employment, and will follow it up by a lockout of the other building trades, involving 200,000 men, if their terms are not complied with. These terms give them 20 per cent. increase over the wages that prevailed in 1906, giving the masons 19 cents an hour and stone decorators 26 cents, with a working day of ten hours during eight months in the year, nine hours in November and February, eight hours in December and January. The labor unions demand 5 per cent. more wages than those offered, a nine-hour day with eight hours in the three winter months, and the exclusion of non-union men. Many of the unions have seceded from the Labor Exchange in order to come to terms with the employers.



Mozart's Grave

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

Poet Laureate of England

Where lies Mozart? Tradition shows
A likely spot: so much, no more:
No words of his own time disclose
Where crossed he to the Further Shore,
Tho later ages roused to shame
On tardy tomb have carved his name.

The sexton asked, "What may this be?"
"A kapelmeister." "Hand it in:
This common grave to all is free,
And for one more is room within.
It fills the fosse. Now tread it down,
With pauper, lunatic and clown."

Yet had he wizarded with sound
Electors, cardinals and kings,
While there welled forth from source profound
The flow of silvery-sounding springs,
Music of tenderness and mirth,
One with his very soul at birth.

And they? Where are they now? The bust,
The elaborately carven tomb,
Whose scrolls begrimed by age and dust,
None care to stoop and scan for whom,
Are all remaining to express
Their monumental nothingness.

Miter, and coronet, and crown,
Gaze into space that heed them not,
Unmeaning pomp of dead renown,
Medley of monarchs long forgot,
Who from the nation's ghastly strife
Won immortality—for life.

Once, on Nile's bank an artist raised
A temple at the King's command,
And on it name august emblazed.
But when a flood submerged the land
The name was washed away, and lo!
The artist's was inscribed below.

Thus vanish ostentatious lives;
But thru all time, beloved Mozart,
Your magic memory survives,
Part of the universal heart:
In joy a sympathetic strain,
In sorrow soother of our pain.

The potentates on whom men gaze,
When once their rule has reached its goal.
Die into darkness with their days;
But monarchs of the mind and soul
With light unfailing and unspent
Illuminate Fame's firmament.

Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent, England.

The Constitutional Position of Property in America

BY ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, LL.D.

[The following article, with some slight modifications, was originally delivered as a lecture at Berlin University, where President Hadley, of Yale, has just delivered a course of lectures under the Theodore Roosevelt lectureship, founded by James Speyer, of this city.—EDITOR.]

EUROPEAN observers who study either the specific industrial questions which have come before the American people for their solution, or the general relation between the industrial activity of the Government and that of private individuals, are surprised at a certain weakness of public action in all these matters. Our legislatures are often ready to pass drastic measures of regulation; they are rarely willing to pursue a consistent and carefully developed policy for the attainment of an industrial end. The people often declaim against the extent of the powers of private capital; they are seldom willing to put that capital under the direct management of the government itself. The man who talks loudest of the abuses of private railroad management shrinks from the alternative of putting railroads into the direct control and ownership of the State.

The fact is, that private property in the United States, in spite of all the dangers of unintelligent legislation, is constitutionally in a stronger position, as against the Government and the Government authority, than is the case in any country of Europe. However much public feeling may at times move in the direction of socialistic measures, there is no nation which by its constitution is so far removed from socialism or from a socialistic order. This is partly because the governmental means provided for the control or limitation of private property are weaker in America than elsewhere, but chiefly because the rights of private property are more formally established in the Constitution itself.

This may seem a startling proposition; but I think a very brief glance at the known facts of history will be sufficient to support and sustain it. For property in the modern sense was a comparatively recent development in the public law of European communities. In the United States, on the contrary, property in the modern sense represents the basis on which the whole social order was established and built up.

Down to about the thirteenth century the system of land tenure in every country of Europe was a feudal one. It was based upon military service. A man held a larger or smaller amount of land on account of his larger or smaller amount of fighting efficiency. There were many rival claimants for the land. The majority of those who wanted to cultivate the soil were unable to protect themselves against the dangers of war. In the absence of an efficient protector or overlord no amount of industry was effective and no large accumulation of capital was possible. The services of the military chief were indispensable as a basis for the toil of the laborer or the forethought of the capitalist. It was the military chief, therefore, who enjoyed not only the largest measure of respect, but the strongest position under the law. As the conditions of public security grew better these things changed. From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth Europe has witnessed the gradual substitution of industrial tenures for military tenures, the gradual development of a system of property law intended to encourage the activities of the laborers and the capitalists, rather than to reward the services of the successful military chieftain. But down to the end of the eighteenth century this new sort of private property represented a superadded element rather than an integral basis of the constitution of society. And even the developments of the last hundred years in constitutional law and industrial activity have not been able to obliterate a certain sense of newness

when we contrast the position of the aristocracy of wealth with that of the aristocracy of military rank.

In the American colonies, on the other hand, where the public law of the United States first took its rise, conditions were wholly different. People wanted no military chieftain to protect them, no overlord to rule them. Each man was familiar with the use of a gun—how familiar, the overwhelming losses of the British troops in the Revolutionary War, when brought face to face with untrained farmers, testify very clearly—and was ready to take his share in protecting the community against the attacks of the Indians or their French leaders. There was plenty of land for all—plenty of opportunity for the exercise of labor and the use of capital. That man did the most for society who worked hardest and saved most. Under such circumstances the laws were so framed and interpreted as to give the maximum stimulus to labor and the maximum rights to capital. There was no military aristocracy which stood in the way. Governors were at times sent over from England who tried their best to assert Crown rights for themselves and their subordinates. But the net effect of the activity of these governors was probably to weaken rather than to strengthen the claims of feudal authority, because they made themselves so unpopular that they united the spirit of the colonists in their resistance to all such claims and pretensions.

At the time, therefore, when the United States separated from England, respect for industrial property right was a fundamental principle in the law and public opinion of the land. It was natural enough that this should be so at a period when every man either held property or hoped to do so. The strange thing is that this principle should have survived with so little change down to the present day. But there were certain circumstances connected with the adoption of the Constitution of the United States which provided for the perpetuation of this state of things —which made it difficult for public opinion in another and later age, when property holding was less widely distributed, to alter the legal conditions of the earlier period.

During the War of the Revolution, from 1775 to 1782, and in the years immediately thereafter, the American Union had been a league of independent States, and a very loose one. They had formed an organization for mutual protection in carrying on the war. But this organization, even while the war lasted, was very weak indeed. The imminence of a common danger, which threatened to involve all, and the personality of a few leaders, of whom George Washington was the most conspicuous, were the only things that enabled the different colonies to act together. When independence was conceded by England in 1782, and the restraints of common danger were removed, the hopeless weakness of the central government became obvious. From 1783 to 1789 the United States had no means of securing concert of action at home or respect and consideration abroad. Clear-headed men felt the absolute necessity of centralization. The Constitution of 1788 was the result of a set of contracts, agreements, and compromises between two pretty evenly balanced parties—a States rights party, which wished to limit the powers of the Federal Government, and a national party, which was anxious to set some practical control on the autonomy of the State government.

The delegates to the convention of 1787 were concerned with questions of constitutional law in the narrower sense. They were not thinking of the legal position of private property. But it so happened that in making mutual limitations upon the powers of the Federal and the State government they unwittingly incorporated into the Constitution itself certain very extraordinary immunities to the property holders as a body.

It was in the first place provided that there should be no taking of private property without due process of law. The States Rights men feared that the Federal Government might, under the stress of military necessity, pursue an arbitrary policy of confiscation. The Federalists, or national party, feared that under the influence of sectional jealousy one or more of the States might pursue the same policy. This constitutional provision prevented the legislature or executive, either of the nation or of the individual States from taking property

without judicial inquiry as to the necessity, and without making full compensation even in case the result of such inquiry was favorable to the government. No man foresaw the subsequent effect of this provision in preventing a majority of voters, acting in the legislature or thru the executive, from disturbing existing arrangements with regard to railroad building or factory operation until the railroad stockholders or factory owners had had the opportunity to have their case tried in the courts.

There was another equally important clause in the Constitution providing that no State should pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. In this case also a provision which was at first intended to prevent sectional strife and to protect the people of one locality against arbitrary legislation in another became a means of strengthening vested rights as a whole against the possibility of legislative or executive interference. Nor was the direct effect of these two clauses in preventing specific acts on the part of the legislature the most important result of their existence. They were a powerful means of establishing the American courts in that position of supremacy which they enjoy under the Constitution. For whenever an act of the legislature or the executive violated, or even seemed to violate, one of these clauses, it came before the courts for review. If the Federal courts said that the act of a legislature violated one of these provisions it was blocked — rendered powerless by a dictum of the judges. I do not mean that these two clauses in the Constitution were the chief source of judicial power. That power has been due primarily to the traditional respect for the judicial office existing in the United States, which has rendered it almost impossible for any but men of learning and character to aspire to it; and, secondarily, to the very great ability that certain of the early American judges—notably Marshall, Story and Kent—showed in expounding the law in such manner as to command universal approval. But if these provisions did not lie at the foundation of the positive authority of the judges, they were unquestionably a most powerful instrument in practically limiting the authority of legislatures, and to that extent in strengthening the rights of the property holders.

The rights of individual owners against legislative interference were thus most fully protected. But how was it when property was in the hands of corporations?

Here also the power of control by the Government was weakened and the rights and immunities of the property holders correspondingly strengthened by two events, whose effect upon the modern industrial situation may be fairly characterized as fortuitous. One of these was the decision in the celebrated Dartmouth College case in 1819; the other was the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1868.

I call their effect fortuitous, because neither the judges who decided the Dartmouth College case nor the legislators who past the Fourteenth Amendment had any idea how these things would affect the modern industrial situation. The Dartmouth College case dealt with an educational institution, not with an industrial enterprise. The Fourteenth Amendment was framed to protect the negroes from oppression by the whites, not to protect corporations from oppression by the legislature. It is doubtful whether a single one of the members of Congress who voted for it had any idea that it would touch the question of corporate regulation at all. Yet the two together have had the effect of placing the modern industrial corporation in an almost impregnable constitutional position.

In 1816 the New Hampshire Legislature attempted to take away the charter rights of Dartmouth College. Daniel Webster was employed by the college in its defense, and his reasoning so impressed the court that they committed themselves to the position that a charter was a contract; that a State, having induced people to invest money by certain privileges and immunities, could not at will modify those privileges and immunities thus granted. Whether the court would have taken so broad a position if the matter had come before it thirty or forty years later, when the abuses of ill-judged industrial charters had become more fully manifest, is not sure; but, having once taken this position and main-

tained it in a series of decisions, the court could not well recede from it. Inasmuch as many of the corporate charters granted by State legislation had an unlimited period to run, the theory that these instruments were contracts binding the State for all time had a very important bearing in limiting the field within which a legislature could regulate the activity of such a body, or an executive interfere with it.

Again, by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States every State was forbidden to interfere with the civil rights of any person or to treat different persons in an unequal way. This amendment to the Constitution, past just after the close of the Civil War, was intended to prevent the Southern States readmitted, or on the point of being readmitted, to the Union from abridging the rights of the negro members of the commonwealth. A number of years elapsed before the effect of this amendment upon the constitutional position of railroad and industrial corporations seems to have been fully realized. But in 1882 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having been, as it conceived, unfairly taxed by the assessors of a certain county in California, took the position that a law of the State of California taxing the property of a corporation at a different rate from that under which similar property of an individual would be taxed was in effect a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, because a corporation was a person and therefore entitled to equal treatment. This view, after careful consideration, was upheld by the Federal courts. A corporation, therefore, under the law of the United States, is entitled to the same immunities as any other person; and, since the charter creating it is a contract, whose obligation cannot be impaired by the one-sided act of the legislature, its constitutional position as a property holder is much stronger than anywhere in Europe.

Under these circumstances, it is evident that large powers and privileges have been constitutionally delegated to private property in general and to corporate property in particular. I do not mean that property owners, and specifically the owners of corporate property, have more *practical* freedom from interference in the United States than they do in some other countries, notably in England. Probably they do not have as much. But their theoretical position —the sum of the conditions which affect their standing for the long future and not for the immediate present—is far stronger in the United States. The general status of the property owner under the law cannot be changed by the action of the legislature or the executive, or the people of a State voting at the polls, or all three put together. It cannot be changed without either a consensus of opinion among the judges, which should lead them to retrace their old views, or an amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the slow and cumbersome machinery provided for that purpose, or, last—and I hope most improbable—a revolution.

When it is said, as it commonly is, that the fundamental division of powers in the modern State is into legislative, executive and judicial, the student of American institutions may fairly note an exception. The fundamental division of powers in the Constitution of the United States is between voters on the one hand and property owners on the other. The forces of democracy on one side, divided between the executive and the legislature, are set over against the forces of property on the other side, with the judiciary as arbiter between them; the Constitution itself not only forbidding the legislature and executive to trench upon the rights of property, but compelling the judiciary to define and uphold those rights in a manner provided by the Constitution itself.

This theory of American politics has not often been stated. But it has been universally acted upon. One reason why it has not been more frequently stated is that it has been acted upon so universally that no American of earlier generations ever thought it necessary to state it. It has had the most fundamental and far-reaching effects upon the policy of the country. To mention but one thing among many, it has allowed the experiment of universal suffrage to be tried under conditions essentially different from those which led to its ruin in Athens or in Rome. The voter was omnipotent—within a limited area. He

could make what laws he pleased, as long as those laws did not trench upon property right. He could elect what officers he pleased, as long as those officers did not try to do certain duties confided by the Constitution to the property holders. Democracy was complete as far as it went, but constitutionally it was bound to stop short of *social* democracy. I will not go so far as to say that this set of limitations on the political power of the majority in favor of the political power of the property-owner has been a necessary element in the success of universal suffrage in the United States. I will say unhesitatingly that it has been a decisive factor in determining the political character of the nation and the actual development of its industries and institutions.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Shadow Over England's Public Life

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

[Since this article was mailed from London, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has resigned and Mr. Asquith has become the Prime Minister, as Mr. McCarthy expected.—EDITOR]

THE political crisis which is now absorbing the attention of Parliament and people in these countries is, so far as I can remember, without any precedent in our modern days. There is a profound conviction everywhere that we are on the eve of some portentous event which threatens a disturbance to all ministerial projects and arrangements and to throw all political parties, for some time at least, into a state of confusion.

To begin with, the condition of the Prime Minister's health is such as to cause the most genuine and widespread alarm. The newspapers, no matter what may be the political party whose sentiment they represent, seem all inspired by kindly anxiety to make as little as possible of the threatened peril to the Prime Minister's life, and to find something encouraging in each successive bulletin issued by the medical authorities, and even these bulletins themselves sound as if they were endeavoring to mitigate as much as could be done the significance of the symptoms which they have to describe. So far as I can ascertain, however, from any who are in touch with the opinions of those most likely to be well informed, there does not seem any probability that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be able to resume his position as actual Prime Minister. Even if he should survive the physical troubles which now threaten his life, it is not believed that he will be able to carry on the work which must be done by the leader of a ministry. His condition of health is such that any sudden excitement or the strain of any overtaxing parliamentary crisis might bring his life to a close at any moment.

Now, the Liberal Government has at present a time before it fraught with the utmost trial and labor and strain, even if there were within itself no danger threatening sudden interruption to its work. The Liberal Government came into office with a tremendous majority to sustain it. But as I have told my American readers already, there has been something like a political and social reaction setting in since that time, and new parties have been formed in the House—the present Labor party, among others — which threaten in one way or another to interfere with what is called the solidarity of the Liberal ranks. The Government has undertaken to carry thru the House this session two of the most important and the most fiercely contested measures that could be undertaken by any ministry—the measure to reform and reconstruct the whole of the regulations dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the

measure which the House of Lords rejected last year for the reorganization of the educational system. This latter measure involves a new struggle with the House of Lords which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues have pledged themselves to carry on to the bitter end, even tho it should involve an appeal to the country on behalf of the House of Commons against the House of Lords—the representative assembly against the hereditary chamber. The measure for reconstructing the licensing system is already under discussion in the House of Commons, and is creating much difference of opinion even among the Liberals in Parliament and the Liberals thruout the constituencies. It is, indeed, a most sincere and stringent measure, its purpose is truly philanthropic, and if mere legislation could actually abolish intemperance in alcoholic liquids it might well be worth any risk in the effort to pass it into law. But it proposes to deal with the property of the publicans after an autocratic fashion which might have seemed moderate enough in your State of Maine at one time, but which seems now to many here who are the sincere advocates of temperance somewhat too sweeping in its proposals for dealing with the property of the liquor sellers. Just at the moment when the Liberal Government was on the eve of this great struggle came the breakdown in the health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the almost absolute certainty that he cannot continue to hold his position as actual leader of the Government.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.
From photograph taken while on his recent visit to England.

It seems now a matter of certainty that Mr. Asquith is to succeed to the vacant place. Now, Mr. Asquith is undoubtedly a man of great and varied talents, and of talents which seem to prove themselves more and more as new and greater demands are made upon their exercise. He is one of the most brilliant advocates at the bar and one of the most effective debaters in the House of Commons, and when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Government he at once proved himself, even to the surprise of many who knew him well, a very master of finance. He is also very popular among all who know him and a distinct figure in London's social life.

But now come the difficulty and the doubt. The Liberal Ministry and even the Liberal Cabinet may be caid to be made up of two different Liberal parties. There are the advanced Radicals, to which belong such men as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Gladstone and others, and then there are those whom I may describe perhaps as the nominal Liberals, the Liberals who are not advanced, but, on the contrary, very backward so far as our present views of Liberalism are concerned, and who incline, as regards many important questions, to principles not much in advance of present-day Conservatism. These are the men who are commonly understood to be much under the influence of Lord Rosebery, and Lord Rosebery, as my American readers well know, has long withdrawn absolutely from his position as a Liberal leader. Now, Mr. Asquith is certainly

not an advanced Radical in any sense, and is, indeed, conspicuous as one of those whom I may describe, for want of a better phrase, by the name of Conservative-Liberals. The Government has to rely very much on the support of the Irish Home Rule party, and the Home Rule party is now once again thoroly united, and with numbers which must count for much on critical divisions, and

W. P. FRITH.

there is the absolute certainty that the Home Rule question will soon have to be dealt with by the House of Commons. In that House, too, there are several Conservative members who have made up their minds to the fact that the principle of Home Rule for Ireland will have to be recognized, and that a national parliament will have to be given to the sister island which has for so long a period been treated as a suppressed step-sister. If, therefore, the Irish Nationalists should become convinced that the Government under the expected Prime Minister is not really inclined to stand by the Home Rule principle, it may be taken for granted that they will on many questions give their support to the Conservatives, and thus at some sudden emergency enable the Conservative Opposition to bring the Liberal majority down so low as to threaten the Government with coming defeat. Nor is it by any means certain that the Labor party might not, on some such occasion, give its support to the Opposition if the Liberal Government should seem to have really turned away from Radical principles.

All these possibilities or probabilities add new depression and distress to the sincere grief which all advanced Liberals must feel at the critical condition of the present Prime Minister's health. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has proved himself in every sense a great Prime Minister, and has risen higher and higher with every difficulty that confronted him since he became the leader of his party. He is admired and esteemed even by his most determined political opponents. His thoro sincerity, his genuine statesmanship, his genial wit and humor, his persuasive skill as a debater and his sweet manners have won the sympathy and the admiration of all who know him, and his withdrawal from his position as leader must be regarded as a national calamity, even if it did not bring with it, as I fear it must do, much peril to all true Liberal interests.

The public attention has been diverted for a brief space from those grave and depressing considerations to a subject of an almost comic character. I refer to the sensation created by the extraordinary discovery which the *Times* professed to have made—the discovery of a conspiracy between the German Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the British Admiralty. The *Times* startled and bewildered its readers one morning by the announcement that the German Emperor had written an important and secret letter to Lord Tweedmouth about the increase going on in the British navy, which the Emperor regarded as a threat to Germany and against which Germany must at once prepare a measure of resistance or retaliation, and that Lord Tweedmouth had written a secret reply to his imperial friend, the practical effect of which was to betray some of the secrets of Britain's naval departments.

Most of us, the moment we heard of

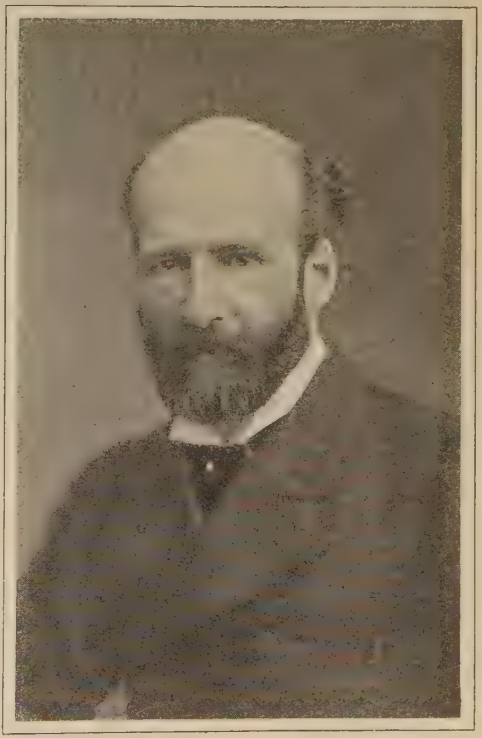
this article, were naturally reminded of an earlier event in the history of the *Times,* when that journal published one morning the audacious and obvious forgeries of Pigott as genuine letters written by Charles Stewart Parnell. In the later instance it came out immediately that the Emperor, who is a personal friend of Lord Tweedmouth, had written to that nobleman on the subject of the impression erroneously entertained thru a great part of Europe as to the purpose of Germany in strengthening her navy, and that Lord Tweedmouth had written a genial and appropriate reply, expressing a hope that such unmeaning suspicions and alarms might soon be brought to an end by the honorable and peaceful policy of Germany and England alike. Lord Tweedmouth showed the letter at once to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, but he showed it to him merely as an interesting private letter, and Sir Edward had seen in it no hint whatever of any furtive or sinister or treacherous purpose.

The German Emperor, as I have already said, is a personal friend of Lord Tweedmouth, and they have had many conversations in Berlin on all manner of international questions. The whole scheme of the *Times* burst up in a moment. It was repudiated, ridiculed and condemned on both sides in the House of Commons and alike in the House of Lords, and no serious word, so far as I know, was ever raised in its defense. The comment of one public man was: "This is worse than ever for the *Times.* The Pigott forgeries only made it odious; this new exploit makes it odious and also ridiculous."

Lord Tweedmouth, I should say, is a man of the highest honor and character. While in the House of Commons he held office more than once in Gladstone's Government, and was for a time chief whip of the Liberals, and I well remember how popular and esteemed he was on both sides of the House, and even among the Irish Nationalist party, of which I was then and had been for long before a member. He was endowed with remarkable tact, discretion and coolness of judgment, and a devoted lover of his country, and I can no more imagine him concerned in some ignoble arrangements with a foreign potentate than I can imagine Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself or Mr. Arthur Balfour entering into such a transaction.

The *Times,* in fact, ought to have gone one better in its discovery, and represented the German Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth pacing up and down and transacting their arrangement in the center of the great Berlin thorofare, Unter den Linden.

The London public—at least the book reading public—has suddenly been called away from political controversies to read and discuss a volume which has quite lately appeared, is called "Leaves from



LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

a Life," bears no author's name, and is published by Messrs. Nash & Co. The work displays as its motto the Shakespearean injunction, "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." I feel compelled to offer as my opinion that the authoress—for she proclaims herself an authoress—has not always acted in accordance with this judicious recommendation, but she has assuredly brought

out one of the most lively and amusing books which we have seen in this country for many a long day. "Leaves from a Life" is a vivacious description of artistic life, and, indeed, of social life generally in London during the latter part of the nineteenth century. She does indeed very often seem to set down things in malice, but then it may not really be her malice—it may only be her fun; she does sometimes extenuate, but the attempt at extenuation astonishes and puzzles her readers even more than the setting down in malice. Her mere style is not good; it, has, indeed, frequent and sometimes even grammatical errors, but all the time she is evidently only thinking of what she wants to make us understand and not much about the manner in which she makes us understand it. She has her strong likings and dislikings, but it is only fair to her to say that she seems to boil over much more often with likings than with dislikings. There is much eager discussion in London as to the name of the authoress. She tells us herself that she is one of the daughters of a great popular painter, and she gives us also to understand that he is now a very old man, and indeed her own living memory goes back to events and persons which make it certain that her living parent must have left middle age a very long way behind. To my mind it seems that there is not much actual mystery left as to the name of the authoress of "Leaves from a Life." I take it that she is the daughter of William Powell Frith, the famous painter.

"All my life long I have loved rivers and poets who sang of rivers." I can most truly adopt the saying of my famous countryman, and certainly no river ever was more sung of than the Rhine, which is the subject of the latest "Color Book" issued by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. "The Rhine: Its Valley and Its History," is the full title of this volume, the letter press of which is by Mr. J. H. Mackinder and the illustrations by Mrs. James Jardine. The Rhine is perhaps the most beautiful river in Europe, and its scenery is wonderfully varied, from the flat landscapes of Holland to the famous Lorelei and Drachenfels and the enchanting scenery of Heidelberg. Most beautiful also is Lake Konstanz, and the pictures of it illustrating the chapter called "The Swabian Rhine" are among the loveliest in the book. Most charming, also, are those of the towns—Mainz, Oppenheim, Kreutznach, Treves and many others. Also the view of the Rheinfells, Heidelberg and Bonn—but if I were to name all the pictures in this volume which have delighted me I should much exceed my space.

London, England.

Bermuda

BY HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN

Bermuda, thou dost seem to be
A Venus rising from the sea,
With peerless power in every part
To charm the mind and thrill the heart.

If Nature could her thoughts convey
In human speech she'd surely say,
The beauty that to thee is given
Combines the best of earth and heaven.

St. George, Bermuda.

Vacation by Motor Car

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

NOT every one can afford the luxury of owning a motor car, but few are so restricted in their vacation expenses that they cannot make arrangements to go touring for a few weeks instead of spending the same amount of time at a summer hotel or boarding house, where the physical rest and mental change are somewhat doubtful in quantity and quality. A good touring car can be hired today by the week or month for not much more than one would pay for carfare to some distant vacation point—say, from $25 a week to $75 per month, a good average rental. Such a car is capable of carrying six or seven, but it is better to limit the vacation party to two or three, reserving the extra seats for baggage and "stretching out" space. Anything but cramped, crowded space for a vacation tour! It is pleasure and recreation that one is seeking, and not time and space annihilation. The object is not to get to any particular point in a given time, but to make every mile a pleasure, loitering here where the country is inviting, camping there where conditions for a few days of rest are ideal, and scurrying along in another region where nature has not been kind to the scenery.

With the touring car in commission, the next essential is a sleeping tent and hammocks or folding beds. For an investment of $15, such equipments can be secured for two persons, and they can be rolled up and tucked away in the back part of the car so that they will be little

in the way. Simple cooking utensils, such as one would use for camping in a tent, should be added to the permanent equipment of the traveling camp. Warm blankets, a change of clothing, and a storage box for simple culinary articles, will complete the outfit.

The touring car is in reality a moving camp. One can ride thru almost any part of the country and explore new regions. In the heat of the day or at night the camp can be pitched at some suitable place. Today it is pitched in some grassy field or meadow, where the flowers spread around their bloom in abundance; tomorrow it is in some woods or grove where the cool wind lulls one to sleep and idleness; and the next day the rest is taken by some lake or stream where fishing can be enjoyed to the heart's content. One is independent of town and cities and all the rush and turmoil of strenuous business life. With a supply of gasoline to last for a run of two or three days it is possible to break away from all civilization and spend a long period in complete retirement. With sufficient dry groceries carried for such a trip, one can then depend upon the fresh fish caught in the streams or upon the products of the lonely farmhouses for the little delicacies of diet.

The ice chest which goes with most touring cars is a very convenient arrangement for keeping articles of a perishable nature in good condition. Drinking water can be carried in sufficient quantities to make one independent of any doubtful stream or spring by the wayside. Indeed, the drinking water supply is always one of the serious problems that vacationists have to face. It hardly pays to drink from contaminated sources of water supply and find, when too late, that all the benefits of the vacation are neutralized by an attack of typhoid. When sure of your water it is better to stock up an adequate supply and not run any risk.

If one enjoys camping, what better method of enjoying it than in a movable camp? Suppose a heavy downpour of

THE MILL BY THE WAYSIDE.

rain floods your camp? There is the touring car, with its waterproof sides and tops. If drawn together properly, one can sleep inside comfortably while the rain is forming great puddles outside, or, in an emergency, the car can travel on to some farmhouse or country hotel, where lodgings can be had for the night. There are many hot, dusty days when it is pleasanter to rest in the cool shade of the trees than to go motoring. Then the movable camp becomes a resting place where all the cares and worries of life are banished. No matter whether moving swiftly across country or camping by the wayside, the life is all out of doors, and that is the main end in view. A vacation in hot, stuffy rooms is not a restful experience. Even tho the rooms are occupied only at night, the experience is not desirable and the hygienic results somewhat doubtful.

In a two weeks' vacation in a touring car one can cover only a few hundred miles or travel six or seven hundred. It all depends upon the pleasure of the motorists.

The selection of a good route for traveling is the final point for preparation. A cut and dried itinerary is not desirable In a general way a route must be selected and some attention paid to the roads. One can't plow thru woods that have no trails or across meadows filled with quagmires, but on the other hand no one takes a vacation of this nature with the idea of following well-traveled roads. His object is to get away from the railway line, away from the trolleys, and if possible, away from the dusty highway. In some simple, rustic wagon trail or on some back lane which leads to nowhere, he is most apt to pick up those little ideal spots where the spirit is soothed into restful harmony with nature. What if the lane or trail leads to nowhere, and sooner or later you must return on the same track? There is the joy of exploring, of finding out for yourself what no guide book attempts to explain.

From almost any town or city the roads lead off in all directions to the country beyond, and any one of these

will do for the beginning of the trip. Then when the city is left behind and the country ahead beckons, the journey should be made from day to day as the spirit dictates. Let the preparation for each day's itinerary suffice. The care for the morrow should be left for the new dawn. It is a heart-free, care-free trip that one is planning.

Last summer two men took such a trip, covering in three weeks five hundred miles. They made side trips into every imaginable out-of-the-way place. They discovered sections of the country never explored by the summer tourist; they fished in old brooks and hidden ponds which reminded them of their boyhood days, and sojourned with rustics whose simple life let in a flood of new light upon their souls. They returned to the city strong, healthy and brown, and their total expenditures were a trifle less than a hundred dollars. That was a cheap trip to them in many ways. It took them into the open air for a good part of a month, taught them how to cook and shift for themselves, and made them realize some of the independence and resourcefulness of the primitive man.

But an appendix should be added to all this; a list of "don'ts" which may save some imitator from unpleasant experiences.

Don't forget that a car running every day needs oil and gasoline—and plenty of each.

Don't take a grumbler along for a companion; better take a deaf and dumb friend than a fault-finder.

Don't forget an extra allowance for paying fines, but, better yet, don't forget the speed laws.

Don't leave your dirty, soiled suit behind, for that may come in handy when exploring the dusty road under the car for a loose nut or bolt.

Don't overload your car with unnecessary equipments; a few simple things are better than a Saratoga trunk of useless stuff.

Don't subscribe for a daily paper or leave your telephone address behind to friends; you might miss connections in your flight across country.

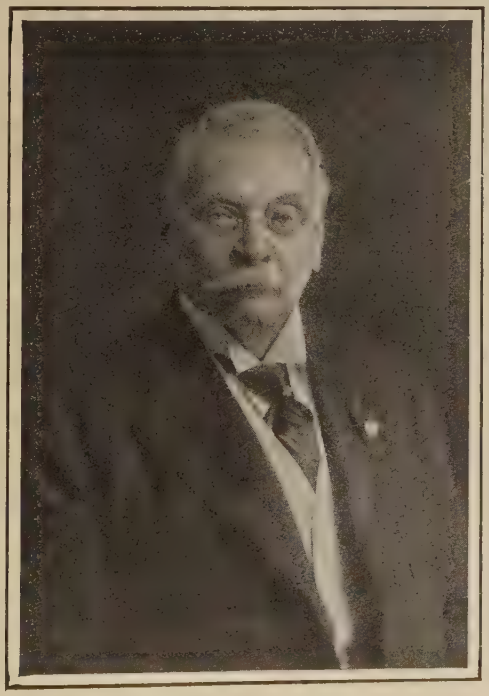
REPAIRS!!

When the Prince of Wales Came to New York

BY EDWARD N. TAILER

[Mr. Tailer, of Washington Square, is a well known New Yorker connected with the Suffern, Livingston, Bogert, and other well known families. He was one of the Patriarchs —an organization that gave the Patriarch balls for many years. He has kept an exhaustive diary all his life of social events in New York, from which the following article has been taken, and which, like the diary of Phillip Hone, will prove invaluable to all interested in the history of this city, for Mr. Tailer, mingling in the social life of the city, has met the most prominent people from all over the world. He is a member of the Union Club, the Union League, the Tuxedo, the Merchants, the St. Nicholas and New England Societies and the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, one of the directors of the German-American Bank and a trustee of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New York. This article is of especial timeliness now, as the present Prince of Wales is expected to be in Quebec in July to attend the tercentenary of the landing there of Champlain, and it is possible that he may be persuaded to come to New York, as his father did in 1860.—EDITOR]

IT is unquestioned that, during the tour of the Prince of Wales on the Western Continent, nowhere has he been welcomed with greater cordiality and with such outbursts of popular enthusiasm, nowhere viewed more interesting sights and brilliant spectacles than in our imperial metropolis. The magnificent reception on Thursday, upon his arrival at the Battery, the interesting visits to various places, and the glittering diamond ball on Friday, together with the incidents, and the splendid torchlight procession of the firemen on Saturday evening, October 14th, 1860, have all impressed the Prince and his suite in the most favorable manner, and every member of the royal party has individually expressed his intense delight at the brilliant greeting which they met with in New York.



EDWARD N. TAILER.

On Friday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Prince, or "Baron Renfrew," as he is called in the present trip, accompanied by Lord Lyon, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. German, General Bruce and all the members of the royal suite, escorted by Major-General Sandford, of New York, proceeded to the New York University, then located at the head of Washington Square, to which the royal party had been invited by Chancellor Ferris. It happened that my father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Suffern, was one of the trustees of the university, and this gave me a desirable *entrée* to the proceedings.

The chapel of the university was thronged to its utmost capacity. A galaxy of beautiful ladies entered the edifice at an early hour, and the desire to see the young Baron was increased by the labor which they had voluntarily devoted to that object. The galleries and the choir section were almost exclusively

occupied by women, all brilliantly dressed. The continuous flutter of fans, richly mounted and of various colors, enlivened the scene.

Dodworth's band was located in the southern extremity of the chapel and discoursed a series of operatic and national airs, to the expressed delight of the fair

PRINCE OF WALES WHEN IN AMERICA.
From a negative by Brady in Frederick Hill Meserve Collection.

and fashionable throng, who took advantage of the intermissions between the orchestral selections to indulge in a variety of speculations on the appearance which the young Baron would present and the opinion which he would probably express of what he saw.

In the midst of all this conversation the Prince, with his suite, arrived at the principal entrance of the university, where an immense throng of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. The hall and stairs leading to the chapel were occupied by students, habited in their college gowns, who formed a spacious passage for the entrance of the young Baron and the gentlemen of his suite. Leading the procession was Dr. Ferris, in his robes of office as chancellor of the university. He formally received the Baron and his suite, leading them to the chapel. Presently the cry was raised:

"He's coming!"

The sensation which the announcement created was visible in the variety of efforts which were made to seize favorable locations from which to see the show. Many of the ladies seemed happy in having even standing room near the platform, and the smiles which were constantly visible indicated the contentment which even their uncomfortable positions had created.

Following the exercises, the Prince was introduced to the members of the faculty, who occupied seats immediately in front of the platform and who acknowledged the compliment. Upon entering the women's library the Baron was received by Miss Powell, who, accompanied by ladies gayly attired and wearing floral wreaths, addressed him as follows:

"We are happy to welcome to a woman's library the noble son of a royal lady whom the women of America regard with pride as an honor to all womanhood."

The Prince bowed in acknowledgment, and, observing Goupil's engraving of the Queen on the wall, smiled as if pleased with the lifelike picture of his mother.

He then left the university with his suite and others and visited the Astor Library. He was there received by the librarian, Dr. Cogswell, who escorted the royal party thru the building. His Royal Highness then visited the Cooper Institute, where he was received by Peter Cooper, Esq., and a host of officers of the institute, who showed him the various departments, with which he appeared

to be much pleased. He was then driven to the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), where Dr. Webster and others of the faculty showed the distinguished visitor and his suite over the building.

The day's entertainment was concluded with a drive thru Central Park, where it was designed that the Baron should plant some trees as a memorial of his visit to New York. The party alighted near the center of the main road to the Ramble, where ground had been prepared. Baron Renfrew was received by Commissioners Blatchford, Russell, Fields and Andrew H. Green. Major-General Sandford presented Baron Renfrew to Mr. Blatchford, who made the following remarks:

"Lord Renfrew, the Commissioners of the Central Park, to whom the State of New York has intrusted the construction of this great pleasure ground for the people, have requested me to ask you to do them a favor to plant here two trees, one an English oak and the other an American elm. They trust these trees will long flourish and remain a lasting memorial of your visit to this city and park."

The trees, both young, lay near by, ready to be planted. With the assistance of a park laborer the Baron planted first the American elm and then the English oak, covering the roots of each with several shovelfuls of dirt, while the vast crowd cheered him to the echo. Commissioner Green then presented Lord Renfrew and the Duke of Newcastle with maps of Central Park, which were courteously received and examined minutely.

The royal party then drove around the park and observed with apparent pleasure the beautiful scenery, the drive ending at the house of Mayor Fernando Wood, on the Bloomingdale road, where a bountiful and unexceptionable collation had been prepared. Officers Blanfield and Dutcher, of the Mayor's squad, were in charge of the house. On the lawn, at the rear of the dining parlor, Dodworth's band of twenty-five pieces had been stationed. Long before the arrival of Baron Renfrew the invited guests had begun to assemble.

Among these were: The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter (Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York), the Rev. Father Cummings, ex-President Fillmore, William B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Augustus Schell, Governor Hamilton Fish and lady, Judge Roosevelt and lady, Colonel Burnham, Colonel Mayo, Mr. Pell (of the firm of Duncan, Pell & Co.), Madame Le Vert, George A. Burnham, Judge Pierrepont, Charles O'Connor and lady, George Law and lady, Moses Taylor, George Bancroft (the historian), J. de Peyster Ogden, General Sandford, Colonels May, Ireland and Allen, George W. Burnham, James Gordon Bennett and James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Bradford Johnson, Dr. Bedford and lady, Mr. Hodgson, F. P. James, William Nelson, Mr. Myles, W. P. Hilliard, Silas B. Dutcher, James T. Beckman and ladies, Andrew H. Green and Thomas Suffern. General Scott sent a note apologizing for his inability to be present.

The Baron was received at the main entrance of the edifice by Mayor Wood, who led him to the dining parlor. Miss Wood, the fair daughter of the Mayor, a young lady of sixteen summers, took the arm of the Duke of Newcastle and joined the procession, followed by the Baron's suite. The guests were assembled in the front parlor, where they were introduced to Lord Renfrew, while the rest of the royal party, numbering about a hundred persons, were partaking of the collation on the lawn.

"God Save the Queen" and "Rule, Britannia" were among the airs discoursed by the band. After the luncheon and on the way down to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Baron finished the day by a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Institute, where he was received by R. B. Winthrop, Esq., the president.

In the evening the grand ball in the Baron's honor took place in the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street.

One of the most striking features of the entertainment was the table provided for the Prince and suite, at which were seated at one time the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germain, General Bruce, ex-Governor King, Gen. Winfield S. Scott, Peter Cooper and ex-President Fillmore.

The Prince of Wales made his *entrée* promptly at 10 p. m., equipped as the committee had kindly directed, in full evening dress, with all the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite. The stately Mrs. Morgan, in a cloud of crepe, studded

with diamonds, was at her post to open the ball, as became the queen regnant of the Empire State, with the young heir of England.

Never had the opera house presented a spectacle so sumptuous and so exquisite as at the moment of the Prince's entrance upon the stage to the persuasive strain of "God Save the Queen." I was within a few feet of the Prince when the platform gave way over the seats of the orchestra. A momentary thrill ran thru the crowd, and a panic might have ensued, with most appalling consequences, had not the few gentlemen in the vicinity of the Prince, including ex-Governor Hamilton Fish and the Duke of Newcastle, come forward to assure the house that there was no danger. Carpenters came on the scene and repaired the damage shortly afterward.

I saw the Prince dance with the following ladies: Mrs. Governor Morgan, Miss Mason, Mrs. Gould Hoyt, second daughter of General Scott; Miss Helen Russell, Miss Jennie Field, Miss Fish, daughter of ex-Governor Fish; Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Colonel Van Buren, daughter-in-law of the ex-President; Miss Augusta Jay, Miss Kernochan, Miss Butler, Mrs. M. B. Field and Mrs. Edward Cooper. The Prince left the Academy at the end of the sixteenth dance. and it was 5 a. m. when he reached his hotel and retired to rest. He slept till nearly 10 a. m., and rose quite refreshed. All the morning an eager crowd was assembled around the Fifth Avenue Hotel, hoping to obtain a glimpse of his Royal Highness whenever he should leave his apartment.

THE AMERICAN, OR BARNUM'S, MUSEUM BEFORE 1850 AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. (FROM AN OLD PRINT.)
St. Paul's Chapel is opposite and Trinity spire is seen in the distance.

The day was exceedingly fine, the principal streets were alive with carriages. It was after 12 o'clock, noon, when the Prince's suite left the hotel. They drove down Fifth avenue to visit Brady's National Photographic Gallery, which I think was then situated at the corner of Broadway and Ninth street. Mr. Brady was sent for by the Prince on Friday morning, when it was intimated to him that his Royal Highness would be glad to visit his new gallery, if matters could be so arranged as to render the visit a private one. The doors of the establishment were inexorably

closed against all comers during the larger part of the day, and even the most intimate friends of the proprietor were denied admittance. After remaining a short time in the gallery, inspecting with curious interest the portraits of the statesmen, literary and other celebrities of this country, pointing out to the members of his suite such of them as he had been familiar with by reputation, he was taken to the operating room, where singly and with different members of his suite, he gave the artist a number of sittings. Before leaving, the royal party visited Barnum's Museum, then on the corner of Ann street and Broadway. Two days before an invitation had been extended by the "Prince of Showmen" to the Prince of Wales and his illustrious companions to inspect the curiosities of the museum. A large number of spectators were present in the museum, altho it was not even suspected by the people that the Prince would be there. Mr. Barnum himself had left the city in the morning on business; Mr. Greenwood, the manager, when he heard that the Prince was coming, caused the program

BARNUM'S COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES
Contained in his New York National Museum, corner Broadway and Ann street.
From negative by Brady in Frederick Hill Meserve Collection.

inscribed their names on the Visitors' Book, October 12th, 1860.

Albert Edward, Lyons, Newcastle, St. Germans, Robert Bruce, C. Teesdale Hinchinbrooke, Charles G. L. Eliot, Hugh W. Ackland, G. F. Inibner.

The royal party drove down Broadway, amid the cheers of the crowd, and to be commenced half an hour before the usual time, so as to clear the floor of a portion of the crowd, in order that the Prince might have a better opportunity to walk around and examine the curiosities. When he had gone all over the museum he remarked that he supposed he had seen all the principal curiosities,

VIEW OF BROADWAY LOOKING NORTH FROM THE SITE OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CORNER OF ANN STREET.

Army Barracks on right, where Post Office now stands. Astor House on left.
From negative by Brady in Frederick Hill Meserve Collection.

and then in the same breath he asked where was Mr. Barnum. The reader must decide for himself whether the Prince intended to class Barnum among the curiosities, and whether he considered him the greatest he expected to find in the museum. Mr. Greenwood, however, told him that the illustrious showman had gone to Bridgeport on business, not expecting the visit of the Prince so soon. The visit to the museum was brief but interesting, and when leaving, the royal party indicated that they had been highly pleased with their visit. After some refreshments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the royal party went to call upon Gen. Winfield Scott, at his residence in Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue. The veteran warrior received the Prince and suite in a most cordial manner. His Royal Highness was glad to meet again the accomplished commander-in-chief of the United States army, in whom he had taken the deepest interest. The visit was not protracted. It was a pleasant social call of a strictly private character. The royal party next proceeded to Ball, Black & Co.'s jewelry store, on Broadway, corner of Prince street. Five o'clock the Prince arrived. Mr. Ball received them and conducted them thru the entire establishment. The Prince was escorted to the second floor, in order to avoid annoyance from the crowd below. Then the shutters were closed, and the whole building was illuminated while he was making the tour of the establishment. Mr. Ball called the attention of the Prince and the Duke of Newcastle to a beautiful silver prize goblet, which was manufactured for the Robin Hood Riflemen, of Nottingham, England, and of which the Duke is Lord Lieutenant. The Prince expressed himself highly delighted with everything he had seen, and admired particularly the magnificent silver set recent-

ly presented to Colonel Dungee by the members of the Seventh Regiment. During the whole time that he was in the establishment the noise outside remained undiminished. The people became clamorous to see him, and before leaving he appeared on the balcony and bowed to the multitude. They cheered him in the most enthusiastic manner when he came out. He soon retired, however, and presently the royal party re-entered the carriages away from the store, followed by a tremendous crowd of people.

An interesting incident occurred in the presentation of the Prince to Capt. Frederick Lehnbush, who, in 1789, served under his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Holland. In 1803 the veteran captain, who is now ninety years of age went to Hanover as one of the body-guard of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In 1809 he served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, and also took part in other important engagements, retiring in 1815 on half pay. For the last twelve years he has resided in this country. The Prince was interested when assured, in answer to inquiries, that the captain was really ninety-five years old, and the introduction was pleasing to both parties. The captain, when he died in 1865, attended divine worship at Ascension Church, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, New York. During the evening the Prince reviewed from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the magnificent torchlight procession of the firemen, which in every particular proved a splendid success, treating our citizens to one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed in New York, while at the same time affording the distinguished guest of the nation an opportunity of inspecting, under the most favorable circumstances, one of our peculiar American institutions,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT AND STAFF.

From left (1) Hamilton Schuyler, (2) George M. Cullum, (3) E. D. Townsend, (4) General Scott, (5) Henry Van Rensellaer, (6) Charles J. Wright.

From negative by Brady in Frederick Hill Meserve Collection.

as useful and conservative as its reputation is universal. We mean, of course, the then volunteer, unpaid, heroic defenders of our lives and property, the New York Fire Department. The display, perfect as it was in every particular, must have impressed the Prince and his noble suite with the profound conviction of the greatness of a nation which can produce so splendid a force of stout, athletic and well-behaved men, self devoted to the interests of the public without earning any remuneration, except that which true men ever experience in the performance of good actions. All day long preparations on the part of firemen were observable thruout the city, and night brought with it a scene of excitement and splendor which has seldom been seen in this progressive and restless portion of the globe. The weather providentially was not Prince of Walesish—that is, it did not pour down in torrents of rain just at the time when a clear sky and dry streets were most devoutly to be prayed for. The day was bright and bracing and the evening was still better, the stars shining out brilliantly and the sky being as cloudless as the clearest day of midsummer. The people were naturally under such circumstances out in thousands, and the scenes presented in the streets were altogether of a most animated character. Of the procession itself it is impossible to give anything like an idea of the reality. From the standpoint occupied by the writer, the spectacle formed by the miles of torches, engines and firemen passing rapidly in review, the brilliant calcium lights flooding in every direction, and the magnificent display of rockets, Roman candles and blue lights, illuminating the heavens with all the colors of the rainbow, was in the highest degree grand and imposing. A feature of the evening, an exhibition worthy of remark, was the non-occurrence of any serious accident which might have a tendency to spoil the favorable effects intended by the committee. For a wonder, nobody was hurt and no fights recorded. The affair was well managed in every respect, and reflects the greatest credit on Chief Engineer Decker and the firemen. True to Mr. Decker's promise, the procession was over and all the engines safely housed before midnight.

NEW YORK CITY.

Venice

BY IVAN SWIFT

It has been mine to know, in younger days,
That Love, in fullness, finds no utterance;
No mortal word can serve, much less enhance,
A perfect thing. The wondrous Nippon vase
Desponds my tongue; the while, to ruder clays
Of dull unpromising, the Muses dance
And wake with hearts of wild exuberance!
So Fancy weaves on umber warp her praise.

No song of mine confirms that I have seen
San Marco's opal dome and wept before
The Campanilé's fall. I have not sung
Cà d'Oro's symphony, nor light serene
That never was on other's seas, Maggior
Venezia! To me thy bells have rung!

HARBOR SPRINGS, MICH.

"Venice Twilight"

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Revolutionists in Russia

BY CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

[When Madame Breshkovsky was in America she promised to write a sketch of her life, which has been spent in trying to help her countrymen. She began even as a child, when she stood by her father as he administered "justice" to the peasants, begging him to give them wider opportunities. As a young married woman she established schools for the peasants, teaching industries as well as some knowledge of books. For this she was thrown into prison and held two years in solitary confinement and afterward exiled to Siberia for twenty years. As soon as her time there expired she went back to Russia and renewed her work for the education and enlightenment of the peasants. She has again been arrested and now lies in the fortress of Peter and Paul, cut off from all the world and suffering the terrible rigors of Russian imprisonment. Her life has been a noble one. She is a magnificent specimen of womanhood—gentle, strong, loving and lovable, with a fine mind and an absolutely self-sacrificing and courageous spirit. It is pathetic to read her apostrophe to the martyrs of Russia and to remember that this moment she, too, sits in prison, one of the hundred thousand men and women who today crowd Russian prisons because they have dared to dream of freedom and education for Russia. The following article was sent to America before her arrest and is in all probability her last word for American readers, for there is little hope that Russia will dare to let this great woman have her liberty again, unless some moral pressure from outside can shame the Czar into leniency toward this heroic woman who has grown old and gray in serving her people.—EDITOR.]

I TOO have been young. That is to say, I have been simple and ignorant. I too, in my desire to serve my people, once believed in the possibility of doing so peaceably and lawfully, even in the conditions that were weighing my country down—the reign of despotism, autocracy and bureaucracy. Youth, confident and enthusiastic, believes that there is nothing in the world so strong as the desire to take part in the progress of the civilization and happiness of its people. Youth is always sure that it can prove by its activity, its zeal and its success the great value, the great profit of its endeavors, a profit whose benefits will reach not only those for whom they are immediately designed, but which, little by little, will transform the life of the world, making it sweeter, cleaner and more reasonable.

The inclination to work for the good of his neighbor, to improve human relations, to make life happier and to have justice the foundation of society, is a characteristic of the Slavic race, a race which is more constructive than destructive. That is why, in all ages, you will find the Russian people seeking for truth and for social laws which will make a worthy life possible for all, without exception.

The Russian peasants have sought this truth in the lives of the saints and in new religious combinations, or by retiring into the forests and the deserts. There, surrounded by nature, grave and silent, they have listened for the sound of the divine voice.

Better educated people sought this same justice—that is to say, some means by which human life might be made more supportable for all—by sounding the depths of science, by studying the social laws, and applying their knowledge to the conditions of actual life. I was born in one of these better educated families; rather, in one of the most enlightened families of the time. I past my childhood and my youth among intelligent people, who accepted the best ideas of that day. Outside my own experience, thanks to my active and investigating turn of mind, I have known many other young men and women who began their careers as peaceful workers for the moral and intellectual betterment of their people, who later became revolutionists, that is, enemies of the Russian Government, that brutal, grossly selfish power which threw obstacles in the way of all their efforts to help on a higher civilization. How many thousands of books it would take to tell the hundredth part of the ruined attempts, of the crushed lives, of the families broken up and desolated, only because of their honest desire and attempt to give to the Russian people, the ignorant peasants, some knowledge of their own country, its history, its

social and economic questions, that these people might read books about other religions, about different political organizations, about natural history and about publications of Russian revolutionists on the other. The police kept lists of their victims in order not to lose sight of them, that they might persecute them till

Madame, Je suis contente
de vous connaître, d'autant plus
que je suis sûre de ce que votre
amitié est inébranlable
Catherine Breshkovsky
16 Mars 05.

the rights of the people—the petty little rights which the laws of the Tsar did accord to them. Posterity would find it hard to believe the terrible tale of persecution but for the archives of the Russian police on the one side and the secret death; the revolutionists inscribed the names of their confrères to transmit them to posterity, to hold them as gages as proof of the divine capacity of man to forget himself for the great and beautiful ideal of universal happiness.

Yes, we still have with us your names, brave boys and girls! famous men and women! We have them written in our books; we have them engraven on our hearts; we shall have them traced on the porticos of our temples of liberty, as immortals whose noble deeds were worthy of imitation in every land and in every time!

Having before my eyes these beautiful galleries of noble characters, of brilliant minds, tender hearts and unyielding will, I should count myself happy could I make the world outside Russia, which has little idea of what is going on there, know what happens to the man who cares for his own rights and for the rights of his neighbor! Oh, that I could show to the eyes of the world even a little of the devotion, the courage, in the soul of our race, and all that that soul has had to endure, to suffer, in order to bring about the day when the Russian nation shall cry aloud with one voice, "I want no more tyranny! I am able henceforth to manage myself, my life and my affairs!"

Oh, if I could make the dead live again! If I could deliver those who languish in fortresses and prisons; those who are pining away in exile in the snow and ice and cold of Siberia; if I could smooth out the faces covered with premature wrinkles; if I could renew the courage of hearts broken by the tortures of persecution, and make them march in triumphant procession, a celestial vision, before people who cared for them—ah, that would be for me supreme felicity, for me who have known these brave souls and who honor them as the glory of my country!

The Auction of the Corinth Canal

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

IN connection with the recent sale at auction of the Corinth Canal, it is interesting to look into the history of this undertaking, which, in proportion to the wealth of Greece, was as disastrous an adventure as the French operations in Panama. There are many points of similarity in the two enterprises, except for the totally different scale on which they appear. While the early Spaniards were discussing the feasibility of cutting thru the Isthmus of Panama, the Venetians were similarly measuring the difficulties at Corinth. It is reported that Periander in 600 B. C. first proposed to pierce the isthmus between the Ægean and the Corinthian gulfs, but his engineers affirmed that one gulf was higher than the other, and the priests assured him that the anger of the two oceans at being mingled would result in the downfall of Corinth. This possible catastrophe prevented the fruition of his plans. As a substitute the Diolkos was built, a flat stone road over which small boats were carried on wooden rollers. The cargo was unloaded and sent across in carts.

Julius Cæsar and Caligula also considered the construction of a waterway, but it was not until the time of Nero that the first actual attempt was made. At the Isthmian Games Nero entered the chariot race and was declared victor by the judges. Crowns in great profusion were placed upon his brow. In token of his gratitude he decreed that a canal be built, and with a golden spade he made the beginning. The difficulties proved far greater than were expected. When bedrock was reached the work came practically to a standstill. The only substitute for modern blasting was the ancient system of driving heavy stakes of dry wood into the crevices of the rock, and then by wetting the timber cause the hills to spring asunder. These impossible efforts were continued in a desultory manner until Nero's death, when the work was abandoned.

President Capodistria, in the early days of Greek independence, again agitated the idea, but no definite action was taken. After the accession of King George, a law was past in 1869 authorizing the construction of the canal.

Work was started in 1882, and it was at this time that popular enthusiasm ran highest. The building of this waterway would bring the commerce of the world at the feet of Athens, it was declared, and would open a new era in the history of Greece that would rival her ancient position of supremacy. The work started energetically, but when the loose surface earth had been removed, a flintlike rock was encountered, of a different character from that discovered in the test borings. A large proportion of the 15,000,000 cubic yards of material taken out was solid granite. The strata were full of faults and irregularities. It was found that the expensive French machines designed to remove earth and gravel were useless. Steam drills were not in use, and the rock yielded to hand drilling with greatest reluctance. After $10,000,000 had been spent, with the most difficult parts still uncompleted, the company failed. Popular anger raged about the heads of those who had undertaken the work, and mobs of disappointed stockholders rioted in the streets of Athens, demanding the return of their savings.

After a period of discussion and disagreement, it seemed as if the completion of the canal would be indefinitely postponed. At this juncture Mr. Syngros, a wealthy Greek merchant and philanthropist, prompted by patriotism, organized the new canal company, and thru the National Bank of Greece and the Cretan Industrial Bank secured the necessary funds. Operations again began in 1890, and the work was so energetically carried on that in July, 1893, Queen Olga of Greece formally opened the canal by cutting a ribbon with a golden pair of scissors. The royal yacht and the Greek fleet past thru in review amid great jubilation.

Eleven years had elapsed since the excavation had first been started, and $14,000,000 had been spent on the project.

THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT OLD CORINTH.
Acro-Corinth in the background.

THE CORINTH CANAL,
Showing geological formation. Gulf of Corinth in the distance.

The canal was from the first a great disappointment. It was found after the canal was cut that the wash of the vessels disintegrated the rock, causing heavy land slips that blocked the canal for months at a time. To prevent this the whole waterline of the canal had to be lined with masonry, for which 436,000 cubic yards of stone had to be quarried. The width at the bottom of the cut was only 68 feet, so that vessels of moderate size almost filled the canal, and had to push a huge volume of water, like a tidal wave, along in front of them. When there was an adverse current, the opposition and suction made the ships very unmanageable, frequent disastrous collisions with the walls of the canal resulting. This made all the larger ships prefer the circuitous route around Cape Matapan, which is only 130 miles longer and perhaps of ten hours' greater sailing time. The tolls were heavy, and the expense did not seem to be worth the small saving in time.

The canal company continuously lost money and patronage, until only a few local boats from Athens to Patras used the route. It was decided to sell the canal at auction, and in May, 1907, it was awarded to the National Bank of Greece. The details of the auction have never been made public, but it is supposed that the property was acquired for a nominal sum, and that the Bank of Greece was the only bidder. It is stated on authority that no interest was ever paid on the 23,000,000 francs raised by Mr. Syngros to finish the canal. Improvements have been started by the new management in the way of enlarging the harbors and widening the canal. When these changes are made the Austrian Lloyd state that they will use the canal regularly. The German-Mediterranean-Levant Line, which, in conjunction with the Norddeutscher Lloyd, has established weekly trips between Marseilles and Genoa, and Constantinople, Odessa and Batum, already uses the canal in both directions. In 1903, 3,130 vessels past thru the canal, and in 1906, 3,053. The tolls collected in 1906 amounted to $66,301.

In construction, the canal has no locks and is geometrically straight. At one point the cutting is 287 feet, almost as deep as the Culebra cut at Panama. A railroad bridge crosses the canal at a hight of 122 feet, and is but 262 feet long from end to end. As the canal is 68 feet wide at the waterline an idea of the precipitous walls can be obtained from these figures. As a passenger on a railroad train crosses this lofty bridge the canal stretches out beneath him like the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. The air is so clear and the colors so intense that it makes a remarkably vivid picture.

RAILROAD BRIDGE
Spanning Corinth Canal. Albanian peasant in the foreground.

The harbor on the Corinthian side is formed by two arms running from each side of the isthmus and terminating in a line with the two sides of the channel, so that vessels entering are ready to steer ahead.

The isthmian harbor is formed of but a single arm, which closes the channel entirely toward the mainland and requires the setting of a new course, both on entering and leaving the canal. It is here that a number of vessels have run aground or come in collision with each other. The new company promises to remedy this defect.

It is interesting to note that Ferdinand de Lesseps visited the site in July, 1869, and walked over the line of the canal, making careful calculations and estimates with a view to undertaking the project himself. It is possible that the early ill-starred fortune of Panama and Corinth will be forgotten in a glorious future, and that with the name of De Lesseps will be associated three successful canals—Corinth, Panama and Suez.

New York City.

Three Visits to Mr. Roosevelt

BY ANDRE TARDIEU

[M. Tardieu, who was recently in this country lecturing at Harvard under the auspices of the Cercle Français, has contributed to *Le Temps*, of which he is the foreign editor, a series of articles entitled "La Politique des Etats Unis," based upon his conversations with President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Secretary Metcalf, Senator Lodge, Baron Takihira, Mr. Vanderlip, Archbishop Ireland, and other prominent men. We herewith translate his report of his account of three visits to the President. In our issue of February 13th we published an article by M. Tardieu on American Foreign Politics.—Editor.]

IN Europe, when we talk of American politics, the first name we speak is that of President Roosevelt. To the power which belongs to him as chief of state and head of the Government by the terms of a Constitution which has maintained the executive power without restricting parliamentary control Mr. Roosevelt adds the value of his personality. On every occasion he brings forward his ideas, his authority and even his sentiments. He loves conflict. He believes in the beneficial effects that come from it. He does not fear responsibility or attacks. He sees in both the natural consequences of a power freely conferred and loyally exercised.

However incompletely Europe knows America, Europe is right in holding Mr. Roosevelt the most "representative" of American statesmen, and America is like Europe. The traveler who lands in New York cannot doubt that the President occupies in the minds of his compatriots as large a place as he does in our estimation. The furious assaults of which he is the object on the part of certain persons in Wall Street and Fifth Avenue are sufficient to prove this. These attacks, which are beyond all measure in form and spirit, are, for those who from afar have learned thoroly to esteem the political principles of Mr. Roosevelt, an additional reason for desiring to become acquainted with the man who provoked them.

I had during my sojourn in Washington the honor of being received several times by Mr. Roosevelt and of talking with him. As the President freely expressed the convictions which animated him, I have obtained from these meetings a stronger and more complete impression than can be derived from those rapid conversations that are called in English "interviews," as tho to warn the public against their superficial character. Mr. Roosevelt does not submit to these hasty interrogatories, which put official personages in the position of pupils questioned by a teacher. He has, however, very willingly authorized me to relate what should be repeated of our conversations.

My first visit to the White House took place the day after my arrival. Our Ambassador, M. Jusserand, is not merely for the President a representative of a

friendly power, he is a friend whose recommendation is the promise of a cordial reception for a newcomer. Mr. Roosevelt received us—the Ambassador and me—in one of those rooms which form the right wing of his residence, known as the Executive Office; a prompt and simple reception, the President coming with extended hand to meet the visitors even in the hall, and beginning pleasantly an informal conversation. What struck me at once was the impression of youthful vigor which Mr. Roosevelt gives. He is younger than his portraits and younger than his age. He is not far from fifty years; he does not appear more than forty years. His countenance is frank and bold; his vigorous neck is left free by the slope of the low collar. His eyes are perpetually moving behind his spectacles or eyeglasses. The features are singularly animated and expressive. No affectation, not a suspicion of pose or of fastidiousness. The President spoke French, excusing himself, quite unnecessarily, for speaking it badly.

"I speak it," he said, "like a Tourainian." Tourainian or not, his French expressed what he wished to say, and with force and color. Mr. Roosevelt questioned me upon my visit, talking of common friends; Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the eminent historian, and Prof. Barrett Wendell, who of all Americans has best understood and judged our country, and then, by some turn in the conversation, we came to talk of Taine. Mr. Roosevelt seemed not to like him altogether, criticised his prejudices, spoke of the Revolution. He invited me to luncheon with him the next day, warning me with a smile that I should meet at his table an archbishop and two bishops; "for," he added, "here in the United States there is no religious question. I am a Calvinist, but I detest as much anti-religious tyranny as I do religious tyranny." This idea of a free church in a free state is one to which he is most attached. I observed that he often recurred to it.

On the next day, at half past one, I was at the White House. Of the guests, Mgr. Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, one of the warmest friends that France has in America; Mgr. O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, and the Protestant Bishop of Boston, had already arrived; then later, the President of the University of California, the Minister of France and Madame Jusserand. An officer of the Navy, aide-de-camp of the President, received the guests and introduced them. When every one had assembled Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt entered the room and extended to each one a word of welcome. All then passed into the dining-room. There were sixteen of us. The President spoke first to his neighbors, and then he addressed me across the table and took up his former conversation.

M. ANDRE TARDIEU.

He called my attention to the presence of the two Catholic bishops and the Protestant bishop.

"The United States," he said, "is liberal, but not anti-clerical. In my Cabinet there is a Catholic and a Jew, the others are Protestants, and we all agree perfectly."

This affirmation of liberalism, which I often heard in all circles in the United States, was the only allusion to international affairs. The thought of the President, following a familiar line, returned to what had been for some months the great business of his life and he said to me:

"You know the crusade which I am conducting and the attacks that it has brought upon me?"

In order to respond affirmatively I had only to recall my memories of New York.

"If I am fighting against plutocracy it is because I am the enemy of Socialism, of Anarchism. Plutocracy is the worst of *régimes* for the people. There is only one as detestable, that is demagoguery. Money rule or mob rule, it does not matter which. Plutocracy is the best ally of Socialism and Anarchism. I am in my way a conservative, and that is the reason why I attack plutocratic abuses."

Mr. Roosevelt does not eat. He talks. He talks with expressive gesticulations. He talks with his head, with his arms, with his shoulders, throwing his whole force into what he says. I noted especially a chopping gesture of the hand, guillotining the neck of a possible objection of the opponent. And yet another, the two hands parallel, as tho to cut a canal for his argument to go to the interlocutor.

"I know," he continued, "that the Wall Street people denounce me like a Judas Iscariot, but it is precisely because I speak the truth to Americans that I think I am a good patriot, and then, besides" (here the laugh of the President burst forth joyously and his head rested upon his right shoulder, as tho he were taking aim), "I am not a sentimentalist. Let them attack me. I will defend myself in appealing to the spirit of justice of the country. I will return the blows."

These words were aglow with the joy of conflict.

But Mr. Roosevelt, whose energy is far from anything like extravagance, did not allow himself to be carried away by his feeling, and he returned to what is—all his words prove it—the guiding idea of his internal politics, to prove that in fighting the abuses of the plutocracy he is doing the work of social conservation.

"What do I say to workingmen? I tell them that I am favorable to them, that I have done and will do for them anything that is in my power. But for progress, for any reforms to be possible, there is one condition essential, order. And the first duty of the head of a government is to insure it. If order is disturbed there is no longer any thought of reforms. If in a strike there is fear of disorder, I send troops, even more than are necessary, so they may know that the soldiers will be in force. This is the best way in the interests of the workingman, for it prevents disorder. Order and reforms. No reforms without order."

The President continued: "As for the plutocrats, the people who wish to make of us a Tyre or a Carthage, they are promoters of anarchy. If they were let alone they would bring the country to anarchy. That is why I fight them."

In the more general conversation which ensued the President again found occasion to define his idea. For him there are two dangers, Plutus and Demos. His ideal is a sort of conjunction of the moderate men in both great parties; of all good men, he said with insistence. And he added, at the close of the meal, that his work was not one of mere politics, but of political morality.

These are his last words: "The dishonesty of a few rich men paves the way for the violence of the poor. It cannot be said that I am the enemy of wealth or the enemy of the people. I am the enemy of plutocracy and of anarchy."

Some days later I found myself again at the White House in the office of the President. He spoke to me of one whom I had seen at Washington, of Senator Lodge, a friend whom he rightly praised for his energy and culture; also of the differences between French democracy and American democracy. As I said that in my opinion France suffered from an excessive weakening of the executive power in favor of the legislative power, he replied:

"That is probable. It is a common danger for a democracy, but it is not the only one. Here in the United States what is most lacking to us is to understand that we have interests in the whole world. I wish that all Americans would realize that American politics is world politics; that we are and that we shall be involved in all great questions."

I then remarked to the President that one of his compatriots, a Harvard professor, had explained this very brilliantly last year in Paris at the Sorbonne.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I know that that was the subject of the lectures of Cool-

idge, a man of ability. But the whole American people must become accustomed to this idea. They must be made to feel and understand these international interests. And, now, as for the fleet——"

The President here arose and went toward a large map of the world near a sunny window opening upon the garden. He turned the map until America was before us. Then he followed with his finger the course of Evans's squadron from Cape Horn, saying, "Here it was last week; now it is here." He added: "I despatched the fleet. In April it will be in San Francisco, afterward it will go to Hawaii, and then doubtless to Australia, and, by way of the Suez Canal, to Europe. Why have I done this? For two reasons; first, because I wish Americans to understand by an illustration that their navy is a very great and important thing, that they ought to love it and interest themselves in it. Of course, this is told them in books and in speeches, but it is not the same thing. The picture and the object lesson are more striking, more impressive. It is this naval picture that I want to impress upon the minds of Americans. That is my first reason."

The President stopped a moment. Then he said:

"The second reason is that I wish to show other nations the power of the United States."

I replied to the President that this double demonstration appears already to have produced its effect, and that people have been especially struck by the fact that, instead of sending two or three ships, he has despatched the entire fleet. Mr. Roosevelt did not allow me to finish, and, with a gesture that is habitual to him, struck his right fist in his open hand, saying:

"Send a part of the fleet! No, never, never! I would not have done that. All in the Atlantic or all in the Pacific, but cut in two, never! That move has been too often condemned by experience. No doubt in the future we shall have two fleets, but until then no *petits paquets*, as they say in France."

He continued: "In America we say, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick' (*Parler doucement et porter un gros gourdin*). That is the best way for internal troubles. It is also the best in foreign politics. Prevention instead of repression."

The President then changed the subject and said to me:

"It only remains for me to express my best wishes for the future of France. We have a deep feeling of friendship for France, and it is an enduring sentiment which the new citizens of the United States feel as well as the old. For it is not true that emigration changes the feelings of a country. In one or two generations the emigrants are assimilated and they think like us. We assimilate them completely. We have a very good digestion."

These cordial words, which expressed exactly the thought of the President and of his minister, were the close of this last conversation. In leaving Mr. Roosevelt, I past between the two statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau, which, facing the White House, testify to the fidelity of American remembrance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10th, 1908.

The Last of the Flock

(From Holger Drachmann)

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

HE came last; with a sudden dash
His wing-point cut into the air,
Then closed the wound in the time of a flash;
There seemed no swallow there.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

Literature

The Prolongation of Life

It is hard to do justice to Professor Metchnikoff's latest book* in a brief review, because it contains such an immense accumulation of facts gathered from varied fields of natural and human history and is so rich in original and suggestive ideas. Its scope extends from the proper interpretation of Goethe's "Faust" to the formation of the sulpho-conjugate ethers, and from the age of the baobab tree to the validity of the Kantian imperative. Yet it must not be thought that Metchnikoff is, like Haeckel, taking advantage of his eminence in biology to run amuck thru theology, ethics, history and sociology, expressing superficial opinions in a dogmatic manner. Metchnikoff's views may be as radical as Haeckel's, but he presents them in moderate language, after careful consideration of available evidence, and shows no anger or contempt for those who differ from or oppose him.

PROF. ELIE METCHNIKOFF,
Of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.
From "The Prolongation of Life."

This volume continues his studies in optimistic philosophy, bringing additional facts and arguments to the support of the theory of life advanced in "The Nature of Man," and replying to the critics of that work. Both books are devoted to the propagation of the gospel of orthobiosis, the plan by which a human being, under the guidance of science, may complete the cycle of a normal and healthful life by a natural death at an age that now seems to us extreme. Of the three terrors of the human race—senility, disease and death—he believes that the two first may be conquered by science, and that the fear of the last may be removed, so that when death comes it will come as the satisfaction of as natural an instinct as hunger or sleepiness.

He examines the whole range of life, from the lowest plant to the highest animal, to discover the reason for the wide variation in the duration of their individual existence, and reaches the following as his most practical conclusion in its relation to human beings:

> "I infer from the facts that the more a digestive tract is charged with microbes, the more it is a source of harm capable of shortening life. As the large intestine not only is the part of the digestive tube most richly charged with microbes, but is relatively more capacious in mammals than in any other vertebrates, it is a just inference that the duration of life of mammals has been notably shortened as the result of chronic poisoning from an abundant intestinal flora."

This internal laboratory of auto-toxicants he regards as one of the harmful vestiges of our animal ancestry, and he shows that it can be removed without injury to the individual. However, he does not recommend this drastic remedy, but would have the tract sterilized or made innocuous as much as possible, partly by the avoidance of uncooked food, partly by the aid of the lactic acid bacilli, which make war on the harmful microbes, and so can be made useful scavengers of the human system. The lactic bacillus is to be had in sour milk, buttermilk, koumis, kephir and sauerkraut, but as these also contain other microbes and their products, some of them harmful, he prefers the use of the pure culture. Milk is first boiled to destroy the tubercle bacilli and then soured by sowing it with the lactic culture, or the latter may be taken directly in the form of a powder or tablet. It should be borne in mind that many eminent physiologists believe that Professor Metchnikoff exaggerates the importance of this factor in disease and the effectiveness of his remedy for it.

*The Prolongation of Life. Optimistic Studies. *By Elie Metchnikoff.* English translation Edited by P. Chalmers Mitchell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

As an optimistic philosopher Professor Metchnikoff is obliged to explain not only disease and death, but also the existence of pessimism and the causes of the modern tendency to suicide, individual and racial, and from this subject he passes to a consideration of the foundations of morality and the development of society. He looks forward to a time when, thru the increase of knowledge, altruism in its extreme forms, such as self sacrifice, will become unnecessary, as in some forms it has already. "The more highly organized a social being may be, so also the more highly developed is his individuality." It is among the most primitive forms of vegetal and animal life and among insects that we find the most complete exemplification of the subordination of the individual to society, and on that account he regards the socialistic movement as chiefly reactionary in its tendency.

The book impresses one thruout, as do most of the writings of scientific investigators of the first rank, with a sense of the consciousness of power, the power that comes from verified knowledge, and has no need of frantic language and rhetorical vituperation to gain adherents. It seems that science is coming of age and beginning to assume the right to give advice upon the deepest problems of human life. The Pasteur Institute is doing more than any other organization, thru its experiments on animals, to take medicine out of the realm of guesswork by the study of immunity and the preparation of antitoxins, and Dr. Metchnikoff, as the head of the institute, is entitled to a respectful hearing even when he speaks, as he does here, on subjects that are as yet mostly outside the boundaries of the exact sciences. And he will get it, for the book is one that will be widely read by the general public on account of its frank and simple style, altho he makes no effort to dodge the use of scientific terms or to palliate his conclusions to meet popular taste.

Socialistic Storm and Sunshine

Socialist preachers and socialist doctrine are as diverse and conflicting as Christian preachers and Christian doctrine. If an intellectual inquirer from Mars were to visit America to examine its religion he might flit first into some old style revivalist meeting. There he might hear the preacher rage and roar as he shook his audience over the brimstone pit and terrified them into a profession of penitence. Stricken with horror that such a lurid discourse should represent the religion of a civilized people he might wander into some quiet church, where an elderly saint was enticing men to virtue with an appealing picture of the life of the Man of Sorrows. Hardly would he believe that the two sermons represented one faith.

An open-minded inquirer into Socialism who should read *The Iron Heel*[1] and *New Worlds for Old*[2] would be equally bewildered. Jack London is a boy buccaneer. He gloats over bombs, Gatling guns and war automobiles; over secret glens, Argus-eyed spies and traitors foiled, over heroes of spotless virtue and tyrants with horns and hoofs. To him capitalists are monsters red in tooth and claw. Society he shakes over the pit and with—oh! such gusto. So fond is he of fury, so obsessed with a mania for blood and battle, that he reduces his own argument to absurdity. He sides with the Marxians who hold that society is splitting inevitably into just two classes; that capitalist and proletarian will face each other presently in a final Armageddon, and that immediately thereafter a co-operative commonwealth will, hey presto, occupy the stage. But *The Iron Heel* pictures the failure of this prediction. Instead of the oppressed workmen winning, their revolts thru several centuries are drowned in blood. However, the drowning gives a good chance for painting a gory picture, an opportunity welcome to the boy buccaneer. We surmise that sane socialists pray to be saved from such rampant, uproarious friends. Semi-barbarians, to whom this sort of stuff appeals, may possibly tear down our civilization; they will never lay a single brick of a nobler civilization.

To read next *New Worlds for Old* is like passing from the pandemonium of a fierce street brawl into the gracious quiet and soothing spaces of a superb cathedral. To Mr. Wells, who speaks for the powerful body of writers, artists and

[1] The Iron Heel. *By Jack London.* The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
[2] New Worlds for Old. *By H. G. Wells.* The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

statesmen in England, the Fabian Society, socialism means design, order, development. He is outraged by the social chaos which leaves thousands of children half-starved, physically feeble, mentally undeveloped. If our civilization has any rational aim it surely includes the evolution of a finer type of citizen, of men and women with beautiful bodies, mature minds, robust characters. But we leave the worst parents, the weak, the vicious, the careless, to rear almost unaided the children on whom such progress must depend. Parental love, home nurture and fecundity we penalize by throwing their cost upon the individual father and mother. To give all boys and girls a fair chance the state should become the over-parent, the mother should be endowed as generously as a soldier (for it is nobler to create than to slay), and industry should be patiently organized so as to guarantee to every adult a chance to work for a sufficient income. Such organization, the writer argues, is impossible so long as private ownership of lands, factories, railroads, mines and stores blocks the way. These things the people must operate collectively for the common good. Of course they can't unless their minds and characters are trained. Such training socialism proposes to give.

Altogether this is a most seductive, sane and sober argument. In style the book would be better if Mr. Wells had never submitted to the influence of Henry James; but at a time when much unripe dialectics is being printed in the name of socialism, a thoughtful person will be thankful for this work. Like all sociological studies made in Europe, it fails to hit American conditions exactly. Not till the Socialists issue a volume which smacks of the prairies and treats of the trusts will they catch the ear of Uncle Sam.

The Barrier. By Rex Beach. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Rex Beach has interpreted Alaska as Lawrence Mott has the land of the habitant, Norman Duncan the Labrador coast, and James B. Connolly the Gloucester fishing banks. Jack London, Elizabeth Robins and Rex Beach are apparently all working together to prove that in the coldest of our territories the passions are the hottest. While the plot of *The Barrier* approaches the melodrama, and the sensitive reader is shocked by the brutal use of the English language, the vividness of the descriptions carries him bodily into the wilds of Alaska, and when the book is closed he feels as if he himself had shot roaring rapids, had been tortured by mosquitoes, and had looked down the threatening barrel of a Colt's .44. The story is of an Arctic enchantress, who captivates Lieutenant Burrell of the United States Army. Their marriage is rendered difficult by the supposition that the girl is a half-breed, but in a startling *dénouement* this

THE LIEUTENANT AND NECIA.
From Beach's "The Barrier."

is proved not to be the case. Poleon Doret, a muscular French-Canadian, is a well-drawn character. He loves the heroine, and when she is abducted in a rowboat by the villain he pursues in a birch bark canoe. All night long he paddles, stripped to the waist, and driving his canoe thru the water with feverish strength. Toward morning he discovers his quarry on a sand bar, and unarmed he attacks under fire, tearing the abductor to pieces with his naked hands, and returning the girl to Lieutenant Burrell. All the descriptions are given with a very evident knowledge of the details, and information about the laws and customs of the land is imparted in an interesting way.

Come and Find Me. By Elizabeth Robins. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Nothing is more wonderful than the way the power to dramatize meets the changing emergencies of the imagination. It is the pioneer faculty that goes before science and proves the incredible. It was the genius of men like Frank Norris, not the railroad magnate, who gave the Far West to those of us who will never live there. And it is stories like Elizabeth Robin's new novel of the Far North that offer the Arctic to the rest of the world. We do not get the gold, but the sense of it, which is far more widening to the faculties. She lacks the peculiar polar ferocity of mind that has made Jack London's stories of this region so revolting and fascinating, and the book is weakened by too much character drawing in the beginning. Besides this, her power to dramatize is genuine, and not commensurate with her understanding of the new psychic phenomena

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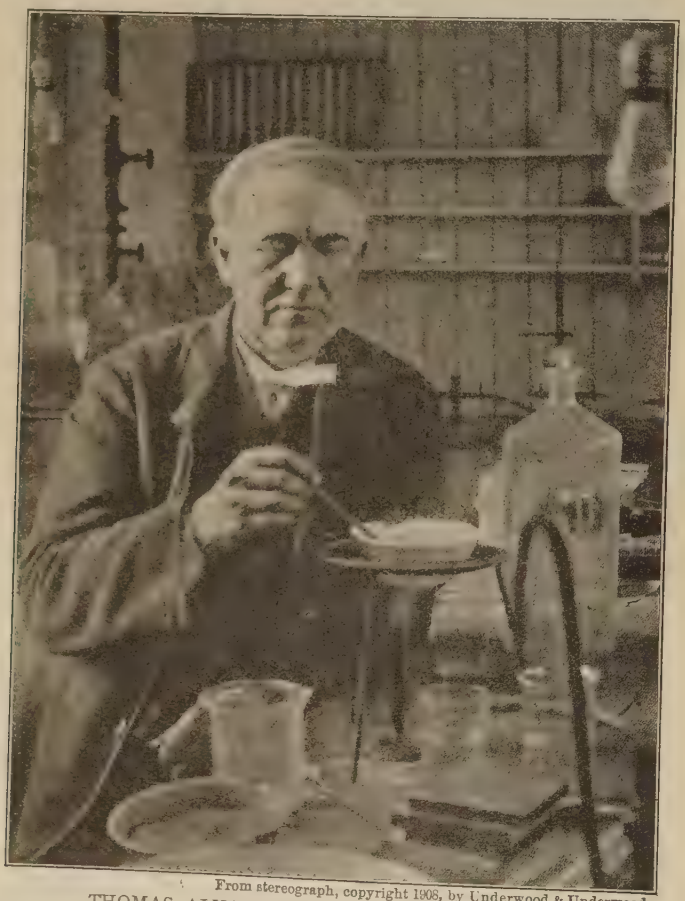
HILDEGARDE.
From Robins's "Come and Find Me."

that changes the very spirit of man in this terrible land. But, notwithstanding these limitations, near the close of the book she reaches a new latitude of meaning — the Far North of mental thinking which gives the story a dignity strange and remote. Something of this is heard in the dying speech of Galbraith, the hero, who, having discovered the North Pole, prepares, according to his vow to the God of the North, to destroy the proofs of his discovery. Pointing to the far rim of the map marked "Unexplored," he said: "I feel like the son of that land. Like a man who sees his mother country filched from him bit by bit, parceled out and brought under subjugation. Yes"—he raised his voice suddenly to such a note as set the girl's nerves unaccountably thrilling—"yes, I resent the partition of that empire. It is the oldest on earth. I am glad I shall not see its passing." He leaned back, and a grayness gathered on his face as he ended: "Many a man will be without a country, many a soul will be homeless when the last province of that kingdom yields." It is this thrilling interpretation of a man's patriotism for the unknown that gives the story its peculiar significance, altho there are other interests developed with the painstaking delicacy of the true artist.



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THOMAS ALVA EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY.
From Jones's "Life of Edison."

Thomas Alva Edison. Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life. By Francis Arthur Jones. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.00.

The inventor comes nearer to being the actual creator of new wealth than any

other individual. By how many hundred million dollars would the world be poorer if Edison had blown himself up in one of the chemical experiments that he used to try in the baggage car when he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad at the age of fourteen? What is the value of his personal contribution to the practical success of the electric light, the phonograph, the telephone and the kinetoscope, in which billions of dollars are now invested? This is a problem that can never be solved, because we cannot tell how far the inventor was ahead of other men; whether, if he had not lived, the world would have had to wait a few months or many years for some one else to have discovered what he did or something as good. Bell, of Salem, and Gray, of Chicago, filed applications for a patent on telephony on the same day, February 15th, 1876, but the instrument had to wait for Edison's carbon transmitter before it was practicable. Edison is reputed to have said: "Genius is 2 per cent. inspiration and 98 per cent. perspiration," but other men perspire as much as he without producing as valuable results, so the profit evidently comes out of this extra 2 per cent. Without going into such speculations as these, Mr. Jones has succeeded in his purpose, which was obviously to make a readable book. He has accumulated all the interesting things that have been told about the personality and the inventions of Mr. Edison and written them in the lively style of the modern magazine. He never excludes a good story because it happens to be false, but puts it as an example of the reporters' "fakes." The value of the book is limited by the fact that his attitude is entirely uncritical. He describes Mr. Edison's methods of work at great length, but fails to show how they are responsible for his successes and his still more numerous failures. He makes no attempt to appraise the real value of his inventions, even where such information is much needed, as in the case of the cobalt storage battery, about which so much has been said and so little is known.

Lay Sermons and Addresses. By Edward Caird. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00 net.

We are becoming accustomed in America to discourses on themes bordering upon the religious by laymen who have been chosen as the heads of great educational institutions, but it is doubtful whether we have as yet in our output anything to match these thoughtful and truly spiritual addresses of the former Master of Balliol. Here are a dozen sermons—and to call them such honors that noun—on a wide variety of topics, from which the most thoughtful will receive inspiration and the most careless instruction. The limitations of socialism and of individualism, when taken each by themselves, could scarcely receive more illuminative treatment than in the first discourse on "The Two Aspects of College Life." The hackneyed theme of "Freedom and Truth" becomes fresh and vital in Dr. Caird's hands. The volume is, of course, fragmentary, as any book is bound to be which is composed of addresses delivered at the opening of a dozen successive academic years, but their essential unity in spirit and in fundamental conviction testifies to the poise and thoro ripeness of the author, and helps one understand the reputation of Balliol as typifying the best in British scholarship and manhood.

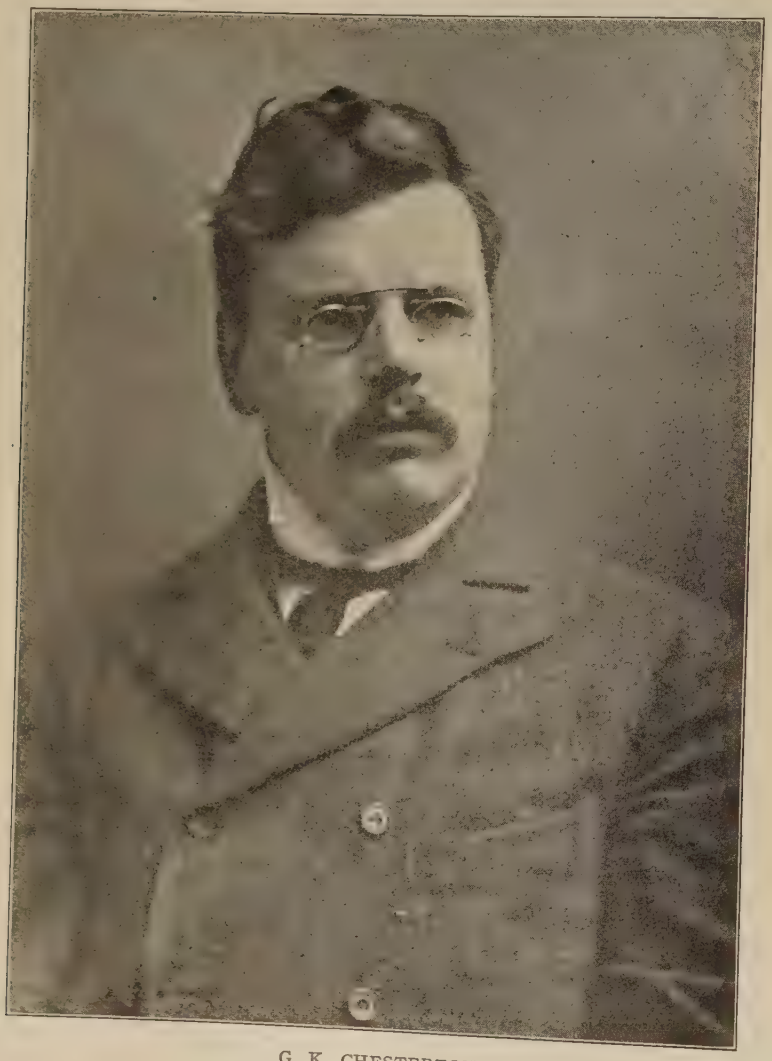
The Man Who Was Thursday. By G. K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"When all church bells were silent, our cap and bells were heard," Chesterton sings in the versified dedication to his latest and longest paradox: *The Man Who Was Thursday,* and we fancy the perplexed reader turning to the dedication more than once for elucidation of some obscure turn of the story. It is the tale of a detective who finds himself, while passing as an anarchist, elected to the inner council of the anarchists of Europe, "The Council of the Days," and the detective is as extraordinary as his predicament. He is a poet-policeman, born of extreme reaction against violent revolt:

> "He came of a family of cranks in which all the oldest people had the newest notions. His father cultivated art and self-realization; his mother went in for simplicity and hygiene. Hence the child during his tenderer years was wholly unacquainted with any drink between the extremes of absinthe and cocoa, of both of which he had a healthy dislike. . . . Being surrounded by every conceivable kind of revolt from infancy, Gabriel had to revolt into some-

thing, so he revolted into the only thing left—sanity."

At times the symbolism of the struggle between law and the lawless rises into dignity and something nearly approaching sublimity, and then we hear the jingle of the foolish bells and a burst of mocking laughter. Mr. Chesterton pays the penalty of the wit in not being taken seriously, even when most serious, as in the closing scene, when the men whose metal has been tested, who have rung true, who have hardily won peace from peril and faith from doubt, sit, like Kipling's "gentlemen unafraid," in the presence of the Policeman of the Universe, and hear the voice saying: "But you were men. You did not forget your secret honor, tho the whole cosmos turned an engine of torture to tear it out of you";



G. K. CHESTERTON.
Author of "The Man Who Was Thursday."

and when the real and only original Anarchist appears before the circle Seven Days of Creation to utter his eternal protest against the God of Things As They Are. Mr. Chesterton calls his book "A Nightmare," and the term is phychologically appropriate, for

as our dreams are made of scraps of our daily life, so this volume is a heterogeneous mixture of all the ingredients of current literature, adventure, paradox, symbolism, fighting, satire, the hunting of men, the unraveling of mystery, the painting of scenery, and the discussion of sociological problems.

Memorials of Thomas Davidson. Edited by William Knight. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.25.

This volume of *Memorials of Thomas Davidson,* a collection of biographical notes, letters, personal estimates, recollections and lectures, interesting by its variety and reminiscent of Davidson by its inclusiveness, is a more satisfactory volume than to some of Davidson's friends seemed under all the circumstances possible. Among America's men of mark Thomas Davidson must be awarded a niche as a wandering scholar of prodigious erudition, a teacher with omnipotent memory, a knight-errant of the intellectual life. His influence endures on two continents. An aggressive individualist himself, it was his ironic fate to be a potent factor in the founding of the London Fabian Socialist Society, one of whose oldest members, at a recent meeting, recalling reverently his spiritual masters, said:

"Thomas Davidson had the high power of making one think for one's self. An hour's conversation with Davidson was a spiritual tonic. It is from Davidson that the Fabian Society derived its traditional dislike of exaggeration, its impatience of pretentious formulas and the critical attitude of its corporate mind."

Apparently Davidson found America more congenial than Europe to his individualism in philosophy, in habit and in salary-earnings. After wandering thru various countries equally at home conversing with the Pope in Latin, disputting with philosophers in German, living with monks in Italy and propounding a creed of the New Life in London, he settled finally in the Adirondacks. There he lived the happiest months of the latter years of his life, lost somewhat to the great world perhaps, where his amazing talents would have produced larger effects could he have worked in harness, but stimulating by lecture, talk, sociability and omnivorous friendship a stream of philosophers, students, disciples, by whom, seven years after his death, his loss is still keenly mourned. In the ancient world Davidson, like Socrates, would have discoursed to the young men of influence in the State; in the middle ages he would have filled a high chair in some famous city of learning; but in our day he was an anachronism, not fitting into any chair our seats of learning hold, and thru his native incapacity for cooperation, unassimilable in a civilization which is becoming year by year more cooperative.

The Philosophy of Accounts. By Charles E. Sprague, A. M., Ph. D., C. P. A. 8vo, pp. ix, 161. Publisht by the Author. New York. $3.00.

This volume, which is not the first Dr. Sprague has written on bookkeeping, has two merits; the one that it is a most thoro and critical development of the philosophy of accounts, and the other that the book is entirely printed in the simplified spelling recommended by the Board of that name. Hence "publisht" in the title. The author has had both experience and theory on the subject, being president of the Union Dime Savings Bank in this city, and the professor in the School of Commerce, Finance and Accounts connected with New York University. For the art of bookkeeping one must go to other text-books; this work is devoted to the scientific basis of all systems of accounts, and so belongs to the science rather than the art, and is meant for the student of the realm of accountancy. It has a multitude of general formulæ and equations, so having somewhat the relation to ordinary bookkeeping that algebra has to arithmetic—and yet is surprisingly readable, and not injured by the reformed spelling, altho we observe with regret that in the contents of Chapter XV the word *thru* is twice printed *throu.*

Airships Past and Present. With chapters on the use of balloons in connection with meteorology, photography and the carrier pigeon. By A. Hildebrandt. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $3.50.

The systematic study of the possibilities of dirigible balloons for military purposes has been carried on more thoroly by the German Government than by any other, and large appropriations recently made by the Reichstag for

such experiments have attracted the attention of the world. This work by a captain and instructor in the Prussian Balloon Corps is therefore both timely and authoritative. We Americans are prone to regard ourselves as leading the world in inventiveness and enterprise, but in this matter of aeronautics we are obliged to confess that we are far behind Europe. Balloon voyages are much more of a rarity with us, and altho the Wright brothers are supposed to have the most successful aeroplane very little is known about it. In this country ballooning is more likely to be taken up and developed as a sport than for military purposes, and to this phase of the subject one of the most interesting chapters of the book is devoted. It is not so dangerous as polo, football or auto racing, and is much more novel and interesting. One of its attractions is the opportunity of seeing the world from a new point of view and taking photographs from above. Many such map-like views are included among the 222 illustrations of this volume, and advice is given as to the selection and mounting of the camera. All other matters conected with ballooning are discussed in the same practical manner, and the history of airships is narrated from Icarus to Santos-Dumont.

STOCKHOLM AS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BALLOON AT AN ALTITUDE OF 3,000 FEET.
From Hildebrandt's "Airships Past and Present."

The Appreciation of Literature. By George E. Woodberry. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

From the critical point of view Mr. Woodberry's new volume is not particularly significant. It is one of those attempts, so numerous just now, to popularize literature and art—sometimes, indeed, it looks as tho the attempt were directed mainly to supplying the reader, at the smallest possible outlay of time and intelligence, with a number of easy generalities for use in conversation. At the same time, in spite of the faults inseparable from the undertaking—above all, the misleading assumption that this sort of thing is of any particular value in itself—such a volume may be of assistance to persons of a certain stage of culture who are not indisposed to be coaxed still farther by a little discreet encouragement. As tho to this end Mr. Wood-

berry begins with a discussion of "First Principles," in which he undertakes a definition, or rather a description, of literature in general, and after an account of the several literary "types," lyric, epic, drama, and so on, closes adroitly with a chapter of "Practical Suggestions."

Literary Notes

....The Rev. Oliver Huckel, of Baltimore, who is known thru his renderings of some of the Wagnerian operas into verse, delivered in 1906, at the University of Pennsylvania, the second series of Boardman Lectures on Christian Ethics, which are now published by the University under the title *A Modern Study of Conscience*.

....The lectures on comparative religion delivered by Professor Pfleiderer in Berlin in the winter of 1905 have been translated from the German by Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch and published under the title *Religion and Historic Faiths* (New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50 net). The volume includes a sketch of the philosophy of religion as well as an examination of the principal historic faiths.

....In order to rescue from oblivion the early narratives of Indian captivities, a series of these will be reprinted by the H. R. Huntting Company, Springfield, Mass. The first volume contains the *Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson. Containing an account of her sufferings, during four years, with the Indians and French. Together with an Appendix: Containing the Sermons, preached at her Funeral, and that of her Mother; with sundry other interesting articles.* Third edition, Windsor, Vt., 1814.

....Changes in the magazine world are many and sudden this year. Even the *Atlantic Monthly*, which has been regarded as the most stable of American magazines in its position and policy, is not unaffected. It will no longer be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—hereafter to be known as "Houghton-Mifflin Company"—but by a new syndicate, the "Atlantic Monthly Company," of which the head is Ellery Sedgwick, of D. Appleton & Co., New York. With him are associated MacGregor Jenkins, the present business manager; Waldo E. Forbes and Roger Pierce, of Milton. We are glad to learn that Bliss Perry will remain editor, and that no change in the character of the periodical is contemplated, for the literary world would lose its bearings if the *Atlantic* lowered its standard. It was founded by Phillips, Sampson & Co., in 1857, so comes within nine years of being as old as THE INDEPENDENT.—*McClure's Magazine* and book business is now under the exclusive control of S. S. McClure thru the withdrawal from the S. S. McClure Company of Harold Roberts, who has been secretary, treasurer and minority stockholder in the two corporations.

....One of the best known art lovers and collectors of New York, Thomas B. Clarke, more than twenty years ago began the collection of old English furniture. Recently Mr. Louis C. Tiffany became interested in this collection, and it was acquired by the Tiffany Studios, which publish a nicely illustrated catalog of it. Mr. Lockwood's valuable work on "Colonial Furniture in America" was published by the Scribner's seven years ago, and his expert knowledge of and interest in the subject have led him to write *con amore* this descriptive catalog. Mr. Lockwood classifies the collection under the general heads: Flemish (1660 to 1700), Dutch (1700 to 1735), French (1735 to 1800); the last period, which he names the period of the cabinet makers, is subdivided into that showing the influence of the Louis XV school (Chippendale) and that showing the influence of the Louis XVI school, called after the designers, Shearer, Hepplewhite and Sheraton. Of the 423 plates that illustrate the catalog, 250 are of chairs, many of them rich with carving, and many rare ones showing the Chinese influence. The remainder represent a large variety of furniture, from clothes presses and chests of drawers to knife boxes, cellarets and wine coolers. Besides the articles illustrated there are 133 somewhat similar that are described in the text. The book will be of special service to the amateur who desires to obtain the date of his choice pieces of furniture.

Pebbles

[With mingled feelings of sadness and gladness we are obliged to report that there has been a great dearth of "Little Willie" poems published in the college funny papers lately. Annually for the past few years we have been able to cull a garland, but we fear this will be the last.—EDITOR.]

WILLIE got some Japalac,
Very shiny, very black,
Caught his little sister Sou.
Willie said, "This is on you."
Little Sou was dumb with fear,
So Willie left a souveneer.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Mickey Doyle was cut in twain
By the locomotive train.
On the wheels 'twas very rough—
Mickey was so awful tough.
—*University of Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Baby wouldn't go to bed,
Tho his ma did ask it;
Papa soaked him on the head.
Baby doesn't need a bed,
Baby needs a casket.
—*Yale Record.*

FOOTBALL.

A rush and a sickening thud;
A crash and a fall in the mud;
A half a yard gained;
An arm or leg sprained,
And the loss of a gallon of blood.
—*Columbia Jester.*

Willie had a little tack,
Stuck it into Johnny's back;
And replied, when John objected,
"Don't be scared, it's disinfected."
—*Cornell Widow.*

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Easter

THE resurrection of our Lord is the promise of that of his disciples, but do we consider to what sort of a resurrection we are to look?

In the prophecies of Ezekiel is a weird picture of an open valley, full of very dry bones, which came together at the word of the prophet, amid thundering and an earthquake, and became living men, with flesh and sinews and breath. The vision meant no more than the restoration of Israel as a reunited and revivified people in their old-time home. The prophecy has been understood, however, as an exact and literal description of the great event to which Easter looks forward. The resurrection has signified to many merely an event of the last day, a far off, distant happening, utterly marvelous, miraculous and strange.

But in the New Testament there is a more spiritual conception of the resurrection than that which the vision of Ezekiel so graphically embodies. Paul speaks of the resurrection in the past tense, and refers it to the experience of believers. He writes to his friends that they "were raised," that they "have been quickened," referring unmistakably to something which has occurred already in their life. In John this thought is still further developed, and held more positively and clearly. That which is future and apocalyptic gives way before that which is present and personal. In the sorrowing Bethany home Martha says of her brother: "I know that he shall rise in the Resurrection at the last day." Then, in correction of that distant hope, comes the majestic testimony unto the life that is in truth eternal: "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The saying is not: "I will accomplish hereafter a resurrection." The true resurrection is in this present world; it is the spiritual elevation which is manifested in the rise from low-thoughted earthiness to a life of moral endeavor and self-sacrificing love. The Church has dwelt too much on the outward and physical, as well as the distant and strange, in its contemplation of the Easter message. She has taken the Gospel of the resurrection away from the practical and vital, whither Paul and John in their deep spiritual insight had brought it, and removed it to a remote period at the consummation of the ages. She has selected, not the highest plane of New Testament teaching, but the more spectacular and visionary conceptions which served to lead men up to higher and worthier thought. The widespread, popular idea of the meaning of Easter is not much beyond the imagery of Ezekiel's vision. More time for life, and life under conditions where its present severe duties and responsibilities do not obtain, and a less heroic manhood is sufficient unto ineffable bliss, is supposed to be the meaning of the greatest Christian festival.

The desideratum in life is not quantity, but quality. It is not how long a man lives, but how much he lives. In contemplation of the future it were of no use to indulge one's self in day dreams of impossibilities.

It is unprofitable to hope for a realm where helpful service does not demand painstaking thought and toilsome endeavor, together with the suffering of sympathy.

Exhausted with life's duties and hard work, disappointed with defeats where

they hoped to gain victories, despairing of finding a solution to the hard problems that confront them, men think some day to leave all this behind, and in the life of the Resurrection find joy without effort, love without sacrifice, truth without searching, spiritual bliss without moral struggle. This is both unmanly and un-christian.

How many people ever imagined themselves receiving yonder such counsel as Christ gave the young ruler, to sell all their possessions and go about in lowly service? How many have pictured their heavenly occupation as that of healing loathsome lepers by touching them, or giving life in the care of them? How often do the toils and sufferings of the Apostles, the agonies of the martyrs, enter into the calculations of those who sing "O, Think of the Home Over There!" People reach up after blessedness, and forget the toil and consecration under which alone blessedness can be secured. They sing of rest, in indifference to the fact that in the nature of the case there is no rest without wearying, depressing labor. They long for peace, unmindful of the eternal principle that peace is the result of victory, and its sweetness in proportion to the skill and courage by which one has overcome.

What a true man ought to want is grace sufficient to live in the world and be not overcome by it, neither overpowered by its temptations nor overwhelmed by its sorrows and burdens. One might be assured of ten thousand millions of years of life, by absolute demonstration —if such a thing were possible—and it would be of no use to him unless he could be brought to such quality of manhood as makes life in itself an inherently joyous and blessed thing. It is the man that lives, not how long he lives, that determines the worth of his life. In our manlier moments we want nothing better than the buffeting world and strength wherewith to fight it; the world of burdens, but of courage also to bear them. The heaven we really want, unto which we have a right to aspire, is the heaven of a purer heart and a nobler spirit. The men and women who have attained that heaven here have found the real message of Easter, and have already risen with Christ.

The Session of Congress

It is desired and proposed by prominent Republican legislators at Washington that Congress shall adjourn about four weeks hence. Until a few days ago very little had been done in either the Senate or the House. We do not overlook the work on appropriation bills in committee and on the floor, but something more was expected and should have been accomplished. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that additional legislation has been avoided by the party which controls both branches by great majorities, and that the recent political filibustering of the minority in the House was not, in the beginning of it, wholly displeasing to the leaders of the majority there, although in due time it led to much bitterness of feeling and expression. There is some evidence that these leaders were willing that time should be wasted.

In his annual message, and afterward in two special messages, the President made many earnest recommendations. It is expected now that nearly all of them will come to nothing. Undoubtedly, such will be their fate if Congress adjourns four or five weeks hence. There has been no movement for legislation to permit the making of railway traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval. Such permission should be granted. There is no expectation that the Commission will be authorized to pass upon the future issues of securities by interstate railways. Provision for a valuation of railroad property has not been made. It is quite well understood that there is to be no modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, although there have been hearings upon the new bill which embodies the President's recent recommendations. We do not think this bill should be enacted in its present form, but Congress should amend a law which prohibits all combinations in restraint of trade, whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable, harmful or beneficial.

An employers' liability bill has been past, but hastily and with expressed misgivings as to its validity. Beyond this, nothing has been done in the field of labor legislation. No attention has been paid to the recommendations for reason-

able modifications of injunction practice, although they are approved by the leading candidates of both the great parties as well as by the President. For the District of Columbia there is no child labor law whatever. A bill for such a law, to which no member of Congress can reasonably offer objection, was reported favorably in the Senate nearly two months ago.

It is quite plain that the dominant party intends to avoid action concerning publicity for campaign funds. Two Republicans deliberately broke a quorum in committee, last week, in order that there should be no vote upon a publicity bill which a Republican had introduced. Since the campaign of 1904 there has been abundant evidence that such publicity should be required by law. This evidence includes the record of the Harriman contribution and of the payments made in behalf of life insurance companies, together with the recent incredible story about a contribution of $500,000 by William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and their associates out of the treasury of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It appears to have been decided by Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders in Congress that campaign funds this year shall be collected and expended under the old conditions of secrecy and scandal.

A reasonable mail pay subsidy bill has been past in the Senate and disapproved in the House Committee, where, probably, it will die. In the Senate also there has been past an objectionable currency bill, which its sponsor sought to commend by saying that it was opposed by every bank and banker in the country! On the other hand, the House has a bill designed to revolutionize the entire currency system. If it should be past in the House, the Senate would not accept it. As the House will probably insist upon amending the Senate's bill in its essential parts, the only currency legislation now expected is provision for a commission to consider the whole question. This should be preferred to the enactment of the Senate's Aldrich bill. But there was an opportunity, and a demand, for good legislation to facilitate emergency issues in times of financial stress. Let us hope that there will be a competent commission to propose such legislation, or to include it in a comprehensive scheme of currency reform.

Mr. Roosevelt's repeated recommendation that the Government's coal and oil lands be withheld from monopoly ownership by the use of leases has been ignored. It may be that he will be authorized to appoint a permanent Waterways Commission; if so, the information has not been given to the public. It is said that a postal savings bank bill will soon be reported in the Senate. If Congress is to adjourn four weeks hence, no one will expect to see the bill past in both branches. The Senate has ratified several of the Hague Peace Conference treaties, and has been reasonably diligent with respect to these agreements. The most important questions to which neither branch has given due attention are those relating to combinations, railroads, campaign funds and labor.

In five of the last eight Presidential campaign years Congress was in session after the first of the national conventions. In one of those years it did not adjourn until October; in two it was in session until August. This year, the first of the conventions will be held on June 17th. It will not be right, nor will it be good politics, for the Republican majority to adjourn Congress four or five weeks hence with such a legislative record as has been made up to the present time, or with what promises to be the record then. The success of the party at the polls in November can be more effectively promoted by prompt and wise action in Congress upon important questions which have thus far been avoided or neglected, than by the campaign work, largely for personal interests, for which members would be released by so early an adjournment.

No "Quitter"

GOVERNOR HUGHES may be, as some declare that he is, no politician, but he is no "quitter." An accomplished politician must be skilled in making deals, balancing this man against that man, this measure against that measure, making promises and giving "plums" to those who will help him do what he wants. He must be a boss, able to do things in the dark

which other folks think they are doing in the light, a master of the "Amen Corner," where policies are decided and ways and means contrived to capture votes and secure legislation. It requires great knowledge of weak and wicked human nature, and the power to appeal to its worst motives and take advantage of them. It is a great talent, a great power. But Governor Hughes is no politician.

What he does he does in the open. He makes no bargains, conciliates no leaders, contrives no secret dicker. He has only one way, the public, straightforward announcement of his policy, and then appealing for it to the people. It is very simple, very crude, very frank, mere shirtsleeve politics, but it is all he knows or cares to know.

And he sticks to it. If it does not work, if his recommendations fail to be adopted, he is not discouraged. He stands by the same method, repeats his appeal to the people, with the same naïve confidence that the people will do what he thinks is right. He is not discouraged. One defeat does not dishearten him. He is in the fight to win. He is no "quitter."

He has such a case as might not come to a man in a dozen years. It is what he calls "fundamental." It is a question of morals and also a question of the constitution of the State. The worst gambling of this Empire State is at race-tracks. It ruins multitudes of men, makes thieves of them. The constitution of this State definitely forbids it to exist. The other neighboring States forbid it. There could be no plainer case of offense against both fundamental morality and also the fundamental law of the commonwealth. And yet, plain as the case is, the rich racemen, who are deep in politics and know its wiles, flout the morals and have given us a law which contradicts the law of the State. What care they? They are sped, and they are fed with gold.

While the Constitution distinctly forbids this race-track gambling and requires the Legislature to enact laws against it, by tricks that are dark the politicians that run the Legislature have secured an act to protect this form of gambling. It requires a notice to be set up at the track that betting is forbidden; but it makes the infliction of a penalty impossible. For conviction there must be a written agreement with the parties betting, such an agreement as is never given by the bookmaker, and on conviction the penalty is the loss of the wager, which is no added loss at all. The effect and the purpose of the law is to make punishment impossible. Accordingly the sign stands, "Betting Forbidden," while the ear is dinned with the cry of those making bets. There, on the racing grounds, gambling is free, and is profitable to the rich scoundrels, high in politics, who own and run the track; but if one bets on a telegraph ticker outside, where they cannot grab the profit, it is a felony and strictly punished. That is the kind of law we have, which Governor Hughes is up against.

He has been beaten, for once. The Assembly past his measure almost unanimously, but it failed in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 25. The gamblers and the bosses are jubilant. Their money has won the day, this one day, and the Republican leader says that is the end of it, that he knows when he is beaten. But the Governor does not know when he is beaten. He goes right back to the people, tells them that the Senate has failed of its plain duty, and that the people must compel them to do it. He summons the Legislature in special session; he will call a special election for a vacancy; it shall be tried over again. He will trust the people to do right.

The gamblers and bosses—what fear have they? They don't know good people, only bad people, so they expect to win again. But they have no idea what is the deep, moral tone of the people. We believe the people will respond to the mandate of the Governor. We believe that every man who voted for the gamblers is a marked man who has no future in public life. The good people have waked up; the Governor has roused them from sleep. It is great to live in these days when great questions of morality and justice and equal rights are the concern of the people the country over, and when the people will honor the man who knows the right and knowing dares maintain, because he is no "quitter."

If this Legislature will not give us the act which will abolish gambling the next

Legislature will. The effort will bear fruit elsewhere also. Congress will pass a similar law forbidding gambling at the race-track in Washington. Even Louisiana threatens a similar law. If New York delays it means that the people will insist that Mr. Hughes shall serve another term as Governor, if not called higher; and he would hardly be allowed to refuse. The public weal has claims on any competent citizens beyond any private claims he might set up. The State which can draft a soldier can draft a Governor.

Property Owners Versus the Voters

THE American people have begun to see their system of constitutional government in its true light, as a finite product of merely human minds, and therefore not necessarily beyond mortal criticism. Among the multiplying signs of change, President Hadley's keen analysis in THE INDEPENDENT of this week of the constitutional position of property in America is one that cannot pass unnoticed. It will not be ignored by the beneficiaries of privilege, or by the plain man who is allowed to vote so long as we have supreme courts to prevent his vote from doing any harm to property rights.

What millions of plain men have inarticulately felt, President Hadley has turned into clean-cut phrases that will live for many a day. A state of affairs which plain men have felt the increasing pressure of, without being able to understand why, in a republic, the task of contending against it should turn out to be almost hopeless, President Hadley has explained so simply and so clearly that no citizen with any intelligence at all can fail to see precisely what it is that democracy in America is "up against."

For more than a hundred years the American people have sincerely believed that they were living in the unrestricted enjoyment of plenary self-government. They have cherished the dogma of the impeccable Constitution, as second only to the dogma of original sin in the mental equipment of a sober and chosen people. Neither the contest over slavery, nor the Civil War, not even the necessity of resorting to a makeshift Electoral Commission to decide who should be inaugurated as President in 1877, quite convinced them that the fathers of the republic had not invented a perfect mechanism for the perpetuation of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A dozen *Credit Mobilier* scandals would not have convinced them that Mr. Alexander Hamilton had completely succeeded in his avowed purpose of committing a great nation to a constitutional system under which the people might "reign," if they liked, but property owners would continue to "govern" in the good old way. It has required the decisions of the Supreme Court since 1882 to assure our twenty million voters that not one of them can possibly know, until the Supreme Court speaks, what political or legal proposition he is in any election voting for or against. President Hadley has rendered the great service of explaining in a simple and straightforward way just why these things are so.

And, as always happens when a bad state of affairs is clearly expounded, it turns out to be, on the whole, worse than most of us had imagined. There is one sentence in President Hadley's address that is undeniably ominous. Without exaggeration it places beyond further controversy the proposition that actual sovereignty in this country is passing to a group of artificial personalities enjoying State created privilege. Speaking of the effect of the Dartmouth College decision and of the Fourteenth Amendment, he says:

> "Yet the two together have had the effect of placing the modern industrial corporation in an almost impregnable constitutional position."

The greatest service, however, that President Hadley has here rendered is his substitution, with unassailable logic, of a true theory of American politics for the traditional, orthodox and wholly imaginary theory. The fundamental division of powers in America is not, as the text-books tell us, into legislative, executive and judicial; it is into "voters on the one hand and property owners on the other." Could anything be more crisp than this proposition? And it is demonstrably true:

> "The forces of democracy on one side, divided between the executive and the legisla-

ture, are set over against the forces of property on the other side, with the judiciary as arbiter between them."

It does not follow, however, that the outlook for democracy in America is hopeless. To know exactly what a situation is, is the first step toward changing it. To know positively that before we can have an income tax, or such legislation in behalf of the propertyless as progressive European nations are enacting, we must have a modified constitution, is to set in operation the forces that will insure modification. There is "a way out" which President Hadley has not suggested. Just as the Fourteenth Amendment introduced a constitutional bulwark of property which was not contemplated, so the Supreme Court in its interesting legal dogmas of "the police power of the State" and "private property affected by a public obligation" has brought forward, perhaps unwittingly, dynamic ideas by means of which our entire constitutional system can be turned upside down and inside out whenever the Supreme Court chooses to begin operations. The business of the voters is to see to it that as rapidly as possible the Supreme Court shall be constituted of men capable of grasping the idea that property, like the Sabbath, was made for man, and not man for property.

Orthography and Scoliography

THE second annual session of the Simplified Spelling Board was held in this city last week, and abundant discussion was held for three days on the ways of persuading the people to employ their common sense in the matter of preferring reasonable to unreasonable spellings. The argument does not need to be repeated; it is all one way.

What we want to get, for the sake of our children, and of foreigners who now have to learn what we ludicrously call our orthography, straight writing, but which is really our scoliography, crooked writing, is a better, a more rational, if not the best, the ideal spelling of our language. At present our method of writing our language is the worst in the world this side of China, and in China the phonetic romanization of the Chinese language is well begun.

The ultimate aim which every scholar ought to have in mind is a purely phonetic system. But that means a somewhat reformed alphabet. We have useless, or duplicated, letters in our language, such as *c* and *g*, and there are sounds that have no letters, such as *ch* and several vowels. Various bodies in this country and in England have tried to devise a perfect alphabet, but nothing as yet has general approval. It is impossible to have scientific spelling till we have a scientific alphabet, and that requires an understanding of orthoepy such as few people possess. It requires a knowledge of the nuances of pronunciation in different portions of the English-speaking world, and then the courage to disregard them. An international commission of orthoepists must take this in hand, and then we may try scientific spelling.

But scientific spelling is yet far ahead; not hopeless, but distant. Something can and should be done in the meantime, the special value of which is to get into the heads of the stupid public which imagines itself intelligent that there is nothing sacrosanct about the spelling which this twentieth century has inherited from the nineteenth. The English ignoramus of culture who lately wrote that Shakespeare's spelling was good enough for him, matches the objector to the Revised Version of the Scriptures, who declared that he would never give up the Received Version of Saint James. It is no sacrilege to change our spelling, which is not yet hoary with age. Shakespeare spelt his own name in various ways, and said *"Honor,"* not *honour*, "is the subject of my story." It must be beaten into people's heads that our spelling can be improved. We must break the crust of prejudice; this reformers must always do. For this reason THE INDEPENDENT uses a large number of these simplified spellings, to accustom people's eyes to the better way and show them the absurdity of the old. Why say *though* when *tho* tells the story?

For we must not wait years for a scientific alphabet of thirty or more letters, and then for scientific spelling. There are definite laws of usage in our present spelling to which exceptions should be made to conform. This is mere simpli-

fication, and it is a great deal. Already in chemical terms the final *e* has been largely dropt from such words as *bromid, sulfid, iodin* and *paraffin,* and it is not long before the people will learn that the useless letter should be dropt from such words as *give* and *live.*

What is the better way to escape the confusion of *ie* and *ei* in such words as *receive* and *relieve* it is not immediately easy to say; and the disgraceful complexity of the *ough* combinations has not yet found simplification.

We trust the Simplified Spelling Board will go forward with its work. The phonetic business of getting up a scientific alphabet does not belong to it; but it can and should suggest simplifications which are in the line of the rules and analogies of our present spelling. If we write *lost* we ought also to write *crost;* if the adjective is *blest,* originally a participle, then let *blessed* as participle also be so spelt, and with it *prest* and *drest.* We thus come down to simplicity and sense. We would have the Board make a thoro study of the present rules and analogies, and then give—or *giv*—us a spelling-book, or dictionary, which we can follow as far as our courage will allow, and we may pray that courage will grow. For the people are really beginning to like the reform. They know it is right, and those who at first objected to it are saying, "We will never accept it for ourselves, but we are willing our children should take it." So much do old people hug the dear torments of their childhood which have become the pet pride of their years.

Tagging the Disagreeable People

With all our getting we do not get understanding. We mistake words for truth and qualities for qualifications. And in matters of judgment we make primitive rather than intelligent distinctions. For example, we still regard the person who breaks another's head in a momentary fit of anger as a worse man than the one who persecutes his wife for forty years with a disagreeable disposition. The one is tried and sentenced as a criminal, while the other may be honored in the community as being of an extraordinary righteousness. In our efforts to discipline the crude, honest, outbreaking sinners we have neglected to chasten a certain class of perverse people who are no less at fault because they possess so many virtues. All the virtues do not make some people virtuous, just as all the wealth would not make a miser rich. And we have failed in this duty because more courage is required to deal with one mean, good man than with many bad men. There is something prickly about him which forbids a firm, right hand grapple with his particular fault. For one thing, his most exasperating qualities are invariably based upon his virtues, and his chief gift is the power to discover every other person's weakness, real or potential, which gives him the advantage of an offensive and accusing relation to them. And being in no need of a conscience himself, he exercises it vicariously, constantly and scrupulously for others. Nothing is more difficult than to indict a person for a fault who has already fixt his eye victoriously upon our own failing.

However, it is time to tag some of these people with the reputations they deserve. What they need is to contribute less to public opinion and to have more of it contributed to them.

Persons who bully public servants in public places are rarely punished for their viciousness. The instinct to persecute where there is no danger of retaliation is so strong in them that they will brave the silent contempt of the crowd about them for the pleasure of humiliating a clerk. Men who are brave enough to their equals show this kind of cowardice to their subordinates; and women distinguished for good breeding in their own social circles display virago qualities in dealing with their social inferiors. Women who hector shop-girls and grocermen on the ground that they pay their bills also belong to this class; so does the man who becomes obviously angry when a baby cries in a railway coach or other public conveyance where he happens to ride. Such persons should be reminded of the fact that the world, including the railways, all real estate and the future, belong more particularly to the baby. The rest of us are only regents of property, rights and government. He is the one person among us who has a natural

imperative advantage of the situation by reason of his extreme youth, inexperience and magnificent unconcern. It is not possible, therefore, to punish such an offender for his yells, because he has not arrived at an age to be affected by outside opinions, and it is the meanness of mortifying the infant's mother which indicates the peculiar quality of the disagreeable man's spirit.

The person in whom truth is a sort of niggardly trait for apprehending the honest, but more elastic and figurative, truths of other people as lies, is very objectionable and injurious to society, because he sets up a narrow, false and foolish standard of veracity, and is ever ready to fling his little fact like a stone in your face by way of contradiction. This person is the same who, being in the minority, contrives to make more noise with his outcries of defeat than the majority can with acclamations of victory. And this is because he lacks the honorable veteran quality which enables one to bear defeat no less sedately than conquest. His only element of strength consists in placing the other person, and as many other persons as possible, at a disadvantage; and being in that predicament himself, he is to be recognized by his impotent bellowings.

Religious people who love darkness rather than light belong to this order and are to be known by their paucity of ideas, by the narrowness of a critical spirit, and, above all, by their fear of knowing anything beyond the creed circle of their own catechism. Others also are to be mentioned here in whom righteousness is more a missionary instinct than a personal quality. They have a kind of peripatetic piety which urges them into a nagging relation to other people's souls, when really they are less likely than almost any of us to have souls of their own.

Many more might be mentioned, of course—the man who wants to argue till he proves the other person wrong; the other who imagines that he is a brilliant conversationalist because he can sustain a monolog longest at the expense of the rest of the company; and the woman in whom talking has become a sort of high treble hysteria. It will be observed that the two last-mentioned individuals never marry each other! No one ever saw a bullying, brilliant, egotistical man with a vivacious talkative wife, nor an intellectually vain woman with a noisy husband. He is always her soft pedal.

And last, but by no means the least disagreeable, are the men or women who have an almost audible sense of their own nerves and a pessimistic vocabulary with which to interpret them. If euthanasia is ever admissable, it should be practised upon women who are perfectly willing to die, but who cling faintly to life, who have neurasthenia and prize it, whose disease is a selfish, physical obsession of the mind which exhausts the body; and it might also be practised with mutual relief upon men who are more interested in their vitals or their victuals than their business.

Vacation Pictures and Experiences

Until May 1st the offer we made in our issue of March 12th holds good; $10 for the most interesting photograph, $5 for the next best, and a year's subscription to THE INDEPENDENT for all other pictures that we can use in our next Vacation Number. We want also a great many of our readers to contribute half-page accounts of their happiest vacations, particularly where these point out some undiscovered corners of our own continent and some novel ways of turning leisure into pleasure. For each of these vacation stories we will give two subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT, so you can extend your own by another year and with the other make a present to a friend or a bargain with some one who would like to take the magazine but cannot quite afford it. Even tho you are so constituted that you find it painful to talk about yourself, and especially to tell others about a good time you had once somewhere, this opportunity of helping out your periodical fund may in the present financial crisis be worth this slight infringement of your natural diffidence.

Battleships

The Great Seal of the United States shows us an eagle holding with one foot a sheaf of arrows and with the other an olive branch. The motto of Massachusetts is "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*," "With the sword she seeks under liberty tranquil peace." Thus the rattle-

snake theory of peace, the venomous reptile with head erect, tail quivering, and seeming to say *"Noli me tangere,"* is that which we have inherited from the age when every man was against his brother, instead of every man for his brother. This is the theory which requires four new battleships to be authorized this year to thunder out "Don't touch me!" and these to be added to by successive Congresses until we can raise our fangs as numerous on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast as the heads of the rattlesnakes to be lifted against us. Such a policy was necessary once. Every man had to go armed, and every nation. It begins to cease to be necessary now, and our business is to welcome and hasten the day. We now forbid men to go armed; soon we shall make it indecent for nations to go armed. The United States ought to be quick to see the better way. We should take the lead in discouraging armaments. We must still do something in arms; and President Roosevelt's earlier advice to be satisfied with replacing wornout battleships is perhaps the most practical. Congressman Hobson's argument for an enormous navy, his tirades against Japan, ought to tell against him. The report that the appropriation for public buildings is to be killed if four battleships are not consented to suggests a raid on the Treasury and a most vicious combine of greed and belligerency. Our people want a navy that is good, what there is of it; but they do not want to be pointed at as a mighty warlike Power. Possibly Congress might do something to build up a merchant marine before trying to have more warships than any other nation except Great Britain.

A Spring Vacation

It is rare that a college row terminates to the mutual satisfaction of everybody concerned, as in the case of New York University. The eighty students of the junior class which had, contrary to the express command of the chancellor, hazed a freshman by ducking him in the fountain, were punished by being suspended for three days. The days were warm, bright spring days, when the budding trees and the smiling water and the young man's fancy all combine to make a vacation attractive. The juniors enjoyed it. The faculty no less, for they were temporarily relieved of the juniors, and they had the proud consciousness of having done their duty in maintaining college discipline by inflicting a just punishment. Everybody, therefore, is happy, except, of course, the freshman over whom the quarrel arose. He has been twice roughly handled, and will doubtless have to endure hardship and contumely during the next three years. But college discipline is not the only legal fiction in which the satisfaction of justice does not imply relief to the injured party.

Faith Healing and Miracles

There is a considerable movement of thought, not confined entirely to what is called faith healing, or religious healing, which argues that as Jesus healed the sick, so we can heal the sick; and that neither in his case nor in our cases are the healings miraculous in any such sense that they are outside of natural law. That kind of position is taken sometimes to show the reasonableness of the biblical miracles, and sometimes to explain them away. The latter is the more logical position, for it ought to be clear to any careful, or careless, reader that the purpose of the writers of the Gospels is to show that what Jesus did was a demonstration that he was gifted with a power above and beyond nature, and that this was the proof of his Messiahship. To assert that what He did was in the line of the regular action of natural laws is to contradict the assertions and the arguments of the writers. There certainly are miracles recorded as performed by our Lord which are beyond all question a violation of nature's laws. Allowing that many were cures of special diseases, like the casting out of devils and various nervous disorders, which can now be cured and are cured in the same way as then, there are many others which no present-day faith can cure. Such are the raising of the dead, the restoring of sight by a word to one born blind, and the healing of lepers. One who makes all the miracles of our Lord depend on the impress of a strong mind and will on a weaker and controlled one, must simply deny the truth of the Gospel stories, or of some of them; and

that is the drift, if not purpose, of those who would have us believe that the miracles of our Lord were performed under natural law. It accepts some and denies other miracles.

A Lesson to Christendom

There was a most interesting, we believe absolutely unique, meeting held in Pekin a few weeks ago which we fear could not be duplicated in any portion of Christendom; but why not in its spirit, if not in its wide representative character? There were eight hundred men present, invited to the compound of the American Board by the Chinese pastor of a Chinese Congregational church. The Rev. Jen Ch'ao-hai was troubled by the divisions he had seen between Christians in that pagan city, and he took the liberty to invite members of churches of every Christian name to come and salute each other, with not a word of discussion of their differences. They surprised him with their cordiality—not only all the subdichotomies of Western Protestantism, but the Russian Greeks and Roman Catholics as well. A Catholic priest said he could not come, but was glad to have his people come. They had a program—a song by members of the Peking University, reading of Scripture by Pastor Jen, and after every passage the company said amen, followed by its intoning by the Greek Christians. Then Pastor Jen told them how he had grieved over the divisions between Christians who had a common Father and Savior. Then, after more singing, short addresses and congratulations were uttered by representatives of the Congregational, Methodist, Catholic, Greek, Anglican and Presbyterian missions and various colleges and institutions. Among the songs was one by two Chinese from the Catholic Cathedral, one of them officiating at the organ; and the singing of the Greek choir was most impressive. The service closed with the whole audience rising and repeating three times "Hallelujah," followed by the Greek Christians doing the same in their own stately music. The Greek priest, when asked to pronounce the benediction, modestly declined, saying he was unworthy of such a function, and it was pronounced by a missionary of the London Society. We can well believe *The Chinese Recorder*, which says the occasion was "thrillingly interesting and uplifting," and it is hoped that this will be an annual occurrence. So we go to the yellow people, the new converts of the East, to see how they, like the Psalmist, are wiser than their teachers.

Ex-Governor Garvin writes us from Lonsdale, R. I., in defense of the single tax:

> One sentence in your last editorial upon the Land Question calls for a response. You say, "We don't think that Mr. Garvin would find it easy to demonstrate that the scarcity of valuable land is caused by unwise laws which promote speculation rather than by the advance of civilization."
>
> By scarcity I meant high price, and high price is due to our system of taxation. If the only tax were upon land, and amounted to about 5 per cent. of its present valuation, it would take for government purposes nearly all of the ground rent. The necessary effect would be to reduce the price of land to a merely nominal sum. Then you would have land "within a short walk of every town, and within a few miles of every city" by paying, in the form of an annual tax, its natural, non-speculative rent.

The argument for woman's suffrage cannot be more happily put than it was the other day by Secretary Taft, who said:

> "I believe that woman suffrage will come eventually and that there is one fundamental principle that applies to the whole thing. Under a representative form of government the interests of any particular set of people are more likely to be advanced when represented by one of themselves than by one of another class, no matter how altruistic the efforts of the latter may be."

This is modern art-English. We take it from a leading daily in this city which enjoys much credit for its careful diction:

> "Because he employs such a reticent color scheme, avoiding the obvious sonorities of painters' rhetoric, the exhibition of . . . is a relief to both eye and spirit."

The baseball reporter could scarcely twist words worse.

By the fearful conflagration on last Sunday, in a gale of wind, one of the pleasantest suburbs of Boston was almost burnt bare. Much sympathy and no little help will go to the people of Chelsea whose homes have been swept away, for it was a city of homes.

Financial

NEW BUILDING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON.

The First National Bank of Boston

THE First National Bank of Boston has just moved into its new building, at the corner of Congress, Franklin and Federal streets. The building is beautiful from an architectural standpoint and is an ornament to the city. The bank was organized in February of 1859 under the name of the Safety Fund Bank, with Abram P. Lowe as the first president and with a capital of $600,000, which was increased in 1860 to $1,000,000. In February of 1864 the bank became known as the First National Bank and Mr. Lowe continued as president until January of 1881, when he was eighty-eight years old. For the next seven months Samuel D. Warren was president, and he was succeeded by John Carr, who was president until 1903, the year in which the bank was amalgamated with the Massachusetts National Bank. The present president, Daniel G. Wing, succeeded Mr. Carr, and in 1904 the bank was merged with the National Bank of Redemption and the capital was increased to $2,000,000 and the surplus made the same amount. The surplus and undivided profits now amount to $2,895,096.84 and the total resources to $50,721,677.55. The officers of the First National, in addition to President Wing, are John W. Weeks, George G. McCausland and Clifton H. Dwinnell, vice-presidents; Frederic H. Curtiss, cashier, and Palmer E. Presbrey, Edward S. Hayward, Bertram D. Blaisdell, George W. Hyde and Charles A. Sawin, assistant cashiers. Among the directors are such well known gentlemen as Orlando H. Alford, Calvin Austin, Charles F. Brooker, Charles S. Mellen, Andrew W. Preston, Charles A. Stone, James J. Storrow, John W. Weeks, George R. White and Sidney W. Winslow.

Commercial Paper Security

It is shown in the report of the loan committee of the New York Clearing House Association, issued last week, that there passed through the committee's hands, during the twenty-two weeks while loan certificates were outstanding, securities and commercial paper (as collateral for the certificates) to the value of $453,000,000. Of this sum, $330,000,000, or nearly 73 per cent., represented commercial paper. Only a little more than one-fourth was stocks or bonds. Of the merchants whose paper was thus accepted, not one defaulted. There is suggestion in this for those who seek the best method of providing emergency issues of currency. Why should not the certificates of Clearing House associations, based mainly upon commercial paper, be utilized as a basis for the issues? This experience shows that there is plenty of good commercial paper available. It is a better basis for emergency issues, which should have a short life, than the long term State, county and municipal bonds required in the Aldrich bill.

Railroad Control

A very interesting report has been prepared by the experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the result of investigations designed to show how control of the railroads has in recent years been centralized by one company's investment in the stock of other companies, by holding companies, and by other devices. It appears that the par value of our railroad securities outstanding on June 30th, 1906, was $9,342,961,476 in bonds and $8,884,234,925 in stock, or a total of $18,227,196,401. It will be noticed that this is considerably in excess of the sum heretofore accepted as the total. The Commission has ascertained that the railroad corporations themselves held, on the date named, $1,440,360,507 of the bonds and no less than $4,114,851,990 of the stock. Thus, while the public held 84½ per cent. of the bonds, it had only a little more than half (53½ per cent.) of the stock, which carries the voting power. This will probably surprise many who have believed that nearly all of the stock was held by "the public." When to the stock holdings of the railroad companies themselves (46½ per cent.) are added the individual holdings of capitalists influential in directorates or the management, with those of industrial corporations allied in interest, it will be seen that the public really holds a minority, widely scattered, while the majority is in large blocks and can easily be massed for use. The report points out how holding companies have in some instances virtually established minority control, the most remarkable example being exhibited by the Rock Island system, in which the possessors of a majority, or about $25,000,000, of the holding company's preferred stock, dominate 15,000 miles of road capitalized at more than $1,000,000,000 in stock and bonds. These and other facts set forth in this valuable statement emphasize the need of effective official supervision and regulation in the public interest.

The Greenwich Savings Bank

We wish to offer our hearty congratulations to the Greenwich Savings Bank, which celebrates this month its seventy-fifth anniversary. This bank was incorporated by the New York Legislature on April 24th, 1833. Its presidents have been George Suckley, Abraham Van Nest, William Mandeville, Francis T. Luqueer, D. A. Cushman, Benjamin J. Wheelwright, Washington R. Vermilye, Edward N. Pigot and John Harsen Rhoades, all well known New York men. James Quinlan, who has been identified with the bank for many years, succeeded Mr. Rhoades as president two years ago. The bank has over 91,000 depositors and a surplus of $4,172,444.33. The amount due depositors is $59,566,012 and the total assets on January 1st were $63,739,534.12.

....The Borough Bank and the Jenkins Trust Company, both of Brooklyn, which suspended on October 25th, resume business this week. The new president of the Borough Bank is B. R. Shears, for some years past an examiner in the service of the State Banking Department. Harold A. Davidson is the president of the Jenkins Trust Company.

Insurance

The Chelsea Fire

Ten thousand persons were made homeless and a property damage, according to provisional estimates, of not less than $5,000,000, resulted from the greatest fire that has visited the Boston district, at Chelsea, Mass., in over ten years, which took place on Sunday, April 12th. Thirteen churches, five banks, the City Hall, factories and tenements went up in smoke. The number of deaths reported were few, but many persons were injured, and much suffering must result. Fire insurance men estimate their losses at $3,500,000. The present year, in view of the Chelsea fire, bids fair to be a bad insurance season, and the losses of insurance companies must, in the very nature of things, be heavy, as Chelsea was regarded as a first-class insurance center. The local fire department was handicapped by a gale with a velocity of sixty miles per hour. Help from all the cities in the vicinity was quickly obtained, but even then the fire burned fiercely for over twelve hours. The Chelsea fire will tend toward the discouragement of new fire insurance companies.

Benjamin F. Stevens Dead

Benjamin Franklin Stevens, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for forty-three years, died at his home in Boston on April 11th. He was eighty-four years old, and had been in failing health for some time. He was born in Boston on March 6th, 1824. His first American ancestor settled in Braintree in 1634. He was the son of Col. Benjamin Stevens, sometime sergeant at arms at the Boston State House, who was born in Boston in 1790, and who married Matilda Sprague. Mr. Stevens on the maternal side was a descendant of Samuel Sprague, one of the members of the Boston Tea Party of Revolutionary days. He was, thru Joanna Thayer, of Braintree, likewise directly descended from Peregrine White, the first white child born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His education was obtained in the Boston public schools. Leaving school in 1838 he was trained in mercantile life as a hardware clerk. His training covered a period of five years, after which he was attached to the United States frigate "Constitution," Holmes's famous "Old Ironsides," as clerk to her commander, Captain John Percival. During his service on this vessel he made a cruise around the world which lasted from 1843 to 1846. He then retired from the navy, and returning to Boston was presently elected secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of that city. On June 14th, 1864, Mr. Stevens was elected vice-president of the company, and upon the resignation of Hon. Willard Phillips, November 14th, 1865, he was elected president of his company, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. He was probably the oldest life insurance official in the United States when measured by time of service. He made frequent trips to Europe, and traveled extensively in the South. In his youth Mr. Stevens did considerable literary work as a book reviewer. He was also a theatrical critic at one time for the Boston *Daily Atlas*. He was a member of the Union, Algonquin, Temple, Boston Art and Merchants' clubs. He was a member of the Boston Common Council for three years. At the time of his death he was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was a Republican in politics. He was a collector of rare prints, old books, etc. Mr. Stevens was married in 1850 to Catherine, the daughter of Ezra Lincoln, who, with one daughter, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, survives him. Funeral services were held at Trinity Church, Boston, on Monday, April 13th.

The following toast was pronounced at a firemen's dinner: "The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."—*The Tatler.*

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Survey of the World

Only Two Battleships

The President sent to Congress on the 14th a long message, urging that an appropriation be made for four battleships. When the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the House, on the 15th, Mr. Hobson's amendment, increasing the number of battleships from two to four, was rejected by a vote of 83 to 199. For this amendment there were 57 Republicans and 26 Democrats. The vote for three ships was 64 to 208, but only 65 members voted to reduce the number to one. When the Senate acts upon the bill, it will vote for not more than two.——In his message the President urged that four were required because at the recent Hague Conference there had been no agreement for a limitation of naval armaments, nor any prospect of one "within any reasonable time"; also because the military nations had recently turned to the construction of ships of a size and armament which made their effectiveness at least twice as great as before. If we should now provide for only two, we should go backward in naval rank and relative power. His earnest advice was given in view of his solemn responsibility. A navy commensurate with our powers and needs would be the surest guarantee and safeguard of peace. We were negotiating arbitration treaties, it was true, which had a special usefulness:

"Yet it is idle to assume, and from the standpoint of national interest and honor it is mischievous folly for any statesman to assume, that this world has yet reached the stage, or has come within measurable distance of the stage, when a proud nation, jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, can be content to rely for peace upon the forbearance of other Powers. It would be equally foolish to rely upon each of them possessing at all times and under all circumstances and provocations an altruistic regard for the rights of others. Those who hold this view are blind indeed to all that has gone on before their eyes in the world at large. They are blind to what has happened in China, in Turkey, in the Spanish possessions, in Central and South Africa, during the last dozen years."

For centuries China had cultivated "the very spirit which our own peace-at-any-price men wish this country to adopt," with the result that various other nations were now holding large portions of Chinese territory, while there was an acute fear in China of absolute dismemberment. There were appeals continually to our State Department for interference in behalf of oppressed peoples and nationalities in other countries. He referred to them because of the great loss of life due to such oppression in time of peace:

"It is probably a conservative statement to say that within the last twelve years, at periods of profound peace and not as the result of war, massacres and butcheries have occurred in which more lives of men, women and children have been lost than in any single great war since the close of the Napoleonic struggles. To any public man who knows of the complaints continually made to the State Department there is an element of grim tragedy in the claim that the time has gone by when weak nations or peoples can be oppressed by those who are stronger without arousing effective protest from other strong interests. Events still fresh in the mind of every thinking man show that neither arbitration nor any other device can as yet be invoked to prevent the gravest and most terrible wrongdoing to peoples who are either few in numbers or who, if numerous, have lost the first and most important of national virtues—the capacity for self-defense.

"When a nation is so happily situated as ours—that is, when it has no reason to fear or to be feared by its land neighbors—the fleet is all the more necessary for the preservation of peace. Great Britain has been saved by its fleet from the necessity of facing one of the

two alternatives—of submission to conquest by a foreign Power or of itself becoming a great military Power. The United States can hope for a permanent career of peace on only one condition, and that is, on condition of building and maintaining a first-class navy."

There was, he said in conclusion, a rank due to the United States among nations which would be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation of weakness. If we desired to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desired to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we were at all times ready for war.——In the House debate, the President's arguments and appeals were opposed by Messrs. Burton, Tawney, Foss, Williams and others, who held that we could continue to rely upon our national strength and prestige and upon the justice of our attitude. It was also shown that two more ships would add $24,000,000 to a bill already carrying $107,000,000. Mr. Hobson was the leading defender of the President's policy.——The battleship fleet arrived at San Diego on the 14th, and at San Pedro (the port of Los Angeles) four days later. Its reception on the California coast has been marked by the greatest enthusiasm.

Race-Track Betting

The Republican Senators who voted against Governor Hughes's race-track betting bills have been subjected to great pressure by mass meetings at their homes and in other ways, but there is no sign that any one of them will reverse his vote. Disapproval of their action has been forcibly exprest in the churches. There is reported to be a Republican revolt in Albany against the rule of William Barnes, Jr., the local leader at whose direction, it is alleged, Senator Grattan turned from the Governor to vote against the bills. As to the approaching special election in the Niagara Falls district to fill a vacancy, it is said that the Democrats will make no nomination, desiring to avoid the responsibility which would be imposed upon them if they should elect a man who could break the Senate deadlock by voting for the bills. It is asserted in a prominent journal that one of the votes cast for the bills on the 8th inst. will be cast against them whenever the race-track interests need it. One of the Republicans, Senator Burr, who opposed the bills, represents the district in which President Roosevelt's home is situated. The Congressman from the same district, Mr. Cocks, was asked to obtain from the President assurance that he had not exerted influence against the bills. This was to "correct a rumor" heard at Albany. Mr. Cocks replied that while he himself had advised Burr to stand with the Governor, the President had declined to have anything to do one way or the other with any legislation at Albany. It was not fair to assume, he added, that the President's attitude was indicated by the attitude of Mr. Barnes or by the vote of Senator Burr. During last week much hostility toward the Governor was shown in the Legislature, and it is evidently the purpose of the leaders to defeat or lay aside the pending measures in which he is interested and to which he has directed attention by special messages.——At Washington the Senate by unanimous vote has past a bill against gambling or race-track betting in the District of Columbia. This, if it becomes a law, will affect racing at the Bennings course, where the spring meeting recently closed.

Water-power Grant Vetoed

In accordance with the notice given in his message of March 25th, the President, on the 13th inst., vetoed a bill extending for three years the time allowed in the original grant (ten years ago) to a company for the construction of a dam across the Rainy River, in Minnesota. He did not believe, he said in his message, that natural resources should be granted and held in an undeveloped condition either for speculative or for other reasons, and there were no assurances that the grantees in this case were in better condition to utilize this opportunity promptly and properly than they were ten years ago. Moreover, every such permit should recognize the right of the Government to fix a term for its duration and to impose charges:

"The income derivable from this source would materially aid in the complete improve-

ment of our navigable waters, for which there is now such crying need. The chief of engineers of the Army reports that the bills now pending at this session of Congress permit the construction of dams in navigable streams capable of developing over 1,300,000 horse power. These rivers run every hour in the day and every day in the year. To develop this amount of power would, under average conditions, require about 25,000,000 tons of medium quality coal every year. This natural wealth is the heritage of the people. I see no reason for giving it away, tho there is every reason for not imposing conditions so burdensome as to prevent the utilization of the power.

"We are now at the beginning of a great development in water power. Its use thru electrical transmission is entering more and more largely into every element of the daily life of the people. Already the evils of monopoly are becoming manifest; already the experience of the past shows a necessity of caution in making unrestricted grants of this great power.

"The present policy pursued in making these grants is unwise in giving away the property of the people in the flowing waters to individuals or organizations practically unknown and granting in perpetuity these valuable privileges in advance of the formation of definite plans as to their use. In some cases the grantees apparently have little or no financial or other ability to utilize the gift, and have sought it merely because it could be had for the asking."

He then set forth his views as to the conditions by which such grants should be guarded. The grant should be a limited one, in the nature of an option, subject to annulment if not promptly or properly utilized; the maximum development should be assured by the plans; there should be a license charge, which, small at the outset, could be adjusted in the future so as to secure control in the interest of the public; and provision should be made for a termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, "leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time."——Mr. Jenkins, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has submitted to the committee a report to the effect that the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the acquisition of about 7,000,000 acres of land, to be held as the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves, is not constitutional, mainly on the ground that the national Government cannot invade a State to take possession of land for forestry purposes. It is said that a majority of the committee are in agreement with him on this question.

Railroad Questions

Attorney-General Bonaparte has asked all the district attorneys to report concerning such practices of the railroads in their districts as may be in violation of the commodity clause of the Hepburn Rate law. In the Senate, Mr. Foraker has proposed an amendment which would virtually repeal the clause, so far as commodities (such as coal) are concerned which were acquired under the authority of a State law or charter prior to June 29th, 1906.——At Little Rock, last week, the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads were indicted for rebating.——By the opening of the Illinois Central's new Birmingham division, on the 19th, a continuous line from the Pacific to the Atlantic, controlled by the Harriman interests, was completed.——Two or three suburban stations on the Lackawanna road in New Jersey and near New York were recently closed by the company. One of them was at Wyoming. Commuters residing there made vigorous protest, and the State's Railroad Commission has decided that service at Wyoming must be restored.——The Senate past, on the 17th, a bill designed to restrict the granting of injunctions by Federal courts on complaints of railroad companies against State laws. It was suggested by the controversy in North Carolina, and it provides that a temporary injunction in such a case shall be issued only by a majority of three Federal judges, after argument heard by them, and after five days' notice to the Governor and the Attorney-General of the State immediately concerned.

Labor Topics

Public meetings of workingmen were held in many cities last Sunday evening for the adoption of resolutions emphatically expressing the purpose of the members of labor organizations to exert their influence in politics for the promotion of the national legislation which they desire. The chief speaker at the meeting in New York was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said that the rights of workingmen were menaced by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, and especially by the boycott decision in the Danbury Hatters' case. He insisted that by

this decision the court had declared that unions were Trusts, and that the agreements of unions with employers were cited against them as evidence of the existence of injurious monopolies. In the course of his remarks about the Supreme Court he said:

"I resent the imputation that the Supreme Court is prompted by any sordid or dishonest motive, but the fact remains that the men who constitute that tribunal are men who have been successful lawyers and jurists, and in the common acceptance of the term lawyers and jurists are men whose rearing, education and environment are not in accord with the spirit of the times."

He added that men who desire to become lawyers, and eventually judges, must pass examinations showing that they are "all right on vested interests." The resolutions adopted at this meeting and in other cities express the determination of workingmen to "exercise their fullest political and industrial activities" in behalf of candidates for the Presidency and for Congress who will "safeguard and protect the common interests of the wageworkers."——This week, 200,000 bituminous coal miners resume work, having made an agreement with the mine owners which provides that the old wage scale shall remain in force for two years more.——The Lake Carriers' Association, controlling 80 per cent. of the tonnage on the Great Lakes, has declared that the "open shop" rule shall prevail on their ships.——There has been much disorder in Chester, Pa., about twenty miles from Philadelphia, owing to a strike of the men employed on the street railways, following a reduction of their wages by 10 per cent. Strikebreakers were brought to the city, but at first they were not protected by the local authorities. Twenty of the State's mounted police were summoned, but their presence was resented by the local police, who appear to have been in sympathy with the strikers, and who interfered with the troopers' attempts to control the mob. On the 13th, a trooper had his horse shot under him. There were attempts to burn the car barns. On the 16th, two of the non-union men were shot, but their wounds were not serious. William Greismer, the company's claim agent, was shot in the leg. For some time the Mayor refused to call for more troopers, but at last he consented, and three companies were ordered to Chester by the Governor on the 17th. As they were approaching the city, one of the troopers was shot in the hand by some one lying in ambush. During the entire week the car service was suspended. Whenever there was an attempt to run a car, its windows were broken and those in charge of it were driven from their places. On the 19th, however, cars were moved over the lines under the protection of the mounted police.——In Pensacola, Fla., the street railway employees are on strike because of a new rule requiring suspended men to report at the barns three times a day, without pay. For some days the cars were not in service. At the beginning of last week all of the State's militia were ordered to the city by the Governor and soon there were nearly 1,000 soldiers there. Cars have been running under their protection.

Guerra Commands the Cuban Army

Pino Guerra, who was at the head of the revolutionists in 1906, has been appointed by Governor Magoon commander of the Cuban army, which now consists of 500 artillerymen, but will be enlarged. On the 13th he assumed the office at the Cabanas Fortress, with much ceremony. The appointment is severely criticised, as Guerra has been merely a professional revolutionist, whose military record amounts to nothing. He is in accord with the Liberal faction that follows Zayas. The Rural Guards will be a separate organization, and will continue to be commanded by General Rodriguez, who opposed Guerra during the revolution.——Governor Magoon has removed the six provincial Governors, given their offices temporarily to six American army officers, and asked the several political parties to agree upon six Cubans who shall fill the places. No agreement has been reached.——In answer to a resolution introduced in the House by members who desire that the wreck of the "Maine" shall be raised, the Navy Department reports that of the $200,000 appropriated soon after the explosion, $145,000 has not been expended. One hundred and eighty-eight bodies were recovered, and sixty-six were left in or near the wrecked battleship.

Italian Demonstration Against Turkey

As was anticipated, the action of Austria in breaking away from the concert of the Powers in regard to Turkey by her railroad proposals has caused other nations to push forward their claims. Italy discovered a grievance in the refusal of Turkey to permit the establishment of Italian post offices in Turkish territory, and prepared a fleet to be dispatched to Asia Minor. Most of the European Powers have maintained national post offices in Turkey, and the Italian residents in Turkish towns have demanded similar privileges. Last month Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Porte his decision to open post offices at Constantinople, Salonika, Avlona, Smyrna and Jerusalem. The Porte refused, whereupon the Italian Ambassador explained that Italy's rights were incontestable, as they were based upon the most favored treatment clause in the treaty between the two countries. The Porte replied that the clause did not apply, because no such privilege had been officially granted to any of the Powers, altho the custom of independent post offices had grown up and Turkey had agreed to tolerate those in existence previous to 1904, it would not permit the establishment of any others. On April 14th it was announced that categorical orders had been given by the Turkish Government to prevent the opening of the Italian offices. Italy's reply was to order the dispatch of the fleet, giving the following in explanation of the action:

"In view of the grave and unjustifiable provocation the Italian Government has decided to energetically uphold its dignity and its rights by dispatching three naval divisions to Turkish waters with orders to hold themselves in readiness for any eventuality.

"Immediately on the arrival of the Italian warships in Turkish waters the Government will address simultaneously a note to the Powers and a note to the Porte, which will call attention to the violation of our rights and international treaties by Turkey, not only with regard to post offices but also with other matters in which the Porte has acted in a high handed and violent manner to the prejudice of Italy's rights.

The other grievances referred to, tho subordinated in this note, are supposed to be of even greater importance. They relate to the measures taken by Turkey in opposition to the Italian policy of the peaceful penetration of Tripoli. The natives who have sold land to Italians in Tripoli have been persecuted by the Ottoman authorities, and Italian steamers have been prevented by force from landing and embarking merchandise at Tripoli. The murder of Father Pacini, an Italian priest, at Derna last month is also mentioned among the causes of irritation against Turkey. The Italian fleet numbers altogether thirty-two vessels, and is manned by over 8,000 men. There are twelve battleships, including the "Regina Elena," commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi. On receiving news of the threatened demonstration the Porte promptly met all the Italian demands, conceding the right to independent post offices, the purchase of land in Turkish territory, and coast navigation and commerce. —— France is also in conflict with the Turkish Government regarding the coal mines at Eregli, a town of Asia Minor, 128 miles from Constantinople, in which a French company is interested to the extent of $15,000,000. The Turkish Government wishes to regain control of the mine, but the owners refuse to give up the concession until the Porte furnishes proof of its ability to provide money for the purchase. France will not make any Turkish loans until the matter is settled, and the French Embassy has notified the Porte that France will exact an indemnity of $2,500 for every day that the settlement is delayed in addition to $2,800,000 for losses incurred by the company thru the disturbances. It is maintained that $140,000,000 of French money is invested in European and Asiatic Turkey, a greater amount than that of England, Germany and Italy. There are sixty French firms in Constantinople and four in Salonika. The French commercial firms in Asiatic Turkey have a combined capital of $6,000,000, of which over two-thirds belongs to forty-five houses in Smyrna.

Chinese Boycott and Rebellion

The release of the steamer "Tatsu" in compliance with the demands of the Japanese Government, altho it was undeniably loaded with arms

for the revolutionists in China when it was seized by the Chinese authorities near Macao, has aroused a fury of indignation among the people of Canton against the Pekin Government. Mass meetings attended by 50,000 people were held to denounce the Government for yielding to the Japanese, and demand the impeachment of Yuan Shi-kai, of the Board of Foreign Affairs. The people tore off and burned their clothing of Japan manufacture, and the dealers in Japanese goods made bonfires of them. An extensive boycott movement was organized and seems to be very effective. Forty firms in Hong Kong have announced that they will not sell Japanese goods, and the Chinese Merchants' Guild has countermanded the orders placed in Japan and refuses to ship in Japanese vessels. The steamship "America" of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) sailed from Hong Kong for San Francisco on April 11th without a single package of Chinese cargo and with only twenty-five passengers. The same day the British steamer "Empress of India" sailed for Vancouver with 730 passengers.——A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Pekin and 100 men have been arrested on the charge of treason. Most of them have been educated abroad and four of them are high officials. Seven telegraph officials of the Foreign Office were convicted of betraying the secrets of the Government to a foreign legation, and they were condemned to life imprisonment at hard labor on the frontier. Incendiary fires in Pekin due to the revolutionists are numerous, and Yuan Shi-kai has been obliged to establish a personal police force under the direction of foreigners for the protection of officials and foreigners.——At Yun-Chow, in the Province of Shan-Si, a battle lasting forty-eight hours was fought between the provincial troops and the insurgents without a decisive result.——The Imperial rescript, issued in 1899, by the terms of which China granted official rank to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, giving a priest the rank of a prefect and a bishop that of a viceroy, has been canceled. Eleven hundred Roman Catholic missionary priests thus cease to rank as prefects and forty-six bishops lose their viceregal rank.——An unsuccessful attempt was made April 18th by the Korean insurgents to wreck the train on which Marquis Ito was going to Seoul.

The Macedonian Question

The proposals made by Sir Edward Grey on December 18th to the ambassadors of France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary for administrative reform in Macedonia were received unfavorably by these Powers. Sir Edward Grey, however, persisted in having the matter discussed, and his communications solicited from the Russian Government some counter-proposals, which rather unexpectedly agreed with some of the main points in the British plan. In particular the Russian Government acknowledges the responsibility of the Powers and the need for further action in the following explicit language:

> "We entirely concur in the considerations set forth by Sir Edward Grey as to the moral responsibility which falls upon the great Powers in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants of these provinces of the Ottoman Empire, to restore order in them, to insure the security of life and property, and to avert in this manner a danger to peace. Neither can it be contested that the present situation in the above-named provinces calls for the immediate application of strong measures, as Sir E. Grey points out."

The Russian Government also agrees to the extension of the powers of the Inspector-General and suggests that the other members of the Financial Commission should be given the same rights as those enjoyed by the Russian and Austro-Hungarian civil agents, all the members of this commission being admitted into the Ottoman service. Instead of increasing the gendarmerie, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the Russian Government suggests the creation of rural guards recruited from the inhabitants of the villages to be protected. The British proposal to relieve the Macedonian budget of its heavy burden by the removal of the Turkish garrison, the Turkish rights in that case being protected by a collective guarantee of the Powers, met with the disapproval of all the other Powers. In his prompt reply to the Russian counter-proposals, Sir Edward Grey expresses his willingness to accept the Russian suggestions for the reorganization of the foreign administration and

the establishment of the rural guards. He insists, however, that the financial difficulty on which the whole question of the reforms in Macedonia depends is not met by the Russian proposals. The amount desired for the Turkish garrison is now fixed by the Porte and the Inspector-General and the Financial Commission are obliged to turn over this sum, however much it may cripple the civil expenditures for the benefit of the people. There is now a deficit of over $1,500,000 due to the enormous charges for troops, which, to say the least, do not contribute to the order of Macedonia. Sir Edward Grey proposes to reverse this procedure by first paying the expenses of the civil administration and the gendarmerie from the Macedonian budget and then turning over any balance to the Porte for keeping up such garrisons as it chooses to maintain. This would not necessarily increase the expenses of the Turkish Government, because it is already bound to make up any deficit. It would be optional with the Porte, therefore, whether it should continue the present large garrison of Turkish troops in the vilayets. The British Government has declared its intention of forcing the Porte to make good the deficit in the Macedonian budget by threatening to withdraw the conditional consent which Great Britain gave to the 3 per cent. increase in the customs.——The Russian troops on the Caucasian frontier have been raiding Persian territory in retaliation for the attacks of Kurdish bands on the Russian troops stationed at Belesuvar. A force composed of 400 Cossacks, a squad of sharpshooters and a battery of machine guns pursued the Kurds into their own territory and destroyed three of their villages, inflicting a loss of thirty-four killed and fifty wounded. One officer and seven soldiers were wounded on the Russian side. Forces dispatched from both Baku and Lenkoran have pursued the bandits into the mountains of Kara Dagh. The Persian Government has protested against these invasions by foreign troops, but Russia relies upon the agreement with Great Britain giving her the right of intervention for the maintenance of order in Northern Persia. Other troops will be sent across the frontier as soon as the flood of the Aras River permits their passage.

Foreign Notes

Sultan Abd-el-Aziz with 5,000 men and twenty pieces of artillery is marching from Rabat to Fez in order to regain his capital, which is now held by the troops of the rival Sultan, Mulai Hafid. The most westerly of the French posts on the Algerian frontier, located on Talzaza Hill, was attacked at daybreak, April 16th, by a band of Berbers numbering some 1,800 foot soldiers and 500 horsemen. The French, altho taken by surprise, repelled the attack, and, after an all-day fight, pursued the tribesmen for a distance of six miles. The Moors left 125 dead on the field and the French lost 28 killed, including one officer, and a hundred wounded. Several of the sacred green flags prepared for this holy war were captured by the French troops. ——The trial of the anarchists of Barcelona for the attempts made to assassinate King Alfonso at Madrid and Paris resulted in the conviction of Jean Rull and six of his relatives and associates. Jean and Herman Rull and Maria Querralto were condemned to death, José Rull to seventeen years' imprisonment at hard labor, Amadeo Trilla to twenty-four years and Francisco Trigueros to fourteen years. The capital sentences will be reviewed by the Court of Cassation. Jean Rull declared his profession of anarchistic ideas, but asserted his innocence of these crimes, and stated that he had been employed by the authorities in unearthing the plots of the terrorists. President Roosevelt's message is being used as an argument in favor of a new and more stringent law against anarchy.——In Denmark, on April 14th, the Folkething by a vote of 64 to 35 past the Government franchise bill, which had already been adopted by the other House, the Landsthing. It gives all taxpayers, both male and female, over twenty-five years of age, and all married women whose husbands are taxpayers, the right to vote in all communal elections. In Sweden and Iceland women already have municipal suffrage and in Norway and Finland they vote in all elections.

Speaker Cannon and the Presidency

BY H. S. BOUTELL, LL.D.

[The following article by the Member of Congress from the Ninth Illinois District is the sixth in our series of "Presidential Possibilities." Sketches have already appeared of Governor Hughes, Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Knox, Senator La Follette and Secretary Taft. Others will shortly follow.—EDITOR.]

THE Speakership of the National House of Representatives is the best training school for the Presidency, and Speaker Cannon has profited more by his training than any of his predecessors. He is, therefore, today the best equipped man in the country for President. The country should not lose the benefit of his ability and experience.

A little examination will show how the Speakership fits a man for the Presidency. In the first place, the Speaker knows the Representatives of the people from every district in the country. If a Speaker has the good fortune to serve more than one term, he becomes intimately acquainted with the leading Representatives on both sides of the House. He not only knows them socially, but he knows all about their individual capacity, their aims and ambitions, and for what work they are best adapted. Then, in making up the committees, the Speaker learns the needs and wishes of the people in every section of the country.

As the leader of the majority in the House, he is responsible for the character of the legislation that is enacted. He is constantly consulted by the President, Senators, Cabinet officers and other public officials respecting legislation pending or contemplated. Speaker Cannon, who is now serving his thirty-fourth year as a Representative and his fifth year as Speaker, knows well every man who will have influence in the councils of the nation in the next administration. This intimate acquaintance with the men who count, this knowledge of their ways of looking at men and measures, would be of the greatest possible advantage to the next President. It is a capital that no other man in the country possesses. We shall get the best conception of the extent of this capital when we recall that Speaker Cannon has served with President Grant and every President since his time, and with Speaker Blaine and all his successors.

It is the duty of the Speaker to keep at all times thoroly informed as to the condition of the national revenues and expenditures, so that he may be able, so far as possible, by suggestion and counsel, to make the appropriations conform to the condition of the public finances.

Furthermore, all proposed legislation of a political nature, and many other measures of the first importance, are thoroly canvassed by the Speaker and the leaders of both houses in frequent consultations. No man in this country can equal Speaker Cannon in complete knowledge of the legitimate scope of Federal legislation. This is a matter in which the people of the United States are vitally interested. They have shown marked approval of the liberal interpretation that has been given by Congress in recent enactments to the "general welfare" clause, the interstate commerce clause and the revenue clause of the Constitution. We are now passing thru a most important epoch in our national development, establishing principles of constitutional interpretation fraught with the most far-reaching consequences. The evolution that is in progress will go on during the next administration, and it is a matter of the first importance that our wisest and most experienced statesman should take the leading part in guiding and molding this development.

Let us consider the present situation and its problems with some care, and see if we cannot discern why Speaker Cannon's promotion to the Presidency would be of inestimable value to the republic.

The history of the United States gives frequent proof that the will of the people can prevail even when restrained by the fetters of written constitutions and laws. Many statutory and constitutional provisions have, without any amendments to

their form, undergone changes in their execution that were not contemplated by those who framed them. These changes are the expression of the popular will. The evolution of laws thru their interpretation by public opinion is one of the striking features of the development of our institutions. The change that has taken place in the working out of the provisions of the Federal Constitution respecting the election of the President is the most familiar example of this sort of evolution. The Constitution provides that the President shall be chosen by electors and that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which each State may be entitled in the Congress." The framers of the Constitution did not intend to give to the people the right to choose the President by a direct expression of their will. He was to be chosen by a select body of men, who were to be *appointed* by the several States, and who would act upon their own unbiased and unrestrained judgment. In the earlier elections the State Legislatures appointed the electors in a majority of the States, and so late as 1876 one State made legislative appointments of her electors. Altho we still go thru the form of "appointing" electors, they are chosen by popular vote merely to register the will of their party. The elector who did not vote for his party's nominee would today be held infamous. So, thru the intervention of party conventions and pledged electors, the choice of President is now the expression of the people's will.

Just as laws and constitutions have been modified in their execution by popular interpretation, so, too, the attributes, power, dignity and influence of public offices have been diminished or augmented by public sentiment. The influence of the President is much greater today than it was a hundred years ago, not because of new powers that have been conferred upon him by law, but on account of the support and approval given by public sentiment to the fullest exercise of the powers that naturally attach to his office. When President Jefferson reported to Congress the treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, altho its consummation was an imperious necessity involving the destiny of the republic, he did not feel justified in urging the Senate to ratify the instrument, or the House to appropriate for carrying it into effect. In the early days of the republic the people were extremely jealous of the power of the Executive. Even Andrew Jackson, who was seldom restrained and never embarrassed by technicalities, precedents or even conventionalities, in making his short cuts to the attainment of ultimate justice, felt constrained to say in his first inaugural: "In administering the laws of Congress I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power." Later, some of his opponents thought that he must have closed his eyes when he dealt with nullification and the public deposits. So late as 1859, Buchanan, in his third annual message, in referring to his recommendations, said, "This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary." Since 1861 the people have renewed their faith in Hamilton's teaching that "A feeble Executive implies a feeble execution of the government. A feeble execution is but another phrase for a bad execution; and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, must be in practice a bad government." The people of the United States will never choose another President who looks upon the advice of "an old public functionary" as the limit of his executive authority. The people want to see "energy in the Executive," and they demand that the President shall not only enforce existing laws with vigor, but that he shall back up his recommendations to Congress with those cogent reasons which his superior sources of information have disclosed to him.

Who is there who has anything like the equipment of Speaker Cannon for carrying on the splendid work of remedial legislation that has been inaugurated under President Roosevelt? As President, Mr. Cannon would display the same energy that he has shown in the House, where his vigor and tireless activity are a source of wonder even to his most intimate friends. He inherited that unlimited capacity for work which is the

foundation of all genuine success, and he has acquired the rarest attainment of the successful statesman, the art of saying "No" without giving offense. Few realize the importance of this latter attribute. Both the President and the Speaker are compelled often to refuse the requests or reject the suggestions of men whose co-operation on other matters in the future is essential to the success of their plans. No member of the Houes of Representatives has ever cherished any resentment against the Speaker on account of any disappointment which he may have suffered from the Speaker's decisions.

The people of the United States could feel assured that with Speaker Cannon as President no weak or unwise appointments would be made, no unsound policies would be advocated, personal motives would never triumph over public exigencies, and the great work of legislative reform now under way would be carried forward with sagacity and vigor.

Why is it, then, if the step from the Speakership to the Presidency is such a short one, that out of thirty-six Speakers only one has ever become President? Why is it that Clay, Blaine, Carlisle, Reed never realized their final ambition? For two principal reasons: First, because their appointments and decisions as Speaker created antagonisms on the part of many of their influential colleagues; and secondly, because from the very nature of the office the public often gets a perverted notion respecting the character of the Speaker—a false conception arising from the most faithful performance of his duties. The four men whom I have mentioned suffered in different degrees from both these causes. Speaker Cannon has nothing to fear from the first.

False and grotesque notions of him, however, are set afloat by his political opponents, and, I regret to say, given form and credence by some of his own party even in his own State. These false conceptions are embodied in certain familiar epithets. Those who know the foundation or the origin of these epithets may well say we love him for the names he has been called.

For epithets embody all the principal reasons that are weakly and indirectly given why Speaker Cannon, with all his wealth of experience, wisdom and ability, should be set aside as a Presidential candidate. He is condemned by all the elements of danger which the imagination can conjure into the epithets of "ultra-conservative," "reactionary," "Czar" and "stand-patter."

The first title of ultra-conservative he won as chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations. For ten years, as guardian of the public funds, his strict surveillance of expenditures made him the terror of all those who sought to raid the treasury for exploiting private enterprises, and gained for him the sincere respect and gratitude of all right-minded men. To be ultra-conservative in the management of the public funds he regarded as creditable, as it would be in the management of private funds as a banker or trustee. The reputation which Mr. Cannon acquired, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for scrupulous integrity, he has enhanced as Speaker by his conscientious vigilance. And so, because he refuses to lend his support to all sorts of wild and ill-considered schemes for spending the national revenues, he wears with honor the title of "ultra-conservative."

The second honor that has been unintentionally conferred upon him by his detractors is the title of "reactionary." As we have seen, this is an age when the scope of Federal legislation is being rapidly enlarged. It is, therefore, a time when those who have the best interest of the nation at heart should be extremely careful in advocating measures of doubtful constitutionality. The powers of Congress are taking a wide range. There is no danger that the National Legislature will shrink from the full exercise of its powers. There is a danger of the opposite sort, that Congress will consider and even pass ill-advised, crudely framed, hastily considered measures of doubtful constitutionality. No better illustration of such a tendency could be given than the flood of bills that swept into Congress on the opening of the Fifty-ninth Congress, designed to give Federal control over insurance companies. With all the downright sincerity of his strong character, Mr. Cannon, as a Representative and as Speaker, has always frowned upon all attempts to use the House of

Representatives for exploiting the frenzied vagaries of legislation that drift into the House on every wave of financial or industrial excitement. From his stand he cannot be shaken by any threats or blandishments of the press or of individuals in public or private life. He manifested his independence on the occasion of his first speech in the House thirty-four years ago. In that speech he said, with characteristic energy:

"I certainly have no desire to call upon myself the assaults of the city press or any portion of it. Nor do I fear it as long as I truly represent my constituents and act, in my representative capacity, for the interest of the people generally. Nor would I change the power of the press to assail my acts or those of any one else. On the contrary, every Member of Congress, or other agent of the people, should court a fair criticism of his acts, and if he vitally misrepresents the people, they should, and no doubt would, fail to continue him in places of trust. But no man is a proper person to represent the people unless he has the honesty and the backbone to stand and do what is right for the interest of the people, without reference to what any one may say of him, or what the action of the press may be in the premises."

Speaker Cannon's service in the House and his legal education and training would lead him as President "to hope," as Andrew Jackson said in his first inaugural, "for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the Government," and would help him to avoid recommending to Congress measures that could not pass the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. And in our admiration for the wisdom and soberness of his counsel we shall be glad to recall that his enemies had cause to honor him with the title of reactionary.

Perhaps the most foolish delusion entertained by thoughtless persons concerning the Speaker is contained in the epithet of "Czar," which is hurled at him with force and virulence at frequent intervals by demagogs of all ranks. The title was first conferred in the Fifty-first Congress on Speaker Reed, under whose administration the rules were amended so that a member who was in the House should be considered present for the purpose of making a quorum, altho he might refuse to vote, and so that the Speaker should have power to decide which member is entitled to the floor. The title was handed down to Crisp and Henderson, and is now held by Speaker Cannon. Our government is a government by parties, and the party in the majority is held responsible for the conduct of affairs. So in the House the Speaker and the majority are responsible to the country for the legislation enacted. The rules, therefore, are designed to enable the majority to do business without successful intervention from the minority. But the Speaker's powers are limited to guidance and to the initiative of an order of business. The final determination of every question rests with the majority. It is not true that he can pass or prevent legislation arbitrarily. If, for example, the Speaker should recognize the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, to appropriate over $200,000,000 for carrying on the postal service for the coming year, and the House prefers to consider a bill to establish a fish hatchery on the summit of Mount Washington, all the House has to do is to vote down the motion of the chairman of the Post Office Committee and all other motions that may intervene, until the fish hatchery bill is reached. In other words, the so-called despotism of the Speaker is a despotism lodged with him by the majority of the House, who in turn are responsible to the majority of the people, who send their Representatives to Congress to carry out their will in a prompt and orderly manner. Even with the present rules the minority of the House have given, during the past week, an exhibition of what the procedure of the House might degenerate into without the guidance of a wise, independent Speaker. To those who are still inclined to insist that Speaker Cannon, by methods of a Czar, has prevented the passage of legislation which they think is for the interest of the public, let me suggest that, by the same token, they must give him credit for being a very wise and public-spirited Czar in forcing the passage in the last two years of such great, beneficent measures as the Railroad Rate Law, the Pure Food Law, the Meat Inspection Law, the Employers' Liability Law, not to mention those other acts that have been placed on the statute books in the last five years, to the great satisfaction of the public. If the Speaker's crit-

ics will insist on calling him Czar, let them at least display sufficient intelligence to recognize the scope of his powers and give him credit for what he has accomplished.

We now come to the terrible charge involved in the epithet "stand-patter." The origin of this name is lost in obscurity. Some say it refers to the upright, fixed attitude of one of the participants in a game played with fire-irons that was popular with the ancient Egyptians. However this may be, it seems to have been first used in modern times by the late Senator Hanna. In 1903, when preparations were being made for the Presidential campaign of the following year, and when the Democrats, in the casting about for some sort of an issue, suggested reviving free trade as something a little less frayed than free silver and their other heresies, Senator Hanna said that his advice to the Republicans, in view of the unsurpassed prosperity which the country was enjoying, was that they should not attempt any changes in the tariff of 1897 or the financial act of 1900, that they should let well enough alone; in other words, that they should stand pat. And in the election of 1904 the country stood pat by a wonderful majority. Again, in the Congressional elections of 1906 the people stood pat. Those who remember the terrible industrial depression that existed from 1892 to 1897, and witnessed the restoration of prosperity under the revenue and financial legislation of the McKinley administration, know the tribute that is due to the judgment of those level-headed men who refused to jeopardize our newly won prosperity by premature changes in an admirably working tariff. There has not been a term since the Dingley tariff became a law when it could be revised without doing more harm than good to the country. As President Roosevelt pointed out in one of his messages, it is of the utmost importance to the country that a tariff should be permanent. Of course, no tariff law is perfect, any more than any other long and complicated law is perfect. And it sometimes happens that a tariff, by lapse of time, becomes, thru changed conditions, more nearly perfect than it was at the date of its passage. So it has been with the Dingley law. It took some months for our industries to adjust themselves to the new provisions. Then the law gave for ten years better satisfaction than any other tariff the country has had. And those who have been opposed to experimenting with a tariff that gave such general satisfaction both as a revenue producer and as a stimulus to production have within the past few years been spoken of with derision as stand-patters.

Changes in cost of production of almost every article of commerce have now altered the situation. In the opinion of Speaker Cannon and other experienced statesmen and economists the time has come when a new tariff can be substituted for the present one, with more advantage than harm to the industries of the country. The Dingley law has accomplished its purpose and we must now make over the tariff and bring it up to date.

In accordance with this view the Illinois Republican State Convention, on the 26th of last March, adopted this among other resolutions:

"It is now apparent that in order to maintain the scientific accuracy of the tariff, remove inequalities, and prevent injustice, some new schedules must be added to the law, some of the present rates must be raised, others must be lowered, while some must be repealed altogether. The very success of the present tariff demonstrates the wisdom of revising it to conform to the improved conditions which it has produced. We believe that the people of the United States will profit by a new tariff, but it must be a Republican tariff, a protective tariff, a tariff which recognizes in all its parts the difference between American and foreign wages, the difference between the high scale of living of American wage-earners and the scale of living imposed by insufficient wages upon foreign workmen."

These are Speaker Cannon's views, and resolutions of similar import will undoubtedly be adopted by the Republican National Convention. Speaker Cannon, with other Republicans constituting a great majority of the people, stood pat when they thought that a change of tariffs would do more harm than good; now Speaker Cannon and his State are in the front rank of those who believe that now a revision of the tariff will do more good than harm.

And so these four epithets which have been used to convey a censure, when we understand their origin become in reality titles of honor. They imply the possession of qualities that are essential in the

successful administration of the Presidential office.

In addition to his eminent qualifications for the Presidency, Speaker Cannon's unique and attractive personality makes him an irresistible candidate before the people. He is seventy-two years old, and in mental and bodily vigor the youngest man in the House. He is twelve years younger than Gladstone was when he made his last speech as Prime Minister.

Three States are closely associated with Speaker Cannon's life. He was born in North Carolina, crossed the mountains with his parents in a "prairie schooner" when he was four years old, lived in Indiana till he was twenty-one, when he settled in Illinois. He has lived for fifty-one years in the same district from which he was first elected to Congress thirty-six years ago. He comes from long lines of pious Quaker ancestry, but when he married he became connected with the Methodist Church. His wife died many years ago. One of his daughters is married, and the Speaker is more proud of his two granddaughters than of any political honors he has ever won. An unmarried daughter is the popular mistress of his home in Danville and in Washington. His parents were strong anti-slavery Whigs, and the Speaker's first Presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860.

His long public life and many hard-fought political battles have left no trace of bitterness in his nature. His hardy constitution and regular habits give him a buoyant, cheerful nature that is inspiring to all who come in contact with him. Everything about him is delightfully healthy and normal, and he enjoys life like a boy. Yet he has the true wisdom that comes from long experience with men and affairs, combined with a modesty that reminds one of Grant. He is a splendid example of a self-made American who has turned out a first-class job and is too sensible to boast of it. All his life he has been too busy to think of doing anything for effect, anything that was not genuine and sincere. His equipment for the Presidency is complete, and his popularity as a candidate will increase daily during the campaign as the people learn to know his strong and charming personality.

WASHINGTON, D. C

The Great Kinship

MRS. L. H. HARRIS

WE make too much of our human relations and not enough of our others. Every man is really more nearly related to the heavens and the earth than he is to any other man, but very few of them know it. We have not discovered the world, but only ourselves in it. We are the poor pioneers of love and life who have missed the right frontier. We are lost out of the great tribe of nature where the trees were our elder brothers and the flowers were little sisters of the soul. This accounts for our morbid craving for human companionship. We have lost the peace of mind that comes from another sort of communion—the easy, silent fellowship of green pastures and still waters. No man is lonely who can think and love his way into a forest or a field. It is only the foolish, with but a partial sense of life and its relations, who find the solitudes less friendly than the friendliest friend. Blood and mortality are not the only marks of life and kinship. The Power which made some of us trees and some of us men never intended that the soul of the man should be so far divorced from the heart of the oak—not that the tree is immortal, or sentient, but it is *there,* so much alive, so beneficent and so intelligible, which is more than can be said of a human comrade. No man knows his friend, but the poorest and meanest can be sure of his forest brothers.

Little children have this tribal telepathy with nature. Give a child his will

and way from the first, into the greater world beyond the house-door of family kinships, and he will easily forget them. He will take up instinctively with the bees and flowers. He will form tender intimacies with little things in the grass. He will be a lover of the winds, a son of the skies. He will become silent, awkward, reserved to human beings, and ingeniously open hearted with the hills. His silence there will be frankness; his reserve sympathy. And he will become what we call "wild." But really he is not wild, merely right with nature, and far more intelligent concerning it than if he had been brought up to it from the wisest books ever written about it.

A man is more easily misled by his mind than by his instinct, because, over and above all his other instincts there is another, a higher one, that warns him against them. But the mind has no such fortification. Let reason get the start of us and it can lead us farther in the wrong direction than any faculty we have. So we are misled this way and that about how to live by bad reasons as well as by bad instincts.

Recently a young, restless fever-bred man from the city remarked with disgust upon the longevity of the inhabitants of a remote neighborhood in the country where he was spending his vacation. The sight of old, soil-nurtured, sun-ripened octogenarians sitting outside their cottage doors along the green roadsides annoyed him as it annoys some men to see so much water-power lost at Niagara. "The reason they live so long," he exclaimed, petulantly, "is because they do not live, they merely exist. They do no business, they only work. They have no enterprise, and they do not think!"

This is a common fallacy of the modern mind, to believe that much experience, ferocious energy and restless wits make a full life. These things really sterilize life of its best elements. To live best is to escape much experience, to have a peaceful, living energy, and to be in harmony with one's surroundings. This is impossible, except where nature predominates, where there is at least one field, a hill and a forest between the man and his city. Within the city itself he cannot have peace, but he must have fear and ambition, and energy over and above his forced humanitarian duties. For these are the qualities men develop in one another.

There are other imperative reasons for our return to the bosom of the great family. We have associated with one another so exclusively that the time has come when we are more or less unbearable to each other. We worry our mankind priests, doctors, philanthropists, too much with troubles that would dissolve if we lived more in the fields and less in society. It is as foolish to be too much with men as it is to be too much alone in the desert. The hermit is the other extreme from the worldly man. And both have made the same failure of life.

Besides, men are sorry, inefficient, unreliable kinsmen at best. They are hampered by troubles of their own, by weariness, temper, selfishness and all manner of circumstances. It would not be wise to trust a man absolutely, because he is one. But we can trust the seasons, and we may cultivate relations with old Merlin trees that are satisfactory, because, whatever limitations Merlin trees have, they do not betray us, or fail us, or bear false witness anywhere against us. And they last. A man usually wears out more than one set of friends of his own kind in a life time; but when he is old, the same tree casts the same shadows upon the grass that it cast when he was a child and lay beneath it dreaming himself away into the spirit of the prayer leaves glistening green above him. And the rose that bloomed red then still blooms red. There is a sweet fortitude in the flowers; they keep faith with earth and sky, and so preserve their nature. But we do not; we have broken away, gone indoors and made strangers of ourselves to the grave, good elements that keep the trees sane and the roses red. We are not what we were, nor as good as we might have been because of this. We have even lost in a great measure the right kind of sense to comprehend and to enjoy these larger personal relations with our other kindred of the earth. We have developed curiously deformed humanistic faculties so far that we lack now the very elements of the common life in nature. We are for the most part a generation of stall-fed sorrow-makers trying to do right in the wrong direction.

The Militant Movement for Woman Suffrage

BY MRS. B. BORRMAN WELLS

[The methods pursued by the leaders in the militant movement for woman suffrage in England—popularly known as the "Suffragettes"—are so different from those which have prevailed in this country, that their aims and ideas have not been comprehended in this country. We have, therefore, requested Mrs. Borrman Wells to explain the philosophy of the movement and to give the reasons which have led to its extension to the United States thru the founding of the new Progressive Woman Suffrage League.—EDITOR.]

IF I were asked to define the strength of the militant movement in England, I would say it is belief in the cause and trust in the public. Moreover, while the movement for woman suffrage previously sought conciliation and tended toward concentration, to inter-discussion of the question among already converted women, now, in its newer phase, it stands for attack, for expansion and for ever-increasing effort to make new converts. That is the secret of its success.

We have heard in England for years the pious platitudes of politicians such as Governor Hughes's recent remark that whatever is right will be ultimately established, but we have ceased to find much comfort in such axioms by themselves. Believing in progress, we believe, too, that the right, being right, has a better chance of final realization, yet all history teaches that the righteousness of a cause is in itself not sufficient. Many a measure of justice has been definitely postponed by apathy, many a reform movement has been crushed by opposition and died out for generations.

Therefore, while never doubting the inevitable success of the reform we champion, we have sought ways and means to hasten its advent. The pioneers in the militant movement have argued that the cause of woman suffrage languished *because the people did not think,* and they have worked on the assumption that it was only necessary to focus public attention on this great question to secure the adhesion and the support of all just-minded men and women. That their faith has been vindicated in part and will be vindicated fully no one can breathe the air of England for twenty-four hours and doubt. The methods chosen to make the public think have admittedly been somewhat bizarre, somewhat daring, but they have been successful. To find an aggressive policy, clear, logical and easily grasped, was not easy, but it has been found, and that in itself is no mean achievement. Briefly stated, it consists of:

(1) The union of women of all shades of political thought and of all ranks of society on the single issue of their political enfranchisement.

(2) Action independent of all the political parties of men.

(3) And the undivided attack on the Government of the day, which, having the power to enfranchise the women, omits to do it.

Our first duty we recognize to be that of the education of the public and the popularizing of the issue. To do this we have had perforce to use methods of a sensational nature, even methods involving personal danger, which have shown the world that this is no mere academic question, but one on which we feel keenly, and that the reform is one for which we are prepared to pay. These methods have secured wide notice in the public press, and the interest thus excited has facilitated the formation of separate clubs or local organizations in every important town in the country. These local associations become in themselves educational centers, recruiting grounds for workers and reserves for volunteers when any spectacular demonstration is required. The second half of our program, viz., pressure for the Government, consists principally of direct intervention between the electorate and the Government candidates at by-elections. We find that, in playing upon the anxiety of the politicians for office, we have a powerful weapon, and as the ambitious place-

men, balancing themselves on the tight rope of public opinion, show little inclination to help us from a sense of justice, we have substituted a sense of personal interest. Having ceased laboriously collecting petitions they never read or waiting upon them with representative deputations they ignore, we have gone to the public itself, confident that in the collective sense of justice of the community there is a better guarantee of success. It is that sense of justice we are training against the politicians, and their increased interest in the question is very perceptible.

In addition, we mercilessly criticise their public actions and policy, and appeal to the electorate to vote against individuals and against a government refusing this measure of justice to one-half of the community.

In both directions, in applying persuasion to the public and pressure to the Government, our policy has been amazingly successful. The movement which two years ago started with ten members now has over 20,000 working adherents, and in the sixteen by-elections in the last eighteen months the voters have in nearly every case rejected the Government's candidate.

The London demonstrations, resulting in the imprisonment of nearly 300 women, have excited considerable interest, but have been much misunderstood. The women have usually been represented as seeking imprisonment in order to endure a spurious martyrdom. Such an interpretation betrays a total ignorance of the underlying motives. No, the purpose of the women has not been to secure arrest, but merely to show to the country at large and to bring home to the people forcibly the fact that women are excluded from direct influence in legislation at Westminster, and that if they dare to go there openly to claim their rights they are treated as felons. To demonstrate this the women have risked physical injury and have endured the all but intolerable hardships of imprisonment. If in so doing they have forced a certain amount of public odium on the Government party and helped to discredit it among the people at large, this has been all to the good of the cause, but it should be clearly understood that no "breach of the peace" has ever taken place that had not a political object and an intelligent purpose. If arrest and imprisonment were sought merely as a matter of personal notoriety the women could have broken street lamps or shop windows in their native towns without journeying up to London.

To understand the true inwardness of the movement one must have taken part in it—to see the women come with passionate hearts and willing hands begging for work, begging to be allowed to do something for the cause—it is pathetic and it is inspiring. Viewed thru the unfriendly medium of a newspaper report, seen and past thoughtlessly by in the street, many of their actions are silly, even ridiculous, but if one looks at the matter carefully, weighs the situation psychologically, one perceives an inner spirituality, a nobility which puts their actions on a higher plane. Just as in the crudities of some early Italian pictures we see the working of a human soul, with its aspirations, its longings for some imagined heaven, so the deeds of many of the women show that divine spirit of self-sacrifice which alone can save the world from callous materialism. It is no love of notoriety, no spirit of cheap advertisement, but something far higher that animates them.

I read in a London cable that some women have swept street crossings, one woman has played a barrel organ, to collect funds for the cause; that another has sung in the public streets. The mail has brought me a newspaper picture of a row of Suffragettes bearing sandwich boards. Among them is a friend of mine, a young girl, educated, refined, intelligent, with a soul as pure as ever existed. She is shown walking there in the gutter of a London street exposed to scoffs, ridicule, abuse and insult, and she would, I am convinced, go as cheerfully to her death for the cause. Is all this in vain? No, assuredly not.

It signifies and is part of the passionate revolt of womanhood against the meanness and littleness of their daily lives—think what the movement means to the mill girls, the white slaves of the factory towns, the overworked shopgirls and all the countless thousands of superfluous women in the homes of England, with their narrowing, soul destroying round of little duties, and their hopeless futures; think of what it means to them, this

gel—that women can be free to come and go; to live their own lives and to be all that Heaven intended them to be, and if they exaggerate the potency of the spell, if they overestimate the greatness of the reform, one cannot blame them—they see now, perhaps for the first time, the glimmer of the light, and strive toward it with an eagerness which is eloquent of the darkness in which their lives have been spent.

Naturally, these militant methods have excited criticism, not only among men, even among English suffragists who have found the pace accelerated too much for their comfort, but all who can divest themselves of prejudice and judge impartially are on our side. For instance, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, for so many years justly leader of the older suffragist body, in a letter to the London *Times* says:

"Every kind of insult and abuse is hurled at the women who have adopted these methods, especially by the 'reptile' press. But I hope the more old-fashioned suffragists will stand by them, and I take this opportunity of saying that, in my opinion, far from having injured the movement, they have done more within the last twelve months to bring it within the region of practical politics than we have been able to accomplish in the same number of years."

Then, if proof as well as opinion be needed, has not the House of Commons, on the 28th February, 1908, given a woman suffrage bill a second reading and *actually voted?* Two hundred and seventy-one members, including seven members of the British Cabinet—the Rt. Hon. John Burns, Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Gladstone, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, the Rt. Hon. John Morley—voted for the bill, and only ninety-two, including three Ministers—the Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Rt. Hon. Lewis Vernon Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Captain John Sinclair—voted against it. This is a success to which all the years of patient work in the past have failed to show a parallel.

And the American movement, what of that? During my two recent visits to America I have advocated militant methods for the simple reason that, having taken part in them elsewhere and seen the astonishing success, I could not honestly do otherwise. That my advocacy has strengthened the hands of many brave American women, who, independently, had arrived at the same conclusion, and that I should also be permitted to participate in the birth of the new progressive movement in America are matters of intense gratification to me. What is the future of the movement to be? I have no hesitation in prophesying a triumphant success for it. The standard of woman suffrage has been raised not merely in the clubs, but high in the public view. It is there not merely as an invitation to the women to come out and fight for better conditions, for enfranchisement, political as well as industrial, spiritual as well as economic, for themselves and their children; it is there as a constant reminder that a life of dull submission to evils that can be remedied, of patient toleration of wrongs which can be righted, is not merely weak, but cowardly, and that it is the duty of every woman, whatever her lot, to come out and take her place in the fight for fair play for her sisters and honest legislation all round.

Of course, some time is needed before success will be achieved, and, perhaps, it is well that this should be so, for this struggle for their rights is in itself a political training and education for the women, and will the better fit them for their duties in the state.

Meanwhile this agitation is sweeping the length and breadth of Britain, the length and breadth of Germany, Holland and France, and will yet sweep the length and breadth of the United States of America. When it has passed, and the women are enfranchised; when thruout the civilized nations of the world the women stand side by side with the men, I foresee a social state of greater freedom, greater justice and of a loftier morality. Not in vain shall the ideals of the women have been stirred in this campaign; not in vain shall their souls have been lifted in the fight; their yet unborn children shall evidence to posterity the power of a great idea, of a revolt for freedom as great as any rebellion that in the past has moved the conscience of the world and helped humanity along the thorny path of progress.

New York City.

Castaway

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[It is not often nowadays that such a story as this can be told, yet Mr. Williams was actually shipwrecked on a desert island not so many years ago, and this is the first time he has ever told it in print.—EDITOR.]

"And he was cast upon a rock,
An island, far away!"

I READ "Robinson Crusoe" in my boyhood with absorbing interest and youthful delight. I never dreamed then, however, that I was even to be cast away on a rock that *was* really and absolutely bald and barren, entirely devoid of all vegetation, a rugged little peak in the midst of the Southern Ocean, whereon never a tree, a shrub or even a blade of grass found root, and where the solitary prospect was enlivened only by the dismal screams of the thousands of hovering sea fowl which came there to breed. Yet such was to be my misfortune, and with a solitary companion I was destined to be marooned by stress of circumstances on that barren, desolate peak for eighty-five days, with only the rushing wind among the crags, the monotonous booming of the sea, and the mournful croaking of albatrosses, cape pigeons and mollyhawks to remind us that we were still on the earth and of it.

But to begin this yarn properly, I must ask my readers to go back with me some months, till I explain how I first came to meet my now venerable old shipmate, and wreck mate, and solitary rock mate, "Good Old Summer Time."

We were a sorry-looking group as we rounded "Gaff Topsail Corner" that cold winter's morning, in the midst of a swirling blizzard. There was "Fingers," "Fourth of July," "Bluenose Jim" and me. We had all been paid off from a short West India voyage the day before, and were plodding and wading laboriously along thru the accumulated snowdrifts, piled in huge, peaked mounds of swirling, tantalizing, frost-laden, white particles of refined cloud dust, which, caught on the wings of the biting northwest wind, arose upward in stifling showers, like an Arctic blizzard, sweeping and rattling icily against the adjacent window panes, filling the wide curve of Dock street with a blinding smother, and searching the collars of our closely buttoned monkey jackets, and clinging to our ears and eyes and stubbly beards with aggravating persistence.

It was about 5 a. m., and except for the dazzling glare afforded by a few carelessly placed electric light globes, as dark as a coal locker for a circuit of a mile.

We were bound to the "Dutchman's Café," which always opened early, to procure "something warm" to counteract the ill effects of our homeward bound debauch of the evening previous. We were practical men in our line, and accepted literally the old Scotchman's advice in our present predicament: "Take a hair o' the dog what bit yer!"

Just as we rounded Gaff Topsail Corner we were astonished to see, in the cheerful glow streaming thru the glazed panels of the Dutchman's door, an odd figure, in shirt sleeves and an old battered straw hat, shuffling a sailor's hornpipe vigorously in the snow.

"Whatcher think o' that old cove, Cundel?" asked "Nosey," with a sputtering laugh, as he pressed forward against the searching wind and driving snow, with his hands thrust deep into his reefer pockets and nodding his head toward the shuffling figure in the snow.

"He looks like a hard case," I answered. "Let's take him and christen him."

"You're a great un on names, Cundel; whatcher goin' call him?" laughed "Nosey."

"Oh, I guess we'll dub him 'Old Summer Time.' He seems to act pretty lively for a morning like this, and, besides, he reminds us of warm weather."

"Bully for you, Cundel," shuddered "Nosey." "You oughter been a Baptist parson."

As soon as we reached the hard case dancer "Nosey" walked up and slapped him familiarly on the shoulder. "Bravo, old sport!" he exclaimed; "come on in 'n' get christened. Seen any polar ba'ars this mornin'?"

"Say, young feller, who in thunder be you tryin' ter take er rise out uv?" shouted our new found chum, belligerently. "Take me fer a dod-rotted idjit, don't yer? Laugh at me 'n' I'll knock seven bells outcher. I ain't nobody's gol darn fool, ef I be dancin' in er snowdrift! I got these yer gol darn chilblains on my feet," he went on, suddenly becoming a little more subdued in manner and attitude. "Got 'em frosted onct, long of Old Blow-'em-down Baker off the Horn. Ther mean old pirate kep' us driving 'round in field ice eleven weeks ter make us buy out his rotten slop chest stores 'n' every man Jack on board was frosted, dod blast his old pictur'. I've hed these yer blasted chilblains every winter sence, 'n' I'll melt all the snow in Dock street ter cool my feet, 'n' nobody ain't goin' ter stop me."

Then he resumed his interrupted hornpipe livelier than before. I had also had my feet frozen once, and had been troubled with chilblains for years in consequence, so I really sympathized with the poor chap and felt really desirous of helping him. I could tell by the "cut of his jib" as well as by his recent remarks that he was a thorobred sailor of the old school, and these observations attracted me to him all the more. "Come in, old chum," I said, persuasively, "and have a good drink to warm you up; we're sailors, too, so you needn't be bashful."

"All right, sonny," he answered, cheerily. "I'm with yer! Gotter excuse me this mornin' fer talkin' kinder loud. My feet burn so bad I can't take no comfort." We accepted his apology and all entered the Dutchman's Café together.

We seated ourselves around one of the disengaged bar tables, our new friend in our midst, and under the warm influence of a comfortable fire, the genial glow of the chandeliers, and sundry liberal potations of hot brandy, he soon thawed out and became quite tractable, and the smarting of his feet was soon forgotten. He was a rather spare-built, wiry man, of perhaps three or four and forty, with strong features and a somewhat aggressive chin, relieved by a pair of kindly, twinkling, humorous blue eyes, deeply set beneath shaggy brows; large, bony hands and agile muscular limbs. It only required one glance at his weatherbeaten face and general physical make up to proclaim him a case-hardened old barnacle; a genuine "sailor of the sail."

As soon as we had gotten him coaxed into a suitable frame of mind to appreciate the humor of our intentions, "Nosey" signaled to me to proceed with the christening ceremony.

"Stand up, mate, and get christened. "We've all been baptized except you."

"I been baptized onct," he answered, dubiously, as tho he did not grasp my meaning. "My name's Charles R. Page, 'n' I hails from Worcester, Massachusetts."

"Yes, I know, old chap," I said, as insinuatingly as possible, "but this is only a nickname. We've all got nicknames, and you ought to be dubbed same's the rest. Here's 'Fingers,' and 'Fourth o' July,' and 'Blue Nose,' or 'Nosey,' for short, and Cundel, that's me. Now, you don't want us to call you Mister Page in private, do you?"

Our prospective candidate broke into an uproarious laugh at the novel idea.

"Call me Mister! Well, I guess not. I ain't no mister nor yet a "greaser" on board ship, an' hanged ef I want ter be one ashore. Git out yer articles, boys!" he exclaimed, when his mirth had subsided; "I'll sign 'em!"

Then we all stood up and clinked glasses in turn with our new chum, while I repeated with mock solemnity: "In the names of Father Neptune and Aphrodite, and by the handle of the Great Horn Spoon, I christen you 'Good Old Summer Time.'" So we drank "Old Summer Time's" health, and proceeded to enjoy ourselves, after the ancient custom of men of our kind.

In the course of the desultory and somewhat boisterous conversation which followed, "Old Summer Time" suddenly leaned across the table, attracted by some chance remark of mine, and asked, as soberly as a judge, "Sonny, whar dew yer hail from?" I told him. Then he straightened somewhat, and inquired again, with increasing interest, my name.

I replied in full. "Say, boy," he almost shouted, starting to his feet and extending a horny palm toward me, "Say, boy, yer don't mean to say 't yer old Uncle Jim's son, do yer?

"Why, bless yer, boy," he exclaimed, warmly, as he grasped my hand with a grip like a rigging screw. "I knowed yer daddy 'fore yer was born. Come across ther Western Ocean with him in the old 'Hudson,' last o' the old swaller tail fleet. Yer ought ter know her," he went on, reminiscently, as we both resumed our seats; "she went out er commission in '62."

Here I protested that, inasmuch as I was not born until '64, I could hardly be expected to remember a ship that had been relegated to the scrap heap in '62.

"By gum, yer right thar," acquiesced "Old Summer Time," joining in the general laugh. "I fergot. Yer see, 'cause I'm gittin' old I think everybody else is."

During the rest of our shore stay my father's old shipmate remained my constant companion and most honored guest. Such was the beginning of our acquaintance and the first source of our friendship, which has continued unbroken for twenty-three years and will endure thruout our lives. About two weeks after our first meeting, "Old Summer Time" and I found ourselves on our way across the Western Ocean together, in a big "blue nose" bark, bound to Dunkirk with a full cargo of barreled oil. She was not a bad ship as Nova Scotiamen go, but she was heavy, and from the beginning we had terrible weather. That winter passage was, I think, about the worst I ever experienced. Thruout the terrible thirty-eight days our voyage lasted we never wore a dry stitch or got more than two hours below in any one watch. Night and day, all thru the passage, we were kept constantly at work alow or aloft, reefing, furling and bending stiffened sails, pounding ice from our rigging, splicing frost-broken chains or pumping ship for our lives. It was certainly a drill to be remembered. About four or five days out one of our crew died. He was a poor Norwegian who had been "shanghaied" and sent to sea by some scalawag of an arch crimp for the sake of his advance note when he should have been sent to hospital for his health. The first night out he laid up, and the captain, perceiving that he was really dangerously ill, and not troubled with an acute attack of "Cape Horn fever," as is often the case under such circumstances, ordered the man to be removed to a room in the "half deck," where he could receive better attention and be out of the smother and turmoil of our washed out forecastle.

Every possible attention was shown the sick man, but in spite of all that could be done he "pegged out." One morning the steward went to the room with a basin of hot broth for his breakfast and found him dead in his bunk. He had evidently been dead for some hours, and his body was as stiff and rigid as a capstan bar. So there was nothing for it but to sew him up in a canvas shroud and give him the shortest possible shrift to "Davy Jones's" locker.

The body was dressed in a good suit of heavy pilot cloth, which the dying man had kept wrapped and buttoned closely about him for comfort's sake, because in these ships there was never any artificial heat in the deck houses, excepting, of course, the galley. "Old Summer Time" and I had been detailed to sew up the body and prepare it for burial. When the mate came with the necessary canvas and sewing gear he looked at the corpse and said to "Old Summer Time": "Page, you're kinder schooner rigged an' they's no slop chest aboard. That fellow won't need them heavy togs an' 'sea boot stockings' no more when he goes below; it's a shame to waste good, comfortable sea gear on dead men in weather like this, when live men needs it. You better take 'em off an' wear 'em yerself."

The suggestion seemed a sensible one, to say the least, so laying aside all sentimental considerations, we set diligently to work to undress the "stiff." But the body was so stiff and inflexibly set in the last stages of *rigor mortis* that we could not undress it in the usual way, so, with the usual fertility of resource credited to seamen, we ripped up the seams with our sheath knives and got the dead man stripped in that way. "Old Summer Time" afterward sewed them together again and thus found himself possessed of a warm and suitable suit of clothes. And I do not think the grewsome remem-

brance of how he came by them ever caused him any serious qualms of conscience.

Men sometimes kill and eat each other in cases of prolonged and extreme privation. Nor is their cannibalism regarded as a crime. What wrong is it, then, to wear a dead man's clothes when you, too, are likely to perish with cold?

The dead man was duly sewn up and passed over the side with scant ceremony and less delay, for we all knew it was only a matter of chance whether or not we would join him before night.

"Old Summer Time" sewed his *new* suit together with sail twine in homeward bound stitches, and put it on, together with the heavy seaboot stockings, which some fair nurse girl had probably spent days in making. But then, improvidently, he had no sea boots to match. So, with characteristic ingenuity, he invented a pair. Of No. 4 canvas he constructed them, "and daubed them within and without" with tar. They were not very close fitting, but practically water-tight, and "Old Summer Time" went splashing about the deck and clambering up and down aloft in his awkward-looking creations, as proud as a Dutch admiral in wooden sabots. Some of the boys thereupon attempted to rechristen him "Old Frosty," but it wouldn't work. First, because the majority wouldn't stand for the change, and second, because of his own belligerent resentment, which none cared to excite but once. So "Old Summer Time" he still remains.

> "They love him well who call him so;
> And whether he has another name
> Nobody ever seems to know!"

In due time we arrived at Dunkirk and delivered our cargo "in good condition," as the bill of lading required, and received our hard earned francs, which had been earned at the expense of man-killing labor and vigilance, and a crew of frozen faces, hands and feet.

But at Dunkirk we were as much adrift as we had been in mid-ocean.

I think it was Darius Greene who sang:

> "Never go to France, unless you know the lingo;
> For if you do, like me, I trow, you'll rue it sure, by Jingo!"

and he was right, for all those who talked French confused us and those who talked English sought to rob us.

So we decided to get out of our present dilemma by going Board o' Trade to Cardiff. And no sooner said than done, away we went. Arrived at Cardiff we found clean and comfortable quarters at Mrs. Orth's, a Norwegian woman who kept a very respectable sailors' boarding house in Butte Terrace. After sojourning a week or two to recuperate, "Old Summer Time" and I slung our hooks on board an English topsail schooner or "jackass" bark, bound to the Mediterranean, to escape further encounters with cold weather. After a pleasant and uneventful voyage we returned to Cardiff in June and resumed our old quarters with Mrs. Orth, in Butte Terrace.

At "Old Summer Time's" suggestion we decided to ship together for a "deep water" voyage as our next venture.

"Come on, Jim-*may*," he urged, when I seemed to waver; "le's go 'tall water,' out ter Chinee, er down ter the Col'nies, er 'round ter ther West Coast 'n' back, an' then we'll have a pay day!"

This course having been finally agreed upon, we set about replenishing our sea stock with part of our recent pay day. When we got our bags snugly stowed with good, substantial sea clothes and all the usual accessories indispensable to a sailor's comfort and well being afloat, we both considered ourselves pretty well found in regard to outfits and went off in search of a ship.

One day, while following our quest for a suitable berth along the line of docks, we came upon a stately looking, four-masted steel bark, which was being loaded with railroad iron and was bound to Newcastle, Australia. Her name was the "Wallerroo," of Glasgow, and a large canvas sign swinging from her head stays announced in big black letters the welcome legend, "Seamen Wanted."

Attracted more, perhaps, by her graceful lines, magnificent bulk and stately appearance aloft than by the pendent, flapping sign, "Old Summer Time" and I ranged alongside and proceeded with the admiring eyes of ardent connoisseurs to criticise the waiting ship alow and aloft, from truck to keelson, from stem to stern. While thus occupied the chief

mate, an elderly, grizzled, old sea dog, whose name we afterward learned was Foggle, happened to observe us from the quarter deck, and with brusque politeness invited us to "come aboard an' look her over."

We accepted the bluff invitation with alacrity and scrambled over the rail without further urging. We surveyed the ship from every standpoint as only sailors can, and pronounced her a beauty beyond compare.

She was certainly a large ship, with immense carrying capacity, but her trim and beautiful lines, her graceful yielding sheer, the long, lofty rake of her splendid masts, the symmetrical set of her spreading steel shrouds, and the broad sweep of her great, towering yards, all betokened likewise enormous sailing power and undoubted speed. She had two plain but safe and commodious forecastles, which, according to the official inscription, cut into the iron frame over the entrance, were "Certified to accommodate thirty-two seamen." Her after house or half deck was designed to accommodate eight apprentices, two bo'suns, a cook and cabin boy and four quartermasters. The poop fittings, wheel and wheel-box, railings, chart room, skylights, etc., were constructed of heavy teakwood, all bolted and fastened in the latest and most approved manner. Thruout, the ship was fitted with the most modern arrangements and labor-saving devices then extant, and altogether she was a magnificent spectacle, lying quietly in her loading berth, clothed in all the superlative majesty of her beauty, power and grace—the most advanced and finished product of naval architecture as exemplified in the modern sailing ship.

Having finished our keenly expert if unobtrusive inspection of the great ship, "Summer Time" and I started toward the gangway, casting lingering sidelong glances here and there as we went.

But Mr. Foggle intercepted us at the "accommodation" steps. "Whatcher think of her, lads?" he asked, in his ready, bluff manner. "Don't see no 'Irish pennants,' nor 'dogs' ears,' nor 'flyin' tossles' aloft, do yer?"

"No, sir," we answered, with honest admiration. "No, sir; she's as trim and taut and clipper as the Prince o' Wales's yacht."

"Right y' are, me hearties," exclaimed the old mate, with ardent enthusiasm, "an' a darned sight faster an' stronger an' more useful. How'd you like a berth in her?" he asked, rather cautiously, I thought. "We need men, but we want men as is sailors, yer understand. No dock rats, ner deck swabs, ner turnpike sailors 'll suit here. Ther old man's dead set on thet p'int! This here craft was built ter sail an' we wants men as can sail 'er. Not a lot o' lazy land lubbers as kin allers find their way ter ther bloomin' mess kid, but never can locate ther place where we belays ther boardin' tackle fall."

"No, lads," he went on, confidentially, "this ship is well built, well stored an' well found, and our old man, bein' some'at of a driver hisself, don't want a deck load o' Paddy West heroes ter comb inter sailors on ther passage out and chase ashore on t'other end. Now, if you chaps wants ter ship," he continued, much to our delight, "come aboard with yer dunnage whenever yer like, an' I'll turn yer too at five bob a day an' yer rations, twell we ready ter sign. Then yer gits what ye've airned an' a day off when yer signs on. Them's my orders from ther skipper fer every likely looking sailor as comes along twell our crew is full. What d'ye say?"

Next morning, punctually at 6 o'clock, "Old Summer Time" and I tumbled carelessly over the rail, dun and dunnage, prepared for duty.

"Good mornin', lads," cried the battered old chief mate, who stood loyally at the gangway as we vaulted on to the main deck. "Glad to see yer so punctchel. Go for'rard now an' square yersels up in ther fo'c'sle. I'll tell ther steward ter send yer bre'kfast. They ain't much o' anything ter do terday," he explained, cheerfully. "Can't do much on deck while ther lumpers and navvys an' stevedores has got charge, so ye's can go ahead straightenin' out yer quarters, an' ef I want a pull or a lift anywheres thru ther day I'll give ye's a call. One thing I kin promise ye, tho, boys," he added, as about to turn away, "yer'll git full an' plenty, an' watch an' watch an' yer

wages due on pay day on this packet so long's ther work's done."

We worked "by" the "Wallerroo" nine days before she was ready to sign. Of course, there was not much to do. She was well nigh perfect aloft, and we could do little on deck except look after the lines and shore fasts while her lading was in progress. Meanwhile our friendly old chief mate had "picked up" half a score of congenial shipmates for us, and everything went smooth. One morning, however, the old man came on board rather unexpectedly and informed us that he intended to sign on that day. The "old man" was a young fellow (startling paradox, eh?), with firmly set, unflinching features and a businesslike look in his intelligent, searching blue eyes.

Our first impression of his character did not belie the mate's estimate—a fearless driver, but a well-meaning, considerate man.

We signed that day and took our promised day off, and many and divers other interesting things occurred which space limitations forbid me to relate. But we sailed the following day and started on our fateful voyage, encouraged by the cheering throng of men, women and children, including Mrs. Orth, who swarmed upon the dock wall to bid us godspeed.

Our passage south was short and uneventful regarded from a deep-water sailor's point of view. Captain Duncan always exacted invariable and unremitting service in exchange for humane, considerate treatment and an ample supply of good, sustaining, wholesome food. And that was right! And we rendered the service and deserved and got the food. So, *pax nobis*.

We passed the Cape of Good Hope in early September and began to circle south and east along the run of the great arc that was to bring us down to the parallel on which we were to begin our easting down.

We kept on circling toward the south and east until we reached the forty-sixth parallel of south latitude, whereon Captain Duncan had decided to commence his easting, "because," he said, he "wanted plenty o' wind." Everything went smoothly for the first couple of days, and the ship was making tremendous progress.

We had circled down to our chosen parallel on Mercator's projection and started our easting down, straight for the western coast of the Lone Continent, when the great storm which began and completed our destruction burst upon us.

Early one morning the wind, which had been blowing steadily from due west, began to haul gradually toward the southwest and came in powerful, fitful gusts, accompanied by squalls of driving rain. The sea birds hovered low in slow, sweeping circles close to the water, and the sun rose, a somber, blood-red disk behind a veil of drizzling mist, and was soon enveloped and completely obscured in a heavy mantle of lowering clouds.

Our prudent, observant old mate was a Manxman, and a natural-born, thorobred seaman from clew to earring. He saw what was coming and respectfully urged the "old man" to shorten down while there was time and prepare to "heave to."

But the skipper was a diligent commercial student, more concerned and better versed in counting-house returns, cent per cent. and general averages than in practical seamanship. So he turned a deaf ear to Mr. Toggle's entreaties and obdurately determined to hang on.

But the clouds continued to lower and the wind to rise with the obscured disk of the mounting sun, until by noon we were in the midst of a tempest of incredible fury and fearful power. Then the "old man" relented enough to order us to take in the royals and skysails and some of the other light sails, and single reef the topgallant sails, but otherwise he held on.

There is an old sea saying to the effect that a wind which rises with the sun will descend with it. But don't you believe it! That storm arose with the sun, as I have already reported, but it did not go down with the sun worth a cent. On the contrary, it constantly increased during the afternoon, so that by evening our three topgallant sails had been blown out of the reefs and tied up; and in spite of Captain Duncan's bravery we were driving under lower topsails, close reefed upper topsails, and

courses closely furled and secured with extra lashings to prevent the gaskets from bursting.

'Twas now, more than ever, our prudent old mate pleaded with Captain Duncan to heave too before it became too late.

The sea, which had been increasing all day before the fury of the storm, now towered mountains high, and on my word as a sailor, I don't exaggerate a foot. But the skipper still remained as obdurate and immovable as ever.

Shortly after nightfall the wind seemed to have reached its maximum velocity, but the sea still continued to rise and assail us on all sides with relentless energy and tremendous power.

About midnight a lowering cloud of appalling blackness fell over the ship, like a sable robe over a coffin, and then, at last, the "old man" lost heart and gave the order to make all fast and heave too.

After three hours of the hardest and most hazardous kind of work we got her shortened down to a "goose winged" lower topsail, laid our main upper and lower topsail yards against the lee backstays, pointed all our other yards with ends to windward, and then laid aft ourselves for "safety" on the poop. The wheel was rolled down, and gradually the noble ship answered. Responding slowly to the pressure of her "goose winged" topsail she rose her graceful bows high in the air, slowly answering her helm.

But just as she came broadside too she tumbled helplessly to windward, and slid sidelong down the steep slope of a receding sea, with her trucks pointed to windward at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, and her decks fairly presented to the battering energy of the "three brothers," three mountainous seas, which rushed toward us, one behind the other, with incredible speed, wreathing higher than our topsail yards and destined to overwhelm and crush and destroy our devoted ship.

At the same instant we were all horrified by an ominous, metallic rumble from below, the terrible import of which we all recognized; our cargo of treacherous railroad iron had shifted, fetched away by the unusual careening of our ship; she was helplessly "hove down" on her beam ends and all was lost. For one brief, awful instant, as I stood clinging blindly to the topgallant rail, I felt and realized the awful lostness and helpless loneliness of our desperate situation. For an instant only, then my pride and courage returned, and I looked the situation fully and fearlessly in the face. I bowed my head over the rail, and in three words committed my soul to my Maker and my body to the deep. Then I gazed about at the awful scene around us in a transport of mental fascination, and thought: "We all must die!" For, tho a sailor must live like a dog, he can die like a man!

For one brief instant, tho it seemed much longer, I observed the towering, curling crest of the onrushing sea, rushing relentlessly upon us, gleaming in a jagged, straggling glow of phosphorescent light, which outlined the forms of my doomed shipmates in its ominous glow like "spirits in a dream." Then came a tremendous, booming crash, the snarling twang of sundered shrouds, and the mingled din of falling spars. I caught a fleeting glimpse of our severed rigging writhing and twirling and twisting like big black snakes in the darkness; then I felt a sudden pain in my head, and felt myself wafted away, away thru ethereal lightness and illimitable space, and one great thought seemed to possess my mind: *"This is death."*

(*Concluded next week.*)

President Roosevelt's Report to the Senate on Venezuela

BY HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN

Formerly United States Minister to Venezuela

EARLY in 1905 I succeeded in inducing President Castro, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay to agree to have submitted to arbitration all the controversies of the United States and of all other nations with Venezuela. In conformity with that agreement Mr. Hay promised to send to Caracas a protocol covering all of the said controversies. When the protocol arrived it was signed by Mr. Loomis and covered only the asphalt case, and it was subsequently learned that this Loomis protocol had been drawn up by the lawyers of the asphalt company. President Castro indignantly rejected the Loomis protocol, and his Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had co-operated with me faithfully and enthusiastically during the preliminary negotiations, resigned in disgust. No apology nor explanation was ever offered by the Government of the United States for its astounding breach of faith, and from that day to this President Castro has absolutely refused to make any agreement whatsoever with the representatives of our Government.

It would have been a great relief to me personally to follow the example of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and resign, or to have accepted the promotion offered to me, but I had before me the still better example of Mr. Hay, who stated to one of his New York friends that his duty to his country and to his party compelled him to remain at his post in spite of the "indignities" to which he was subjected.

As the controversies to be arbitrated had been narrowed down by Mr. Loomis and the asphalt company to the asphalt question, Mr. Hay endeavored to induce President Castro to come to an agreement with him as to that matter and also several other American cases, but President Castro was obdurate in his refusals, and Mr. Hay's successor, Mr. Root, a diplomat of extraordinary tact and patience, after repeated attempts to get even a respectful hearing, threw up his hands in despair, and announced that he had exhausted every means in his power to bring President Castro to reason.

Thereupon the Senate called for the correspondence in the controversy. President Roosevelt forthwith submitted to that body all the documents asked for (except those relating to the Castro-Roosevelt-Hay agreement), and when printed by order of the Senate they appeared in a volume comprising 644 pages.

The contents are divided into three parts:

1. Memoranda of the Solicitor of the Department of State, covering the five American claims: That of Jaurett; that of the Orinoco Corporation; that of the Orinoco Steamship Company; that of the United States and Venezuela Company; and that of the New York and Bermudez Company.

2. Reports of Mr. W. J. Calhoun on the two latter claims.

3. Diplomatic correspondence in regard to all the claims.

The memoranda of the Solicitor of the Department of State show:

1. Jaurett, a naturalized American citizen, was expelled from Venezuelan territory, on the ground that he was "notoriously prejudicial to public order." The decree expelling him was published Saturday evening, November 12, 1904. On Monday morning, at 7.30, he was escorted by the police to the railway station. He had resided in Venezuela eight years. No time was given to him to settle his affairs. He was owner of a newspaper, correspondent of several foreign press agencies, and Consul of Panama. He claimed forthwith damages to the amount of $25,000. When the claim was presented, President Castro declined to pay it, stating that Jaurett had "taken part in the political questions of the country," and Señor Churion later, in discussing

the case with Minister Russell, wrote that Jaurett was "a fugitive from France, his native country, and from the tribunals of justice of Mexico." After a careful examination of all the facts and the authorities, the Solicitor urges that "the indignity offered to Mr. Jaurett and the insult to the United States" be not "overlooked," and that "a demand should be made on the Venezuelan Government for the settlement of the claim in full," and he adds, "If the demand be met with procrastination or refusal, the dignity of this Government would seem to require prompt and vigorous action."

2. The Orinoco Corporation holds a concession to a certain portion of the delta of the Orinoco. In derogation of its rights, President Castro, it claims, has granted concessions to various strangers involving almost the entire property of the Orinoco Corporation. The Department of State has not pressed this claim, because it has under consideration the question as to whether or not the corporation has fulfilled its obligations under and by virtue of its concession.

3. The Orinoco Steamship Company protests against the award of the Dutch umpire, Mr. Harry Barge, who cut down the amount of the company's claim of $1,401,559.03 to only $28,224.93, and asks that the Government of the United States secure a rehearing of the whole matter before a competent and impartial tribunal. The claim arose upon a violation and an annulment of an alleged exclusive concession. Venezuela objects to a reopening of the case on the ground that the parties agreed that the decision of the umpire should be final. The Department of State answers that argument by maintaining that awards may be set aside when flagrant and palpable injustice has been done, and the Solicitor urges that this case be taken up and pushed to a satisfactory conclusion.

4. The United States and Venezuela Company has an asphalt mine in Venezuela and a concession for building and operating a railroad in connection with the mine. Taxes and duties in contravention of the concession have been imposed on the company, and President Castro claims that the concession is not valid, as it has not been approved by special act of the Venezuelan Government. The Solicitor declares this "to be a case where flagrant injustice has been inflicted upon a company which has lived up, in good faith, to all its obligations under the concession, and recommends that the Department attempt to have it submitted to arbitration.

5. The New York and Bermudez Company obtained possession of its asphalt lake under three different titles, namely, the Hamilton concession, a mining title, and a wild lands title. President Castro dispossessed the company of its property on the ground that it had failed to carry out the provisions of the concession, and he secured an enormous judgment against the company for aiding the Matos revolution. The conclusions of the Solicitor of the Department of State in this case are these:

"It is submitted that the foregoing pages show that the property rights of the New York and Bermudez Company have been violated, in spite of the best efforts of the company to defend itself; that this result has been accomplished by gross misuse of judicial and executive authority, and that Venezuela should be held responsible therefor. The gravamen of the complaint is that the company went into Venezuela with a great capital, which is invested there, and as a result of procedure which has been a travesty upon justice is turned out of its property without a dollar; that its interests were made over to its business rivals, and that its mine, worth millions of dollars, which it has been working for years under valid and undisputed titles, has been wrenched from its possession by the violent hands of the Venezuelan Government under pretexts of legal process; that the irregularity of these proceedings has been brought time and again to the attention of the Venezuelan Government; that that Government, thru its courts and its Executive, has persistently ignored the appeals both of the complainant and of this Department in its behalf and that as a matter of fact the Venezuelan Government is itself the direct agent thru which these wrongs are being perpetrated"

The Solicitor then adds:

"Considerable thought has been devoted to the question of the remedy to be applied in this case. The conclusion reached is that the nearest to a correct solution of the question would be upon the basis of restitution of the property, to be followed by arbitration, preferably by The Hague Tribunal, of the question of title."

My suggestion to Mr. Hay in 1905 was that the entire case be referred to The Hague Tribunal, but that was not satisfactory to the company, which wants restitution first. Of course, Castro will never consent, for if he voluntarily re-

stored the asphalt lake to the company he would stultify himself, lose his prestige and perhaps his position. The restitution idea was the prominent feature of the Loomis protocol, and if presented again would be more obnoxious now than it was at first.

Mr. Calhoun's report is calm and judicial, and evidently was very serviceable to the Solicitor, who presents all five cases clearly, concisely and creditably.

The diplomatic correspondence takes up over half of the volume, and is particularly interesting, as it contains some notable dispatches from Mr. Hay and Mr. Root, and not a few remarkable state papers dictated by President Castro.

Heretofore the rival asphalt camps—the one in Philadelphia and the other in New York—have been able to thwart the purposes of each other when some final action was proposed that would not only put an end to the asphalt controversy, but render possible the resumption of truly friendly relations with Venezuela. It is more than likely, therefore, that every possible effort will be made to induce the Senate to allow the whole controversy to remain unconsidered indefinitely, or to take some action that will prevent a final settlement from being made, but as the Senate never yet has contemplated a crisis in our international affairs with indifference, has never yet been inclined to subordinate our sovereignty to that of any other nation, strong or weak, and has never yet adopted measures, peaceable or warlike, for the solution of foreign questions that were inadequate, we may rest assured that it will now deal with this Venezuelan controversy in a large-minded way, that will insure the protection of all the legitimate interests of our claimants and of Venezuela, and that will permit our future diplomatic relations with the Venezuelan Government to be conducted in conformity with the principles of good faith and justice.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

The Blarney Boy

BY COLETTA RYAN

THE blarney boy, the blarney boy,
The bright little blarney boy!
He's always fresh for a happy word,
And he hums around like a joyous bird.
The blarney boy, the rogue of a boy,
The rambling, raving blade of a boy!
He's brimming over with sparkling youth,
And he thrives on stretching the sad old truth;
But I love him well and I know to-day
His heart beats truer than he can say!
So I give him as good as he sends.
And oh, we're the very best of friends!
The blarney boy, the blarney boy,
The bright little blarney boy!

The blarney boy, the blarney boy
Lived once in a blissful clime,
Where things were brilliant and fair and sweet,
And genial flowers bloomed at his feet—
And the fairies spoke in rime;
But he fell one day to the sober earth
By the woful accident of birth.
And he has to speak in a golden tongue,
For all of the universe seems young.

Oh, he's just so full of the other-where,
He thinks it is drifting down the air—
The blarney boy, the blarney boy,
The poor little blarney boy!

The blarney boy, the blarney boy,
God bless the blarney boy!
O, not so much for the song he sings,
But *something within* that finds its wings
And flutters over to joy!
He's always fresh for a loving word,
And he hums around like a tuneful bird.
No trouble robs him of his wit—
He's cheerful, that's the best of it.
And he's true and bright,
And his heart's all right—
The brave little blarney boy!

The blarney boy, the blarney boy,
The bold little blarney boy!
I know him well—there are those who say
I have talked with him for a whole spring day—
And it's true, for I could not say him nay,
My own little blarney boy!

BOSTON, MASS.

Bank Failures: Causes and Remedies

BY WILLIAM H. BRYAN

[Mr. Bryan is president of the newly formed Hungarian-American Bank of this city. At one time he served as a National Bank Examiner, and he has had therefore exceptional opportunities to study the question of bank failures, as the following article shows.—EDITOR.]

IN view of the closing of so many banks, and the subsequent revelation of the reasons therefor, the question which suggests itself to the man on the outside, "Cannot all of this trouble be avoided?" is a most natural and pertinent one. As all bank failures are not due to one and the same cause, the same remedy would not apply to all, but that they might have been prevented in most cases is absolutely true.

When a private banker fails to meet his obligations and closes his doors, it is easily seen that the remedy lay in his hands alone, but when a regularly chartered State or national bank is closed, the blame and remedy are laid upon legally constituted officers whose duty it is to see that the banks under their immediate care are honestly and properly managed. This applies to Superintendents of State Banks and the Comptroller of the Currency, as well as to the officers and directors of banks.

It would be a long and tiresome task to consider all of the reasons for the failure of all of the banks which have recently come to public notice, but it may prove profitable if we take a calm view of some of the reasons for the failures of banks and try to find a way to avoid a repetition of the trouble.

After many years' experience as a national bank examiner, the writer ventures to make public the impressions he has received as to the causes of bank failures and to suggest a few remedies.

First, the banks which fail because of the peculations of one or more officers or clerks. Occasionally we hear of the failure of a bank for the reason just stated, but this only occurs where the amount stolen becomes so large as to practically wipe out the major part of a bank's resources, making it absolutely impossible for a bank to do business unless new capital is paid in by the stockholders, which they usually refuse to do. Fortunately, these cases are quite rare. Can they be avoided? The answer is in the affirmative. If a bank is properly managed, defalcations should be made almost impossible. In every case except one which has come to the writer's notice they could have been prevented, and that case was where a teller deliberately filled his pockets with money from the vault of the bank and carried it away with him upon leaving. Such instances are very rare; most defaulters carry on their work for a long time, covering it up by false entries or no entries at all, until the amount grows to such proportions as to make the bank insolvent, and then they depart for other climes and the bank is closed.

Defalcations in banks can be almost eliminated, or their amounts so reduced as to make their effects when discovered scarcely worth considering.

As we all know, men become defaulters for one of a number of reasons, viz., spending on themselves and families more than they earn; speculating in stocks or real estate; gambling in various forms; associating with fast men or women, or with both. There may be other reasons given, but the above are the prevalent ones.

When a man enters a bank as an employee his character and connections, present and past, are carefully scrutinized, and he must further give a bond to secure the bank against loss from peculation; in most cases nothing further is done. He is put in charge of money and securities amounting to many times his bond, but no check is put upon him, and when the temptation to steal presents itself to him, if he loves money more than a clean character, he soon falls a prey to the tempter.

He might have been saved from the first step had he known that his work was to be regularly checked up by a competent auditor. Many boards of direc-

tors essay to have their banks examined once a year or more frequently by a committee composed of members of the board, but with very few exceptions such examinations are very poor and of little value.

Every bank should have a thoroly competent auditor make at least one audit every year of all its affairs. The board of directors should set aside a sufficient amount each year to pay for such an audit, and they, thru their committee, should examine all the notes and securities to verify the fact of the bank's ownership of the same, and the genuineness of the signatures on notes as far as possible, leaving the verification of the book entries to the auditors.

The most difficult and the least covered part of a bank audit is that of the liabilities of a bank as shown in the amount due its depositors.

Every bank should adopt a system of balancing its customers' pass books at least once a year, and insist upon the customers signing and returning to the bank a receipt for vouchers returned, as to their genuineness and as to the amount of balance due them.

The balance as shown on the pass books should be checked against the ledger balance by a clerk or officer who does not keep the ledger, and the receipt, when returned by the customer, should be received and examined by one of the officers before filing away, to see that it is properly signed.

If this course is pursued and the bookkeeper is not allowed to handle the cash or receive deposits, the danger from defalcations in this direction is practically eliminated.

It is money well invested to have a bank thoroly audited, either continuously or periodically. As long as bank directors are too penurious to have their banks properly audited, just so long will there be defalcations and failures. In this direction, "A stitch in time saves nine."

In this connection it might be well to correct the false impression now held by so many as to the character and extent of the examinations made by national bank examiners. An examination may be so comprehensive as to become an audit, but such is not the case in the examinations which are made by national bank examiners. Their examinations cover a verification of the resources of a bank and a partial verification of the liabilities, but in no instance do they take on the nature of an audit. Hence when defalcations come to light which are found to be of long standing, some editor will write an article condemning the examiner for not discovering the defalcation before, whereas, if he knew the system under which the examiner works, he would easily see that the examiner is not at fault. The system is faulty; it does not go far enough to produce the best results.

The examiners are paid according to the number of banks they examine, and, in the majority of cases, the pay is inadequate. The work calls for the very best auditors, and only such should be appointed examiners, and they should be compensated as well as other auditors for the same grade of work. Comptroller Ridgely has used every effort to secure legislation looking to a change of compensation from the present disgraceful fee system to that of a regular salaried one, but his efforts have been fruitless. It is difficult to get the average Congressman to see the need of a change of the laws relating to the compensation of examiners. Until a change is made, as outlined above, there will be faulty examinations and consequent losses thru the excusable failure of examiners to discover defalcations.

A bank should be audited and not examined. It cannot be audited in a day, but it can be examined in that time. The writer would not be misunderstood. All banks are not now examined in one day under the present system. Some banks require and are given more time by the examiner, but in many cases sufficient time cannot be given to the work under the present system unless the examiner be at pecuniary loss.

The examiners should receive credit for the vast amount of good work done by them which never reaches the public eye or ear.

Another cause for bank failures is found in the laxity of management on the part of the directors. While it is true that the internal management of the bank and the granting of loans must be left, in the majority of cases, to the exec-

utive officer or officers, this does not relieve the directors of their responsibility to inquire into the work of the executive officers, that they may correct any abuses which may exist.

In too many instances the directors are mere figureheads, the entire management is left to the executive officers, and the result is often disastrous, because of the bad judgment of the officers in the investing of the bank's funds.

If the directors would carefully inquire into the bank's investments they could correct many instances of bad and reckless investments, before they have gone so far as to jeopardize the life of the bank, but they are too careless of their responsibilities. They say they are too busy with their own business affairs to attend to the bank's interests, or they express much confidence in the judgment and honesty of the executive officers as an excuse for their failure properly to attend to their duties as directors.

Many bank failures have resulted because of the failure of directors to do the work they have sworn to perform. If directors were punished for failure to do their work there would be on the one hand fewer persons desiring the honorable position of director of a bank, and on the other hand fewer failures of banks. The Federal and State governments should enact laws throwing greater responsibility on bank directors, with suitable punishment for failure to perform their duties. Till such laws are enacted there will be a frequent recurrence of bank failures.

Still another reason for bank failures is found in the lack of power enjoyed by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington and the Superintendents of State Banks in the several States. In many instances they are fully aware of the bad condition of the banks in their jurisdiction, but they are nearly powerless to bring about a better condition of affairs. When the examiner reports a defalcation, the existing laws are ample to end at once the defalcation and punish the defaulter, but there is no law for the punishment of directors who fail to do their duty, and no penalty for violation of the law relating to the limit placed on loans to any individual, corporation or firm; and until there is a penalty attached to the violation of this law some banks will continue to grow from bad to worse, until their condition becomes so bad as to compel the Comptroller or Bank Superintendent to close them because of their insolvency.

Instances have come under the writer's personal notice where banks that are now closed could have been saved had there been ample laws to cover such cases, and no doubt there are banks in operation now which are getting in a worse condition every day, with no way open to stop their downward course other than to arbitrarily decide that the bank's assets are not worth what they appear to be, and as this course is not warranted by existing laws, nothing can be done to prevent their ultimate failure.

In cases where the life of the bank is being put in jeopardy by constant violation of the law on the part of the management, the Comptroller of the Currency can bring a civil suit against a national bank for the purpose of canceling its charter, but up to the present time no Comptroller has had the courage to avail himself of that power. He uses all of the moral force of his office in the form of request or threat, which in most cases avails, but there are cases where these do not accomplish the needed reforms. If the Comptroller would proceed against any one bank which is a flagrant violator of the laws, this would have a most salutary effect on all others. It would result in the immediate compliance with the law on the part of other law-breaking banks. They would cease making dangerously large and excessive loans. If this course were pursued there would be a marked change for the better in the condition of many national banks thruout the land.

There is a cause for bank failures that has been very much overlooked in the past, but made very plain by the recent failures of the banks in New York City, viz., the holding of a controlling interest of the stock of one or more banks by one person or combination of interests. Such holding is fraught with great danger if those who hold the control of a bank's stock are seeking their own selfish ends. The executive officers in such banks, if they retain their positions, are like pawns on a chess board, moved as the power

behind them dictates. Where this control extends to more than one bank the danger is intensified, as has been shown in New York City, where the Morse, Heinze and Thomas combinations wrecked more than one bank and nearly wrecked others because of their selfish and reckless use of the funds of the banks in which they held a controlling or dominating interest.

Very frequently we find that one man holds, or controls thru the holdings of other stockholders, a dominating interest in the bank. Some men are so well built that this dominating interest never becomes a menace, but rather makes for its good, but there are those so badly built that everything they touch shrivels and begins to decay. Against the latter class every step possible should be taken, because they represent at once the most dangerous of bank wreckers while holding high positions in the social and financial world.

It has been held that when the stockholders elect men as directors of the bank, there is no one in authority who has the right to deprive them of the power to manage it as they please. This is no doubt true to a large extent, and to meet and overcome danger at this point there should be legislation which would give the Comptroller of the Currency or the Bank Superintendent the right to step in and manage the bank (without having to resort to the expensive expedient of putting the bank in the hands of a receiver) when he is satisfied the bank is being slowly but surely wrecked.

The writer believes it is within the power of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Bank Superintendent, when he knows a bank is badly managed, to notify all of the stockholders prior to the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the true condition of the bank, and to warn them against voting for the man or men who are jeopardizing its funds.

If this course had been pursued in the past many banks could have been saved, and if followed in the future others can be saved, because stockholders, as a rule, take it for granted the bank is being well managed, and so do not vote, or, if they do vote, it is by proxy and for those who are already in the management, whereas, if they were fully informed as to the condition of the bank and as to the methods pursued by the management, there is no doubt a large percentage of the stockholders would vote out the old and vote in a new management, provided their combined efforts could bring it about.

Some persons, no doubt, will take exception to this idea; they will say it is interference not backed by law. True, it may not have the backing of any written statute, Federal or State, but none can gainsay the necessity for the step, and where the interests of the many are to be conserved, the Comptroller or the Bank Superintendent would be justified in taking the action suggested.

The writer has hastily and briefly called attention to the prominent causes of bank failures, and pointed out how they might be largely obviated. The large number of bank failures in the recent past emphasizes the necessity for not only greater zeal on the part of the directors, but for better laws for the control of the management of banks by the Federal and State authorities.

Safe

BY RUTH STERRY

From foreign lands she sent the word
That she was safe from storm and tide
And happy on the other side.
And I who loved her smiled. To me
That one so dear had crossed the sea
Safe and unharmed was joy untold—
My lamb was safe within the fold.

From foreign lands they sent the word
That she is safe from wind and tide,
And happy on the other side.
But strange that I who loved her well
Should weep as if some wo befell—
Should weep when far from storm and sea
My friend is safe as safe can be.

Roselle Park, N. J.

The Cedars of Lebanon

BY JULIE M. LIPPMANN

You stood upon the hights of Lebanon—
  Proud Lebanon, whose kingly cedars fell
In humble service of the Lord, and won
  Renown the centuries cannot quell.
The Syrian azure air, so clear
  The vision pierces far therethru,
Made distant sapphire sea seem near
  And turquoise sky bend low to you.

'Twas here the subjects of wise Solomon—
  The glory of the Temple in their souls—
Labored and toiled in centuries agone,
  Forgetting each his own heart's dreads and doles.
And now the hungry, long-eared flocks
  Go wandering, nibbling day by day
Along the bare face of the rocks,
  To win what sparse reward they may.

And lo, and listen! It would seem, the trees
  Do mourn the majesty of ancient years!
There is a sound of sighing in the breeze,
  And on the ground the fall of heart-wrung tears.
Do they, then, too, perceive the days
  As hungry herds that crop and chew
Frail seedling hopes, that else might raise
  Crowned power some day to the blue?

You stood upon the hights of Lebanon,
  And saw at least one seedling spared the fate
Of others—for a briar-rose had spun
  A mesh of safety round about her mate,
Telling again the ancient tale
  Of death's o'ermastery by love:
Of Force protected by the frail,
  And all things guided from above.

NEW YORK CITY.

Education for the Man Behind the Plow

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

AMONG the negro farmers in Alabama and in the South generally there is a period, after the cotton is picked and marketed, extending from the Christmas holidays until the 1st of February or thereabouts, when, ordinarily, the regular work of the plantation stops. The thrifty farmers make use of this time to fix up their barns and fences, or, better still, to begin breaking up the land for the next season's crop. But the "hands" are mostly idle during this time, spending the money they have earned, while they are looking about and bargaining for wages or rations to carry them thru the next season.

This is the period of greatest temptation and danger for the negro farmer and the people generally in the farming districts. It is just this period between the picking and the planting seasons, when the country people have money, leisure and nothing to do, that most of the time and the money that might have been used to get ahead and accumulate a little property and a little intelligence, is wasted.

Four years ago we started at Tuskegee, in order to put this wasted time to some good use, what we called the "short course" in agriculture, designed especially for negro farmers. It began January 1st and lasted for two weeks, and the people from the surrounding country were invited to come in and spend that time at the school. It gave them an outing and filled up the time with pleasant and useful occupations. They had opportunity to look thru our barns and over the farms in a thoro and leisurely way and to learn something of our methods and the reasons for them. The first year we had 11 persons enrolled in the class, the second 30, the third 70, and this year we have had 490. During the two first years only the older

people attended. This year there were something over 400 young men and women in the classes.

At the present time there is a real enthusiasm among the farmers in our region for education and progress along agricultural lines, and this sentiment is spreading. It seems to me that I can see signs of a general awakening among the masses of the negro farming population. The importance of this change of sentiment is my excuse for undertaking to write something of the methods by which it was brought about in our community.

The first positive effort to bring the school at Tuskegee in touch with the negro on the farm began, I may say, some sixteen years ago, when the first negro conferences were started. In 1897 the teachers in the agricultural school established a farmers' institute, which has held meetings every month since that time. These and the other forms of extension work by which the school has sought to extend its influence over the country have helped to prepare the soil for the later work, in which the results are more tangible and the influence of which has been more widespread.

Two years ago, with money given for that purpose by the late Morris K. Jesup, we fitted up an agricultural wagon, an agricultural school on wheels, and sent it out into the country districts in charge of one of the teachers in the Agricultural School. With the aid of this wagon, it was possible to go directly to the farmers, demonstrate to them the use of improved machinery, give them tests of soil, answer questions as to the best methods of preparing the soil, and the kind of fertilizer it was necessary to use. The wagon aroused great interest among the country people, largely because of its novelty, but still more because of the practical demonstrations it was able to give.

Last year, under the direction of Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and the General Education Board, we began what is known as the demonstration work thruout the county. This work was carried on under the direction of T. M. Campbell, a graduate of the Agricultural School, as field agent. He chose from among the more thrifty farmers of the county 135 with whom he signed contracts by which the United States Government agreed to furnish the seed provided the farmers would farm certain chosen tracts of land under the direction of the field agent. This demonstration was to serve as the nucleus for a farmer's school in that neighborhood. Other farmers, known as co-operators, were invited to follow the methods of culture prescribed in the demonstration, as it was called, using, however, his own seed. Mr. Campbell used the agricultural wagon for the purpose of instruction at the meetings which he held at the various demonstration farms thruout the year.

In the fall a county fair was held at Tuskegee, in which the results of the year's work were exhibited. Dr. Knapp was present and made a speech to the farmers. The result of the year showed the negro farmers for the first time what the soil was capable of under proper cultivation. For instance, the average yield of lint cotton thruout the county under the old method had been about 160 to 180 pounds to the acre. Under the old method the yield of corn was but 18 bushels per acre. Under the new, the best yields of corn were 60, 50 and 45 bushels to the acre. The best yields of cotton were 637, 560 and 510 pounds per acre.

I am quite sure that the increased number of farmers' boys and girls who have taken the "short course" of agriculture this year is directly due to the interest stimulated by the agricultural wagon and the demonstration work. Partly, however, it is due to the general interest which the whole country is now taking in the subject of agriculture, to the encouragement of the white people who urge their tenants to attend the course, and to the enthusiasm of the lecturers who have come from Washington and from the neighboring Agricultural School for white boys at Auburn, to assist in and encourage the work of the school.

One of the most difficult and important tasks of the industrial school in the South has been to reach and touch the farmer's boy and convince him of the opportunities and possibilities that exist for him on the soil. The average boy who comes off the farm wants to learn almost any-

thing but farming. He sees nothing to learn and little but drudgery ahead of him there.

The interesting and important thing about the work we are doing in the "short course" is that it reaches the boy on the farm before he has arrived at the point of leaving home to go away to school; it turns his mind to the interest of his daily life; he sees with his own eyes the benefits and practical bearings of the things he has learned; in short, it educated the man behind the plow.

In slavery times, when all work was looked upon as degrading, the work of the field hand was the lowest grade of labor a slave was compelled to do. The tradition still exists in the country districts, where tradition is always strong. The ordinary education which the average country boy has been able to get in the average country school has not helped to change to any extent this notion about the dignity and worth of labor on the farm. It was not until it was possible to bring education in touch with the actual life on the farm; not until the negro farmer could see for himself that the soil would respond to intelligence as well as to labor, that the idea of an agricultural education took hold of him.

The nature of the instruction given in a two weeks' course is necessarily extremely simple and practical, and the talks are well sprinkled with good sound advice, such as the country farmers need and appreciate. There were this year courses in poultry raising, in which the farmers are taught not merely how to raise and care for the chickens, but how to keep accounts and make the business pay. There was a course in fruit growing for farm and home use, in the care of live stock, dairying, and the growing of farm crops. In giving this instruction the school has had the advice and assistance of Dr. E. V. Wilcox and Prof. J. A. Canover, of the Department of Agriculture; of R. J. Redding, of the Experiment Station of Georgia; Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, editor of the leading farm journal of Atlanta, Ga., and of Prof. C. A. Carey, B. B. Ross, State Chemist, and and H. E. Hinds, all of Auburn, Ala.

In addition to the talks from these men the school had the benefit of the practical advice of successful colored farmers, who were able to discuss some of the special difficulties that the negro farmers meet. One of these was Mr. Ben Reynolds, who owns a large farm near Talladega, Ala.; another was Mrs. C. J. Calloway, one of the early students at the short course, who explained to the students how she had been able, with a small number of hens, to sell $152.95 worth of poultry and eggs during the previous year.

As indicating the interest the short course has aroused among the farmers, I have on my desk a number of letters. One of these is from a farmer living a few miles from the school, who writes that he has been attending the short course for three years and that he is now raising seven bales of cotton where he used to raise only three and four "to the mule." He will finish paying for his farm this year, he adds.

The following is a copy of a letter dictated by an old farmer who cannot read or write, but who wished to send his testimonial to the school of the benefit that he has obtained from what he was able to learn at the short course:

JANUARY 20, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR—I have been attending the Short Course for three years. I am fifty-seven years old and cannot read nor write, but now that I have been permitted to come to this school, my mind has been opened, and I feel like a young man. Three years ago I had nothing but my wife; since coming here I have purchased forty acres of land. I own my horse and wagon, orchard raising potatoes, and have plenty of corn in my crib. I am much improved; even my old gray mare seems to be learning. She drives better. When I came to this meeting, I was called old Giles, but since I have me a nice home and a plenty of everything, I am called Mr. Hill. I am graduating this year, says my teacher, and I am going home at this late day in life to do young things and new things in farming, these things that I thought I knew all about. Yours truly,

(Signed) GILES HILL.

This letter may not say much for the intellectual value of the teaching, but it indicates the sort of enthusiasm that the school has aroused among the masses of the people, who have been greatly encouraged, also, by the fact that the Government has taken an interest in them, and they are much impressed by the fact that the wise men have come all the way from Washington, D. C., as well as from Auburn, Ala., to talk to them and instruct them.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Literature

Ibsen

WHAT is caviare to one generation is breakfast food to the next. Fifteen years ago a man who read Ibsen's plays in this country was regarded as an eccentric, and if he also professed to admire them, he was suspected of affectation or worse. Now Ibsen's plays have been more called for at the New York public libraries for many months than any other books outside of fiction. This is often ascribed to the personal popularity of a Russian actress, but Madame Nazimova has not been able to secure for other plays the crowds that come to her Ibsen. "Ghosts" was first produced in New York at a little, out-of-the-way theater in 1894, thirteen years after it was published. Mr. W. D. Howells called it then "a great theatrical event—the very greatest I have ever known," but it was five years before the experiment was repeated. It is still prohibited by the censor in England. "The Doll's House" and "Hedda Gabler," however, have attained permanent vogue on the American stage. Audiences and actors had to be taught to forget all that the term "theatrical" connotes; the spectacular scenes, the poetic language, the dramatic climaxes, the involved plot, the brilliant costumes, the extravagant gestures and the romantic affectations. They had to learn that plain, middle-class people, living in flats and talking ordinary language, have struggles and emotions that are as worthy of attention as those of the gods, heroes and smart set.

Because the Ibsen plays are not dependent on satin dresses and spot lights for their effectiveness, they have a wide circle of readers who have never seen one of them acted. It is only on the stage that one can appreciate their wonderful technique, but it is only on reading and rereading them that one can comprehend their deeper significance. Fortunately, we have now a complete translation of Ibsen's works,[1] with new introductions by William Archer, giving the biographical details which have come to light since the death of Ibsen. For thirty years Mr. Archer has labored to introduce and interpret Ibsen to the English-speaking world, and, as he stood almost alone as the defender of Ibsen when his name was the object of ridicule and obloquy, he should now have a share in the applause. In many American towns where no plays worth seeing are ever given, a not altogether inadequate substitute has been devised in the custom of "reading round," each person in the club taking a different character. For this purpose the Ibsen dramas are well adapted, since the parts are few and the action slight. Some of the plays rarely seen on the stage are the best for reading in such a circle of friends; say, "The Enemy of the People," for its defense of the literature of exposure; "John Gabriel Borkman," for its picture of the ruthless modern financier, or "The Master Builder," for its presentation of the eternal struggle between youth, which demands its opportunity, and age, which would keep its established position.

Mr. Gosse's life of Ibsen[2] is well fitted to supplement the running commentary of Mr. Archer's introductions. He, also, includes the posthumous material which has made Ibsen somewhat less of a sphinx and more of a human being than he used to be, altho his letters reveal the secret of his personality less than those of almost any other prominent man. As Mr. Gosse says:

> "With rare exceptions he remains thruout them tightly buttoned up in his long and legendary frock coat. . . . . The correspondence [shows us] Ibsen with his hands clenched, his mouth tightly shut, rigid with determination not to 'let himself go,' the eyes alone blazing behind the gleaming spectacles."

[1] THE WORKS OF HENRIK IBSEN. In 11 volumes. I. "Feast at Solhaug," "Lady Inger," "Love's Comedy." II. "Vikings," "Pretenders." III. "Brand." IV. "Peer Gynt." V. "Emperor and Galilean" (2 parts). VI. "League of Youth," "Pillars of Society." VII. "Doll's House," "Ghosts." VIII. "Enemy of the People," "Wild Duck." IX. "Rosmersholm," "Lady from the Sea." X. "Hedda Gabler," "Master Builder." XI. "Little Eyolf," "John Gabriel Borkman," "When We Dead Awaken." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00 each.

[2] HENRIK IBSEN. *By Edmund Gosse.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

As this extract shows, Mr. Gosse does not adopt in his biography the usual humble and worshipful attitude of a disciple. His criticism seems to us unduly harsh at times, as, for example, in what he says of the epilog, "When We Dead Awaken," which goes much better on the stage than his words would imply. But, of course, the book is interestingly written, and we have in English no other which gives what we need to know about the man and his methods to understand his achievements. Such a paragraph as the following explains why Ibsen's characters seem so real:

"His zeal for elaboration as an artist led him to collect a mass of consistent imaginary information about the personages in his plays who became to him absolutely real. It is related how some one happening to say that Nora in 'A Doll's House' had a curious name, Ibsen immediately replied, 'Oh, her full name was Leonora, but that was shortened to Nora when she was quite a little girl. Of course, you know she was terribly spoilt by her parents.' Nothing of this is revealed in the play itself, but Ibsen was familiar with the past history of all the characters he created. All thru his career he seems to have been long haunted by the central notion of his pieces and to have laid it aside, sometimes for many years, until a set of incidents spontaneously crystallized around it. When the medium in which he was going to work became certain he would put himself thru a long course of study in the technical phraseology appropriate to the subject."

The fascination of an Ibsen drama lies in the fact that one catches a new and deeper meaning in it each time he reads it, and realizes the significance of what he had before past over. It is like Peer Gynt's onion, layer beneath layer, until finally—but we will not carry the simile so far as Ibsen did. His involved system of symbolism is much like Wagner's use of leading motives; one may enjoy the music to a certain extent without consciously identifying them, but the pleasure is enhanced by the ability to recognize their recurrence and meaning. As an aid to this they may be played over on the piano before going to the opera. So the Key[3] provided by the Professor of English Literature at Smith College will be of value to many readers, especially elementary Ibsenites, not because it tells what the symbols are and mean, but because it tells how to track them. Besides, there is the additional pleasure of disagreeing with Mrs. Lee on difficult points of interpretation.

[3] THE IBSEN SECRET. A Key to the Prose Dramas. *By Jennette Lee.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Business Organization. By Samuel E. Sparling, Ph. D. New York: The MacMillan Co. $1.25.

This addition to the excellent "Citizens' Library" which Prof. Richard T. Ely edits breaks new ground in essaying to describe "modern business activity from the point of view of organization." It is clearly written, with no pretension to style, as befits a business treatise. Tho it is valuable chiefly to the young man who purposes entering an occupation which will involve the knowledge of values and of buying and selling, some of its pages are of interest to all broad-minded citizens. We learn, for example, that "farming of necessity is a small business. Farming on a large scale is the exception. From 1850 to 1900 the average size of farms in the United States decreased." This statement disposes of the chain of reasoning of some economists, built upon the supposed multiplication of huge bonanza farms. At present 35.3 per cent. of the total number of farms of the United States are occupied on the tenancy system; but whether the slight increase of that system since 1880, which these figures show, indicates that the old owners have been driven out by poverty or that they have retired to the towns on their savings, is not shown. The chapter on advertising contains some startling information: "It has been estimated that the total annual outlay" (on advertising) "in the United States is about six hundred millions"—twice the value of the wheat crop. How much of that is wasted? Most of it goes to newspapers and magazines. It is stated that a Philadelphia firm uses a page per day in the leading dailies of that city at a cost of a thousand dollars per day, and that long-time contracts for the last cover page of a popular home magazine have been made at something more than four thousand dollars per issue. Most newspapers and magazines are maintained chiefly by the advertisements. We get our newspapers for two cents, tho they cost, say, five cents to produce. We pay five cents for a cake of soap that it costs only two cents to make. But the

soap manufacturer hands over three cents out of the five to the newspaper for his advertisement. When we buy soap we really pay, therefore, for the newspaper which, if our soap were sold to us at cost and advertising abolished, would of necessity add the three cents to the price which it now gets from us via the hands of the advertiser. The real waste in the system consists of so much of the value of the paper and the printing used in the advertisement as is not necessary ideally to inform the dull public of the merits of the goods at their disposal. This is, of course, a small percentage of the dollar cost of the advertisement. The last page of the home magazine would not cost more than a few hundred dollars to print. The balance of the four thousand dollars makes it possible to sell the magazine at fifteen cents while returning a handsome profit to its shrewd and fortunate proprietor.

The Desert and the Sown. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. New York: L. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00 (cheaper edition $3.00).

We have here a book that has a reason for being. It is about Palestine and Syria, and a hundred tourists have traveled it and written it; but no one has so carefully written the people. Mrs. Bell talks Arabic. She had an aim in taking unusual routes, in the back ways of the land, for she was intent on archeology, but she was as much interested in the people, the guides, soldiers, tradesmen, farmers, governors as in inscriptions and Roman roads and old ruins. So she tells what they say, what they think, how they talk, what is the prejudice or the superstition or the popular wisdom of the common people, and a fascinating volume it is. Here she tells how she talked with a bright Druze boy at the home of Og, King of Bashan; and there of the reason why a Christian woman at Baalbek, whose husband is seeking his fortune in America, would not go to her Lebanon mountain home. "There," said she, "they take an onion, cut it in three parts, and use one part each evening to flavor their cracked wheat, while I throw a handful of onions in the dish every night." So, throwing in a hundred and fifty pictures, this delightful volume opens the life of the people of the desert and the sown land, in all their shrewdness and simplicity. The author's route began with Jerusalem, crossed the Jordan to the Hauran, then wandered about northerly along the edge of the desert to Damascus, then past Homs and Hamath to Aleppo, and thence westward to the coast at Alexandretta. With the volume is by far the most minute and accurate map of Syria yet published. Mrs. Bell has made no little reputation for geographical and epigraphic studies, in Syria and Asia Minor, which have been published in archeological journals, but the reader is not invited to bother here with them.

A Gentleman of Fortune. By H. C. Bailey. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Here is a good roystering tale of life and love and of a heart's high courage in a gentleman of fortune during the sixteenth century—not, you understand, a strong book, but whimsical and full of conversations so short and keen that the sparks of spirits fly between retorts. Raoul "of all the world," as the hero called himself, marked out his salvation in a series of adventures so unscrupulous at times that a narrow twentieth century moralist is more likely to call him a scamp than any kind of gentleman. If it appeared that something good was struggling for manifestation, Little Raoul clapped his hand to his sword and said, "God is doing something!"—and hurried to lend a mortal hand to the achievement. If the Devil seemed most active, he was equally ready to bear his share in the undertaking according to his own theory of rectitude in dealing with the Devil. In order to produce an acceptable historical romance the author must not only have excellent material such as the histories furnish of the wonderful Raoul, but he must have a spiritual sense of the times in which his character lived. And in this Mr. Bailey has been very fortunate. His elastic mind comprehends the wider liberty of a former age, the license which an unfettered spirit, a good blade and a brave heart gave a man. And he has produced a character singularly rounded both by good and evil reports. Also he has the dusty, blood-stained and ragged velvet vocabulary so essential in depicting such a life. Some of Raoul's

words shine for us like yellow coins that were scattered far down the dusty road of the centuries—by a gallant rogue in pursuit of adventure.

Original Narratives of Early American History: Voyages of Samuel de Champlain, Narratives of Early Virginia, Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00 each.

The series of reprints which Mr. J. Franklin Jameson has been conducting for some time has been increased by the addition of three volumes, all of which continue the tradition of clear, neat letterpress, convenient size and moderate price which was established at the start, and which, indeed, is the justification for the series. We have already noticed the earlier volumes, expressing our conviction that the work of providing the classics of American history for general library use has fallen into worthy hands. We have no reason now to modify this judgment. In the first of the new volumes, the new Beit Lecturer on Colonial History of the University of Oxford has been called upon to supervise a republication of the journals relating to the *Voyages of Samuel de Champlain*. In one of the rare instances of modern archeology, these journals made possible the identification of the St. Croix River, thru the discovery at the mouth of the stream of earthworks described by Champlain and remaining observable long after the river had ceased to bear the name which he ascribed to it. President Tyler's collection of *Narratives of Eary Virginia* gives us easy access to a group of familiar but somewhat inaccessible originals. He covers the years 1606-1625, with some thirteen selections from authors as diverse as the redoubtable Captain John Smith, the Spanish Ambassador Don Diego do Molina, and the Jesuit Father Pierre Biard. His footnotes, in explanation or reference, are suggestive and well arranged. In connection with the "Records of the Virginia Company," which the Library of Congress published in 1906, this volume brings early Virginia within reach of every student. Most recently has appeared a reprint of Bradford's *History of the Plymouth Plantation*, under the editorship of Hon. W. T. Davis, of Plymouth. The story of the Pilgrims is always new, and its history has deserved a new dress for a decade. Few books on American history have had so interesting a career as the manuscript of this volume, which was returned to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1897, after a century of exile in England, whither some pilferer had carried it during the period of the Revolution.

A History of Sculpture. By Ernest H. Short. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00 net.

The title of Mr. Short's book is rather too pretentious. Some other would have served his purpose better, for he has not even attempted a "history" in the usual acceptation of that term. He has produced a readable essay in support of his contention that "the great schools of sculpture were created, not by individuals of genius, but by the peoples to whom they appealed." In attempting an interpretation of sculpture that shall animate it and give the reader "a glimpse of its most potent force—its mysterious power of arousing echoes in his own heart," he traverses the meteoric rise of the art in Greece, which culminated, in the short space of half a century, in the marbles of the Parthenon; the "Golden Age" in which sculpture "expressed the whole nature—physical, mental and spiritual—of the most complete men who have ever lived"; the art of the Alexandrian and Roman empires; the great revival of sculpture in the city-states of Northern Italy; and finally, thru a consideration of the sculpture of monarchical, imperial and republican France, is led up to "the works of our own time and the final problem—how near such a sculptor as Rodin is to assimilating and expressing the strange and wonderful experiences arising from the stress of modern life." While the author's critical qualifications are not of the highest order, and his style is often slipshod, he yet succeeds in taking sculpture out of the region of the archeological catalog of technical and dry discussion, and in describing many of its masterpieces as the expression of national or local feeling, and even in some of his pages in quickening the reader's sense of plastic beauty. The exposition is aided materially by numerous illustrations from photographs reproduced in half tone.

Fennel and Rue. By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Howells has not forgotten how to invent a situation, half-psychical, half-sentimental. The old skill is not lacking, nor the young girl who long ago won the doubtful distinction of being "one of Howells's girls." Of course she is indiscreet and indirect to a degree. "We will describe Miss Shirley as a *waving line,*" is the author's chivalrous euphemism, for a young woman who tells lies and has a nervous fever over the consequences. We can forgive Mr. Howells much for old love's sake, but what we cannot forgive is his assumption that Miss Shirley is an adorable young woman. The closing sentence: "Men do not love women for their goodness" may be true, but it is extremely unflattering to both sexes. That a man may prefer complexity to innocence is comprehensible, as he might, understandably, prefer cavaire to custard, but that he should see a pathetic loveliness in the liar who manages to lie gracefully, that is not to be palliated or condoned.

The Canon and Text of the New Testament. By Caspar René Gregory. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The Formation of the New Testament. By George Hooper Ferris. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 90 cents net.

Professor Gregory, who, altho an American, holds a professorship in the theological faculty at Leipzig, is a well-known authority on the textual criticism of the New Testament, and his contribution to the International Theological Library has been awaited with interest. It is a learned work, heavy with facts, and containing a mass of information, not otherwise readily accessible, about the gradual formation of an authoritative body of Christian Scripture, and concerning the ancient and medieval manuscripts and the formation of a critical text by modern scholars. Professor Gregory has written for general comprehension, not for specialists only. He takes pains to define at length just what is meant by the canon, possibly having in mind the old lady who said, at the close of a learned lecture on this subject, that such big guns in those old days. The effort to be entirely clear to everybody, together with a complicated style, full of interjected phrases and clauses, has made the treatise somewhat cumbersome. The reader has a right to complain that he is unduly delayed in arriving at the point. Since so large a treatise must make its appeal chiefly to students, it would seem that the author would have done better to write for scholars only, with greater conciseness, more frequent abbreviation, and consequent emphasis upon matters of real importance. No such criticism can be brought against Mr. Ferris's forceful and enlightening study of the motives and movements in the early Church which resulted in the formation of the New Testament. This author wastes no time in explaining that which is manifest, and yet a reader of small experience in early Church history may follow his earnest pages with fascination and delight. The explanation is that Mr. Ferris is moved deeply by the practical consequences of the process he is describing. He feels that the closing of an authoritative list of Christian Scripture was fraught with serious consequences to practical religion, under which the Church is still suffering. Books which were written to foster spiritual life have become the instruments by which unspiritual ecclesiastics have quenched and stifled religious freedom and power. Theological and ecclesiastical interests were dominant in the formation of the canon, and they, rather than the interests of spiritual religion, are fostered by the traditional conception of a fixt and unchangeable norm of Christian truth. The New Testament Church was a Church without a New Testament, and return to the fire and devotion of New Testament days can only be thru return to the free spirit which is partial to no particular age and to no specially favored men. As a graphic recital of the manner in which the New Testament as a body of writings came into existence, and as a tract for these times on the basis of the facts brought to light by a survey of the formation of the canon, Mr. Ferris's volume is highly useful. It should establish the author's reputation as a writer on religious history who can at the same time master facts and exhibit their vital

Literary Notes

....That the life and thought of these modern days is not unfriendly to Christian belief when rightly understood is the thesis of Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, of New York University, in *Christianity and Modern Culture* (New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25 net).

....Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson has collected some quiet stories under the title *Simples from the Master's Garden* (The Sunday School Times Company, $1.00). Mrs. Slosson is best remembered as the author of "Butter an' Eggs" and "Fishin' Jimmy," and in homely phrases she sends out many a truth which might be ignored in more costly dress.

....We have always heard that the common people could not be induced to read either metaphysics, science or books of plays. Yet the New York Public Library reported last week that the books most in demand outside of the fiction class were James's "Pragmatism," Metchnikoff's "Prolongation of Life" and Ibsen's plays. What has become of biography, history and travels, which once monopolized popularity?

....That missionary activity is not inconsistent with serious literary endeavor is shown once more by *The One Christ:* An Inquiry into the Manner of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Frank Weston, Canon of the Cathedral and Principal of the Theological College of Zanzibar (New York: Longmans, Green & Co.). Mr. Weston is an earnest opponent of all Arian and kenotic theories and holds fast by Athanasian orthodoxy. One needs to be well trained in theological distinctions to follow his argument or to ascribe reality either to his terms or his conclusions.

....In *Contrasts in Social Progress*, by Edward Payson Tenney, a former president of Colorado College (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net), one finds a large collection of facts as to the social usages and moral practices of different nationalities and the adherents of various faiths as illustrating and practical consequences of diverse religious beliefs. It was the happy thought of the author to study the contrasts in civic condition, in education, in home building and in other respects exhibited in the customs of many nations, and to draw deductions from these as to the influence and worth of their several religious systems.

....One cannot help observe a waking up of interest in theology as indicated by the strength of the *American Journal of Theology*, published by the University of Chicago, and the new theological quarterly from Harvard University. For some years theology was under a cloud in the scholarly circles, while men were settling certain historical and critical questions involved. Now theology is coming to its own again as queen of sciences, embracing both philosophy and history. We see it in the admirable number of the Chicago number for April, just issued, and we particularly commend the careful reviews of scholarly works in various languages.

....Now that communistic and co-operative plans are again being put forward, the appearance of a new edition of Hinds's *American Communities* (C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago) is especially welcome. It includes the record of practically all of the attempts that have been made to establish centers of co-operative living in this country. It is a discouraging list of test-tube experiments in sociology, most of them undeniable failures, none of them so successful as to inspire emulation. This revision has to record the failure of the most promising of all the colonies in its inception, that of Topolobampa.

....We have picked out a shelf-ful of books of quotations from the stream of volumes that flows thru our office, but still we never have enough of them. It is annoying to have to feel around in the mind for an apt phrase that we know is there but can't quite reach, or to have to use that humiliating locution, "As some one has said." Of recent works of this class Benham's *Book of Quotations* (Lippincott, $3) we shall certainly want to keep at hand, for an astonishing number of quotations are packed into the single volume, about 28,000 we should guess, with a very valuable index containing twice that number of references, quite eclipsing Bartlett. Modern and ancient languages are included and much space is given to proverbs. There does not seem to be the same reason for the existence of the volume of *English Quotations* (Dutton, $2.50), compiled by Robinson Smith. The selections are too short for reading and not numerous enough for reference. They are taken chiefly from the most prominent English poets, Shakespeare and Milton taking nearly a third of the space.

Pebbles

LAISSEZ-FAIRE

BENEATH the softly swaying trees
I love to dream about romance,
And eat the various kinds of cheese
From France.

And while I'm there, my folks in mobs
Come galloping across the lea,
To offer simply splendid jobs
To me.

Clerk in a famous downtown bank,
Cashier in Broad street—same in Wall—
Scribe, editor—I merely thank
Them all.

And then in anger most profound,
In ire that really is the goods,
They gallop round and round and round
The woods.

They quite forget reserve and tact,
They wave their arms like weather-vanes.
And yet, in spite of all, the fact
Remains—

Beneath the softly swaying trees
I love to dream about romance,
And eat the various kinds of cheese
From France.

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The President's Defeat

By an overwhelming vote of 199 to 83 the House of Representatives disregarded the President's second urgency message asking for four of the biggest battleships, "of the most advanced type," and consented to only two. This is a defeat for the President, for it is impossible that in the passage thru the Senate any amendment will restore the larger number. There was no division on party lines; both Democrats and Republicans were at one. The ridiculous part of it was that it was the defeat of Hobson also, Roosevelt and — Hobson, Hobson who went to Congress to get a big navy, whose ambition it was to be on the Naval Committee, and who got it by the grace of John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader, who in the debate gently poked fun at him, declaring that God never made a nose, an eye, or an ear to satisfy a medical specialist, and no nation could build a navy big enough to please a retired naval lieutenant; we might add, an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Approving the action of the House, we do not approve the President's message, and yet it is fair to give full consideration to his reasons. He is a man of peace, believes in peace, has received the Nobel Prize for peace, and he assures Congress that he "cannot too emphatically declare that this is a measure of peace and not of war." He recalls—for it has been thrown at him times enough—that it is only a year ago that he told the people that one battleship a year, just enough to replace worn-out vessels, was enough; but he says that was when he had hopes thru The Hague Conference that there might be an agreement of the Powers to limit naval expansion, while now that hope is blasted for years. But his hope was not then at all strong. In his letter to the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, held in this city in April of last year, referring to the coming Hague Conference, he said:

"One of the questions, altho not to my mind one of the most important, will be that of the limitation of armaments."

Not only did he regard this as one of the less important questions, but he did not seem to anticipate any action, for, referring first to our very small army, he continued:

"The circumstances which enable us to be so are peculiar to our case and do not warrant us in assuming the offensive attitude of schoolmaster toward other nations."

Accordingly our delegates did not even urge the proposition at The Hague. Nor did he seem to expect any naval reduction, for he said:

"We are no longer enlarging our navy. We are simply keeping up its strength, very moderate, indeed, when compared with our wealth, population and coast-line; for the addition of one battleship a year barely enables us to make good the units which become obsolete. The most practical step in diminishing the burden of expense caused by the increasing size of naval armament would, I believe, be an agreement limiting the size of all ships hereafter to be built; but hitherto it has not proved possible to get other nations to agree with us on this point."

He did not then expect other nations to cease building other and larger battleships; and yet he was content with one new battleship a year.

But he says he has since had new light, for he tells Congress that since he wrote the words above quoted a new class of much more powerful battleships has been built by other nations, which will leave us far behind if we do not keep full flush with the leaders of the procession. He takes that as an incontrovertible premise,

which he nevertheless proceeds to defend.

His sole argument is that despite all arbitration treaties "it would be foolish to rely upon other Powers' possessing at all times and under all circumstances and provocations an altruistic regard for the rights of others." He points us to the conduct of those Powers "in China, Turkey, in the Spanish possessions and in Central and South Africa during the last dozen years." It is true that Africa has been regarded as a No-man's-land, which the Powers could take and divide as they pleased; but that is not true of the United States nor of any of its possessions. It is true that Turkey and China have been half-civilized nations, having no competent courts and unable to repress outbreaks and massacres, and the Powers have taken advantage of occasions to intervene, on the good or bad pretext of order and protection; but there is no danger of any such pretext against us. China had no army or navy, he tells us, and she has suffered from nations possessed of more battleships than altruism. True, but Denmark and Holland and Norway and Belgium and Switzerland have no navy or army to amount to anything, and very greedy neighbors do not touch them; for they are civilized and the world would disapprove. We are not weak like them, and would not be even tho we were third or fourth in size of navy, instead of second. We are far safer than Belgium is from France, or Holland from Germany, or Norway from Russia. There is absolutely no danger of any great European Power wantonly attacking us and refusing arbitration. We are safe even without the two new Dreadnoughts proposed.

And really this is all there is in the President's message. The implication is, that in some sudden fit of passion some big nation, with a bigger navy than ours, might pounce down on our shores, with no reason, refusing arbitration, knowing that we should resist and protect ourselves in the end. Not once since 1783 has any nation thus declared war against us. In every case we have declared war, with good or bad reason, and there is less danger in the future.

We have declared war against Great Britain, against Mexico, against Spain. We wish to avoid doing it again. We may have to, as we joined in the late capture of Pekin, but with a civilized nation we can well enough settle difficulties in the modern and decent way by arbitration; for uncivilized nations a small navy is sufficient. And we must remember that a big navy and army is itself provocative of war. Fighting men want to fight. They wish to justify their profession. And we can imagine that at some time in the future we might have a President who was a retired army or navy lieutenant and had less discretion than our Presidents usually have had, and he might manage to plunge us unwittingly in war trusting to the force at his hand. The giant's strength is liable to be used in a giant's way.

But the President seemed to have some other and more definite argument at hand which he could only present confidentially to a few chairmen of committees—and to Mr. Hobson. His private letter is refused for publication, but sensational as it may have been it did not frighten the cool heads of the House. They knew there was no sort of danger from Europe, and they had no fear that Japan would suddenly seize the Philippines or Hawaii, or batter down what of San Francisco has been spared by the earthquake.

Two battleships this year are enough. We suspect that despite his messages President Roosevelt has got about all he looked for. We believe one would be enough. We believe that a very moderate navy will give us sufficient force to protect our citizens and commerce abroad, and that more is a peril. The era of peace is at hand. Peace is to take the place of war, arbitration of armies and battleships. Let the United States have the honor to lead in the rivalry of good will and disarmament, of commerce and industry, and not in that of larger armies and mightier armadas, of vaster war debts and more crushing conscriptions.

Liberty to Keep the Laws

"HERE is a place where you can't go anyway!"

"But I do not *want* to go there, so I am in no danger of the penalty."

The first speaker was a Russian lad who was surprised that the Capitol, the White House, public buildings of all kinds in Washington, were open to the world, without even the formality of ask-

ing permission. The second speaker was the American friend who was showing him the city; and the forbidden spot which they at last had reached was the grass in a park, with the sign "Trespass forbidden, under penalty of the law."

"But your President can go there."

"Oh, no," was the reply; "he would not want to walk there and spoil the grass; and he would not break the law anyway."

"What!" said the boy. "Does your President have to obey the law?" He gasped in surprise at such a thought.

"By all means," replied his cicerone. "The President must obey the laws, of course."

"He *must?*" cried the boy. "That is queer! Our Czar and Grand Dukes never have to obey the law."

At the close of the day the lad was taken into the Congressional Library, where scores of men were bending over magazines under the pleasant evening lights. He caught the arm of his friend as tho he saw a ghost. "See! a soldier! a soldier! and he has no gun! and he is reading! You could not see that in my country."

It had been a surprise to this boy, right from Russia, where every railway station has its corps of soldiers, and where to the stranger there seem more armed than unarmed men, that in his long day in the capital of the country he had not seen one, and now at last here was a man in uniform, with no gun, quietly reading like any other citizen. His naïve remarks were illuminating. They revealed in a flash the lurid surface of Russia, as a flash of lightning sometimes reveals a bit of dangerous road to the benighted traveler.

On the other hand, the boy learned in that one day what liberty to do right may mean, and that one may obey law because one chooses to, not because he must. He also learned that a soldier may be a man, as well as a fighting machine, and that intelligence and courage are comrades in the best soldiery.

If one could only import enough bright Russian lads to learn these things and then send them back to their distracted country, what would be the consequence? A hundred thousand of the men and women who have learned them without coming hither, the best of the land, are now in prison or exile because they would like to see just such liberty as was everywhere apparent in Washington. The bill which Hon. W. S. Bennett has reported to Congress, and which will soon come up for action in the House, is designed to show that Americans deplore the condition of things in Russia because they retard the progress of the nation toward this, the highest ideal of liberty.

The Political Campaign

Of the 522 delegates to the Republican convention who have already been chosen, Mr. Taft has nearly one-half, or four times as many as are assigned to his nearest competitor in the list as it stands today. The other names in this list are those of Messrs. Knox, Hughes, Cannon, Fairbanks and La Follette. But little support has been drawn thus far to any one of these "favorite sons" from any State except his own. This should be borne in mind by those who are attempting to forecast the result of the balloting at Chicago. Moreover, only two of the five, Mr. Knox and Mr. Fairbanks, have been able to secure all the delegates in each of their States. In the States of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cannon and Mr. La Follette there are delegates who will vote for Mr. Taft. The list shows not only that he has about as many as his five competitors have obtained, but also that he is the only Republican candidate whose canvass has been national in its scope and in its gains. His competitors have won almost nothing outside of their own States. On the other hand, from the States of three of them delegates have come to him.

While the record of the canvass up to the present time does not indicate that Mr. Taft will have a majority on the first ballot, there is warrant for the prediction that on that ballot at least 400 delegates will vote for him, and that the strongest of his competitors will then probably have less than 125. There are no signs of a movement for a combination of their delegates in support of any one of them. If there should be such a combination, the beneficiary of it would probably be Mr. Knox or Mr. Hughes. But it seems

more probable that after the first ballot both of these candidates, as well as Mr. Cannon and Mr. Fairbanks, will lose delegates to Mr. Taft. We are making no predictions, but those who study the situation carefully will not be surprised, we think, if they see Mr. Taft nominated on the second or third ballot.

Governor Hughes has been a public officer of the highest type. He has never swerved from the course which he marked out for himself at the beginning of his term. Resolutely declining to use the power and patronage of his office to promote legislation in the public interest, he has sought good results by showing the justice of his cause and by appealing to public opinion, rather than by resort to political intrigue. His successes, with respect to reform legislation, have not been of sufficient importance to make a sharp impression upon the public mind outside of his own State; his failures have not been overlooked, altho they have been in no sense to his discredit. Inevitably a public officer true to so ideal a conception of his duty repels politicians and is disliked by them. During a Presidential canvass politicians are very active and influential. It is quite manifest that not many of the Republican politicians in New York really desire to support the Governor's candidacy at Chicago. That was seen at the State convention. It should also be said that in the public addresses virtually announcing his candidacy and setting forth his platform, the Governor did not appeal forcibly to those outside of New York who had been waiting to hear from him. They were excellent addresses, and the platform was sound, but neither the speeches nor the statement of issues did full justice to his real power and vigor. These appear to be the reasons why, during the canvass, Governor Hughes has not gained any considerable support in the country at large.

Until a few weeks ago, no one had come forward to compete with Mr. Bryan for the Democratic nomination. He must now take into account the activity of Governor Johnson, a vote-getter who has twice carried a Republican State by good majorities. Some of Mr. Bryan's zealous political friends have been saying unkind things about the Governor, and it is reported that Mr. Bryan himself has not refrained from expressing his disapproval of the Governor's candidacy. This accounts for the asperity with which the Governor comments upon the opinion of one of Mr. Bryan's intimate associates that his candidacy is an "impertinence." The nominee of the Democratic convention must have two-thirds of the 1,002 delegates. There are not so many as that in sight now for Mr. Bryan, but the prevailing impression is that he will be nominated. The Governor is making a vigorous canvass, and if all the opponents of Mr. Bryan stand together for him they may control more than one-third of the convention. While he insists upon preserving the rights of the States, especially in railroad legislation, he holds that tariff reform is the paramount issue. Judge Gray's vote in the convention will probably be a small one.

It is not expected that the present session of Congress will add anything of importance to the Republican legislative record. The President has been told that nearly all of his recent program must be laid aside. The railroad companies will not be authorized to make traffic agreements, nor will the Commission be empowered to supervise the issue of railway securities. The Sherman Anti-Trust law will not be amended. Injunction practice in labor disputes will not be modified. Wood pulp will not be placed on the free list. Probably there will be no currency legislation, unless provision for the appointment of a commission be made. But there is some expectation that a child labor law for the District of Columbia will be enacted. It is a blunder to avoid nearly all the legislative projects recommended by the President.

The Tactics of Woman Suffrage

We have given a good deal of space of late to the new and more aggressive form of the movement for the enfranchisement of women; on February 20th, to the rousing message of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson to the women of America; on April 2d, to Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's bitter indictment of man, and in the present issue, to Mrs. Borrman Wells's exposition of the aims of the British move-

ment, now spreading to this country. These all manifest a growing spirit of impatience at the long-continued delay in the granting of their just demands, and a determination to resort to more violent methods to arouse men and women from their lethargy. Like all embryonic movements it is impossible to tell what form it will take or how much it will accomplish, but on the whole it is encouraging to see this new life coming into the cause, to see the younger generation applying their energy to the completion of the work of their heroic mothers. If the new leaders show too little appreciation of what these pioneers did for them and are inclined to be contemptuous of their methods and achievements, we must remember that this is natural, and readily to be forgiven as soon as they have demonstrated their ability to do as much for their sex with the newer weapons they are taking up.

We do not wish to dampen the ardor of these new leaders or to check their initiative, but we must advise them to be careful in their choice of weapons, taking those that have proved serviceable in preference to those that are more showy but untried. Mrs. Wells speaks of the "success" of the militant movement in comparison with the patient work of the past. So far as we can see the militants have not achieved any success at all except a complimentary vote in the House of Commons, and women have always had compliments enough—too many, in fact. On the other hand, the real success in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and four of the United States has been attained by other and quite opposite tactics. All the experimental evidence that exists is, therefore, against the methods of the militants.

We do not venture to say what tactics are likely to be successful in England. British politics is so absurd any way that an additional absurdity does not matter. A people that will maintain a King, a House of Lords and an Established Church is outside the range of rational criticism. We cannot blame the women of England for adopting the political methods of the men there, even tho they seem outrageous to us. The custom of heckling a speaker, a favorite weapon of the suffragettes, is a common practice in England and not regarded as objectionable. But Americans believe in free speech and fair play, and it is rare that a speaker is interrupted by impertinent questions, jeers or insults. Even when the audience is decidedly hostile he is usually given a respectful hearing. We hope, therefore, that there will be no attempt to import this disgraceful feature of British politics into America in the name of reform. A woman who is trying to obtain the rights of a man should not violate the principle of equality at the outset by trying to do something that no man has a right to do.

Nor do the other tactics of the militant wing appear desirable in this country. It is true our streets need sweeping and our barrel organs are turned in too jerky a manner, but we do not think it necessary for our women to undertake these functions, altho we have no doubt they would be better done than they are. In any efforts they may make for the suffrage they will get enough of "scoffs, ridicule, abuse and insults" without stepping into the gutter for it. Woman's capacity for self-sacrifice for a cause is so abundantly demonstrated in history that it may be taken for granted; her devotion to this particular cause may find more profitable opportunities for manifesting itself.

Of course revolutions are not made with rose water, not even feminine revolutions. To free and enfranchise negro men cost 450,000 lives and it was paid right willingly. If bloodshed were necessary to bring about the freedom and enfranchisement of the women of all races there would be no shirking at the sacrifice. One cannot, therefore, condemn the militants merely because they have past beyond the limits of propriety and even legality. If we admit that violence is ever justifiable in redress of political wrong, surely the crime of depriving half the adult population of the right of representation is great enough to excuse it.

There is no reform of equal magnitude which can be so easily accomplished as woman suffrage. The use of the words "can be" is only justified when one can truthfully substitute for them in the sentence the words "has been," and it is in this sense that we use it. Millions of

women have been enfranchised within the last twenty years without coming seriously into conflict with a policeman or even with Mrs. Grundy. A cause that is making such astonishing progress as this with so little opposition cannot be in need of a fundamental change in tactics. We fail to see the necessity of importing the British methods. The third of the three principles enunciated by Mrs. Wells, that of attacking the Government and working against it at the by-elections is, of course, only applicable to a country like England, where the administration carries thru the legislative program. The first, the union of all women on the single issue, apparently ignores the two most vital facts; first, that the cause of woman's enfranchisement is man's as much as it is woman's, and that it is ultimately by him that it is to be accomplished; second, that the acquirement of the ballot is only a part, tho we believe it is an essential part, of woman's struggle for liberty and equality, for control of herself and for equal opportunities. The idea of "the duel of the sexes" should be left to the erotic novelists and Nietzschean playwrights. What the women are striving for is to get rid of sex prejudice, and they must by all means avoid increasing what they want to abolish.

Government Railways in Switzerland

SWITZERLAND, the most democratic of republics, has an exceptionally satisfactory railway service, as all travelers know. Of the 2,111 miles of steam railways in that country, 1,529 miles, or nearly three-fourths of the total, are owned and operated by the Government. The chief line that is still a private enterprise is the direct route from Lucerne to Milan by way of the St. Gothard tunnel and the lakes Lugano, Locarno and Como. Government ownership of this line has been delayed by the necessity of obtaining release by treaty of concessions made to Italy and to Germany when the line was constructed. This difficulty will soon have been overcome, and the St. Gothard line, like all the other important roads, will become a public property.

Consul R. E. Mansfield, stationed at Lucerne, has furnished for the consular reports a clear and informing account of the governmental railway service of Switzerland which Americans will do well to read. It is universally admitted that under Government management the roads as physical properties have been greatly improved; that the service has become more satisfactory than it was under private ownership, and that freight and passenger rates have been not only equalized on good democratic principles, but also have been greatly reduced.

American travelers can testify to the truth of Mr. Mansfield's statement that the Swiss railway schedules are well arranged, that the trains usually keep to the time table, that employees are universally polite and attentive to passengers, and that the strict enforcement of rules prevents accidents under conditions which American carelessness and negligence would make perilous. In 1906, 64,874,109 passengers were carried, of whom only 53 were killed and 1,137 were injured.

As elsewhere in Europe, provision is made for first, second and third class passengers. The first class fare is 3.22 cents per mile, the second class is 2.25 cents per mile, and the maximum rate for third class is 1.6 cents per mile. The Swiss people themselves generally patronize the third class coaches, which are much like American passenger cars, with a center aisle. The seats were not upholstered, but there is ample space for hand luggage, and always a lavatory, and the heating is carefully regulated. These third class coaches are in every respect as comfortable as the cars on our elevated railways. While the first and second class coaches are still generally divided into compartments, they are nearly all corridor cars, well lighted, well ventilated and well heated, and the toilet arrangements are almost without exception more decent than those found on American railways, except in our extra-fare parlor and sleeping cars.

If only so much could be said for the Swiss Government railway service, it would be quite sufficient to answer the sometimes unintelligent and sometimes unscrupulous assertion that government business management is always more un-

satisfactory than private enterprise. In fact, however, there is something still to add, and it clearly reveals the immense superiority of government railway operation in respect of certain highly important matters of public convenience. All the chief roads being government enterprises, these is no reason for compelling passengers to travel over one line rather than another in exchange for a certain amount of money. The passenger tickets, therefore, give the traveler the option of making his journey over any one of the different lines to a certain destination where the difference in distance is not great. On regular return trip tickets the reduction in price is 32 per cent.

In addition to all this the system provides time tickets called *abonnements*, which are good for exceedingly cheap travel in all parts of the country. They are issued in the name of the purchaser and must have his photograph attached, but they are not mileage books. They are issued for a designated period of time, and within that time the owner may travel anywhere and just as much as he pleases. The fifteen day ticket costs, second class, $10.61; third class, $7.72. The one year ticket costs, third class, only $66.58, and second class, only $93.60. Let the self-satisfied American imagine, if he can, being able to buy for less than $100 a ticket on which he could travel for a year anywhere in the United States within a district as large as Switzerland and in as good day coaches as those of the Empire State Express; or for $133.17, a ticket on which he could in like manner travel for a year in our best Pullmans!

The general railway policy of the Swiss Government is to equalize revenues and expenses, and not to accumulate a surplus. The people thus get in lower fares the benefit of all improvements and economies.

Of course these results are not attained by the governmental methods with which we are familiar in American politics. The law governing the Swiss federal railways is carefully drawn to prohibit and to prevent political influence in the management, and it works. In other words, strict civil service principles are applied and are lived up to.

Swiss public policy teaches that a people can be democratic and at the same time diligent in business if it wants to be.

The Venezuelan Trouble

We publish this week an article by the Hon. Herbert W. Bowen, late United States Minister to Venezuela, in which he sums up the documents presented to the Senate by the President, which look toward some sort of forcible action to compel Venezuela to yield arbitration on a number of complaints by American citizens. On that matter we are obliged to take the facts as fully presented in the documents, the conclusions of the law officer of the Department of State, and the report of Mr. Calhoun, Special Commissioner; and from these we can draw no other conclusion than that in some of these cases serious wrong has been done to American citizens, and that it is the duty of our Government to see to it that they receive protection and reparation.

This does not mean that there has been no wrong on the part of some of them, for that is clear enough; but in such a case as that of the United States and Venezuela Company, the evidence given makes it clear that the company has suffered very serious wrong, while in that of the Bermudez Company, the case is mixt, and there is apparent wrong on both sides.

If now the Senate finds that President Castro has proceeded against the American companies in a high-handed way, has deprived them of their property without due process of law, and has refused arbitration, its plain duty is to take such steps as may be requisite to secure justice and proper respect to our own Department of State. The country has confidence enough in Mr. Root to believe him when he declares that further argument is useless. Mr. Hay was of the same opinion, and a more patient and just man never lived. It is a great complication that in the main issue involved two American companies are the real claimants for the right to exploit the Bermudez Asphalt Lake.

Accepting, then, the facts as officially given in the documents presented to the Senate, and the refusal of Venezuela to arbitrate, the controversy involves the question of our national honor. The

whole situation should consequently be cleared up. Argument being useless, the Senate must now decide either to ignore the rights of our American companies and to permit our Department of State to be humiliated to an extraordinary degree, or to obtain justice from Castro. In all probability a peaceful blockade would within a week's time induce Castro to submit all our controversies with him to arbitration. A settlement honorable to all parties would then be effected, and Castro would have received a lesson that would inure to the benefit of every nation that has dealings with him. But he is nothing if not astute, and the chances are, therefore, that he did not refuse arbitration until he had received evidence that he had sufficient influence in this country to prevent any hostile action from being taken against him. What the Senate should do is one thing. What the Senate will do is, perhaps, another thing. We shall see.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Observations in India

Mr. Keir Hardie is a Member of Parliament. He is also a distinguished leader of the Labor party. He has been visiting India, and what he saw that surprised and displeased him he tells in the *Labour* [*sic*] *Leader*.

He was at Tanjore Castle, where the Ranee, widow of the ruling chief, attended by the two young princes were, apart from the servants, the only natives present at the party in honor of the birthday of King Edward. When he asked why there were none of the distinguished natives present he was told that the King's birthday party for the natives would be held next day.

Mr. Hardie entered a railway compartment at Madras. There were two native gentlemen in it, and one of them rose and asked, "Shall we move into another compartment, sir?" Mr. Hardie did not understand what he meant, and was told, "English gentlemen, as a rule, do not like to travel with natives." He says he knew that in America the color line is strictly drawn (which it is not in the larger and more civilized portions), but he was not prepared for that kind of thing in India.

Mr. Hardie tells of a young, handsome Mohammedan gentleman, a barrister of a high family, educated at Cambridge, who, on his return to India from England, entered a first class railway compartment not reserved, and was forced to leave by the insults of two Englishmen.

Here is another incident:

"A native gentleman, lately knighted, a Christian, and an active supporter of missionary work, happened to be traveling, and was joined at a certain station by his son—who, by the way, is married to an English lady of good position. The son is darker in complexion than his father, and when he entered the carriage where his father was one of the other passengers objected. The father pointed out that there was plenty of room, and that he desired that his son should be beside him. This was the response: 'Look here, we tolerated you because you don't look so bad, but I'll be damned if we allow that black dog in beside us.' Father and son went out, and one can imagine their feelings."

There are plenty of cases, Mr. Hardie testifies, in which men and boys are whipt on the highway and otherwise punished for not making proper obeisance when some petty Government official passes. He tells of one case in which a native gentleman of good position had a case in a local court. During a pause in business he approached the magistrate to ask when his case would come up, and for that offense he was ordered to stand in the court with his face to the wall for three hours.

Is it strange that in a country where such treatment is accorded to the people, men who have feelings, and some pride of history and ancestry, there is a growing estrangement of the people toward the English ruling class? Education is developing ability and self-respect, and a sensibility toward insults from people in no way superior to themselves, but who assume and assert superiority. Will not Englishmen learn that it is only the recognition of human brotherhood that can maintain their rule in India?

Opium

With the month of March the sale and use of opium in the Philippine Islands for any purpose except as a medicine came to be strictly forbidden. Three years' warning had been given, so that those addicted to the drug had abundance of time to cure themselves of the habit if they wished to do so. Henceforth they must go to China if they want to smoke opium,

or must obtain the drug in some clandestine way.

But in China itself the use of the drug is discountenanced, and even forbidden. A decree from the throne issued a year ago declared that within the space of ten years all use of opium must end. Notices were to be set up all over the Empire, opium dens were to be closed and the cultivation of the poppy discouraged. This was a great program, for over large portions of China three out of five use the drug to a seriously injurious extent, and three out of four indulge more or less. Further than this, the governors of provinces, who have no great initiative in devising new sources of revenue, depend much on the opium tax for their income, and the loss would be personally felt. It is a governor of much altruism and patriotism who will sacrifice himself for his people.

But the report of the first year since the promulgation of the edicts is really very hopeful. In most of the coast provinces a real and honest effort has been made to execute them. In Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Fokien and Kiangsu, which include the cities of Peking, Tientsin, Suchau, Fuchau and Shanghai, the dens have been generally closed, sales in the shops have been reduced, the area in which the poppy is cultivated has considerably diminished, and the movement is generally popular. This cannot be said so generally of the interior provinces. There the pressure from Peking was not so strong, and the officials have financial temptations to ignore the edicts, which were posted, often to be forgotten.

Beyond question the first year has recorded quite as much success as could have been expected. But so long as high officials are themselves addicted to the opium habit, and even raise the poppy and make the opium, we cannot expect the honest enforcement of the edicts. We know how it is in this country where grafting is done by officers of the law. Last week even a policemen's combine for housebreaking was discovered and punished. In this city we have had much experience of dives and other lawless resorts protected by the authorities required by law to suppress them; and we can expect nothing better in China. When a rule is enforced that no man shall be appointed to office who uses opium, and when an intelligent financial system is adopted, it will be easier to suppress the evil which is the most damaging of all to the Chinese people. There has already been a remarkable decrease in the public use of the drug. China's most intelligent people are trying to do there against opium what we are trying to do here against alcohol. The difference is that here it is a popular revolt which is driving out the saloons, while in China it is the effort of the throne which is closing the dens.

The Exodus From Nashotah

There is one of the Episcopal theological seminaries, that at Nashotah, Wis., which is peculiar for the great importance it gives to the etiquet of religion. It emphasizes the value of orders, forms and ritual. In this respect it is in marked contrast with other seminaries of that Church, such as those at Cambridge, Philadelphia and the General Seminary in New York, the latter of which has been High rather than Low or Broad. And it is only some of these very small Western dioceses, like that of Fond du Lac, Wis., or that of Springfield, Ill., in which Ritualistic, or Sacramentarian, teaching prevails. In some of the large Eastern dioceses there are extreme Ritualistic churches, but the prevailing sentiment of both clergy and laity is opposed to extreme Sacramentarianism with its resultant Ritualism, and its teaching of the exclusive character of the clergy. It will be long before the magnificent display at the consecration of the assistant bishop at Fond du Lac is forgotten, for the photograph was widely published. Nowhere has so much indignation been exprest as at Nashotah at the action of the last General Convention in allowing clergy of other bodies to speak in Episcopal pulpits. They declare that it gives ministers a quasi recognition as priests, and their bodies of followers as real churches. Two of the teachers at Nashotah have already shown their disapproval by joining the Catholic Church, and other priests there, or of the diocese, are reported as under Catholic instruc-

tion, while quite a number of students have left the seminary. Their departure is not likely to be regarded as a serious loss.

The Brownsville Case

There are two bills before Congress for the restoration of the negro soldiers who are charged with the "shooting up" at Brownsville. One of these, known as the Warner bill, follows the suggestion of the President, and proposes that such soldiers shall be reinstated, with full back pay, who can prove satisfactorily to the President that they had no part in the "shooting up." The other, the Foraker bill, proposes that soldiers be reinstated on their oath that they took no part in it. Senator Foraker's speech was very strong, so far as this distinction is concerned. He says that the President has over and over again shown himself a prejudiced man, and so, by all rule of law, not competent to act as judge. He says that he would, however, have to depute the individual investigation to others, and that duty would fall to the Secretary of War. But Mr. Taft has, says the Senator, exprest his agreement with the President, and is equally excluded. Yet he, as a very busy man, would have to delegate the actual investigation and judgment to General Garlington, who has declared that he would not believe one of the soldiers on oath. We wish that the soldiers could be restored to duty on taking their oath that they had no part in the raid. It is certain that most of them took no part in it, and it is by no means proved that any of them did.

The Pestiferous Mosquito

Here is an argument for exterminating the mosquito that is new to us, historical as well as hygienic, patriotic as well as physiological. It is in a book by W. H. S. Jones, an English scholar, and endorsed by Major Ross, who is an authority on the mosquito malaria, and who won the Nobel Prize for that work. It was the mosquito, they say, that was a principal cause of the decay of the intellectual and moral force of the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the fourth century B. C. began a great deterioration of the Greeks. A little before this time, they say, malaria was probably introduced, very likely when the Athenians were engaged, 425 B. C., on the island of Sphacteria, at present a noted center of malaria; and three years later Aristophanes first speaks of the fever, *puretos,* a word which soon became common, as also *melancholia,* or "black bile," a disease which Hippocrates remarks prevails in the autumn, which is the malarial season. The prevalence of the new disease is likely to have weakened the people, just as Mauritius has suffered infinite evil from the introduction of malaria in 1866. The author thinks that malaria did not much exist in Italy before 200 B. C., but was prevalent after 50 B. C., and was probably introduced by Hannibal's mercenaries; but from Greece we do not see. As in Greece, so in Rome it affected the national character:

> "Malaria made the Greek weak and inefficient; it turned the sterner Roman into a bloodthirsty brute—*atra bilis* made its victims mad."

The moral for us is plain. Malarial districts lose enterprise and vigor. Drain the swamps; kill the anopheles.

It is not to be expected that an anarchist journal will urge violence, for that would exclude it from the mails, and endanger imprisonment; but it can excuse it, which is practically the same thing. Alexander Berkman was arrested for inciting the late Union Square tragedy, and in his magazine he makes this apology:

> "The bomb is the echo of your cannon, trained upon our starving brothers; it is the cry of the wounded striker; 'tis the voice of hungry women and children; the shriek of those maimed and torn in your industrial slaughterhouses; it is the dull thud of the policeman's club upon a defenseless head; 'tis the shadow of the crisis, the rumbling of suppressed earthquake—it is manhood's lightning out of an atmosphere of degradation and misery that king, president, and plutocrat have heaped upon humanity. The bomb is the ghost of your past crimes."

That is about as far as it would be safe to go.

An American girl is to marry an Italian prince of very high rank, who is declared to be "a bully good fellow," but the King of Italy refused to give the consent his cousin asked unless the girl

would consent to be converted. In this country the father cannot convert her by force any more than he can marry her off by force, and she did not want to be converted. But she did want the marriage more than she wanted her faith, and so she consented to give up her faith with her name. So she follows her husband's nominal religion. We do not feel as much disturbed over it as we would be if her fiancé had happened to be a Turk and the Sultan had insisted on her becoming a Mohammedan. Possibly she may retain a little secret "modernism."

One English authority says that the American boy is far ahead, in schooling, of the English boy; and another equally intelligent says that the English boy is far ahead. Neither knows, for generalization is impossible. Both English and American boys are far behind what they would be if it did not take such a needlessly long and wearisome time to learn to read our wretchedly spelt language. The man who says that the reason for the backwardness of American boys is that they have women teachers has allowed his premise to create his conclusion. He begins by saying that women cannot teach boys; therefore our boys are backward.

Some Catholic priests are at least practical in their instruction. One of them, in this leap year, told the young women of his congregation to pray for husbands. Another blamed his people because in his large congregation he had had but one wedding in three months. Under such conditions, he asked, how can the Church grow? Another told the girls they ought to be willing to marry, and when they told him there were no available young men he posted up in the vestibule the names of two hundred such men. But why scold the women? Why not talk to the men?

It is good news that the Chinese Government has plucked up courage to withdraw the privilege of rank from Christian priests and bishops. Hitherto Catholic bishops have been accorded the rank of viceroy, and priests that of a local governor. It has done great mischief, and scarce anything else has so excited animosity against foreigners. Now that France ceases to protect the Church, and Japan has grown so strong, China does not fear to remove this invidious distinction which other missions have refused to accept.

The racing season has begun in this State, and the Jockey Club has made an effort to make an absolute reform in the manner of the gambling. Thus, those that take the bets now must stand on the ground instead of sitting at a table or standing on a box; and the small betting must be stopped—that is, at the stand no bets will be taken for less than five dollars, and none in the field for less than two dollars. Does not the reader readily see that this will propitiate Governor Hughes, whom they are afraid of, and the ministers, whom no intelligent politician has any care for?

In Switzerland the citizens can snap their fingers at the undertakers, as a man can die at no particular expense to his relatives. There are four public crematories. At Basle and Zurich a citizen of the town can be cremated with no charge, at St. Gall for $6, and at Geneva for $10. For citizens of other cantons the charge is from $12 to $20. This sensible manner of disposing of the body grows rapidly in favor, and in this case municipal ownership works well in improving the customs of the country.

The Interparliamentary Union, by the meeting of the members of the Parliaments of various nations, will do more for peace than four battleships. We therefore approve the moderate appropriation by Congress for the expenses of travel of the members of the Congress.

They say that certain saloons in Watertown, N. Y., are discouraging the patronage of the negro soldiers quartered there. This is the most beneficent phase of the race injustice we have heard of.

Insurance

Quiet Election in the New York Life

THE activity of the International Policy-Holders' Committee was a marked feature of the insurance elections last year. This year the committee made no protests, and the work it did last year was conspicuous by its absence. In consequence the twelve directors on the administration ticket of the New York Life were unanimously elected on April 8th last. Under the law of the State of New York the election was required in 1908 of twelve directors of the New York Life Insurance Company (one-half of the full board), said directors to serve for a period of one year. The full board of twenty-four directors will be elected in April, 1909, and serve for a period of two years.

There being no opposition at the 1908 election, the administration ticket of twelve directors was unanimously elected, as follows: John E. Andrus, Yonkers, N. Y.; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas P. Fowler, New York, N. Y.; A. Barton Hepburn, New York, N. Y.; Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; Granger A. Hollister, Rochester, N. Y.; William R. Innis, New York, N. Y.; Woodbury Langdon, New York, N. Y.; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry C. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.; William B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.; Elbridge G. Snow, New York, N. Y.

Ten of the above twelve directors were thus re-elected. Two, Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I., president Peacedale Manufacturing Company, vice president Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; member of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Mr. William R. Innis, general manager Studebaker Manufacturing Company, New York, are new members of the board. These gentlemen succeed Mr. Alexander E. Orr and Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, who retire from the board at their own request.

It is significant that out of 600,000 policy-holders with the New York Life, only sixty-two took occasion to exercise their right of franchise.

"This election," as the New York *Commercial* remarks editorially, "was in reality a vote of confidence in the management of the New York Life Insurance Company by 'six hundred thousand' non-voting policy-holders, for all but sixty-two of them—and these principally officers or employees of the company—were perfectly content to let the administration make its own choice of officers."

FOLLOWING the death of Benjamin Franklin Stevens, to which some reference was made in this department last week, the board of directors of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston met and elected Vice-President Alfred D. Foster president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stevens. Secretary D. F. Appel was advanced to the vice-presidency, and Jacob A. Barbey was elected secretary.

Financial

....The Columbia Trust Company, formerly at No. 26 Nassau street, has removed to No. 135 Broadway. This concern was organized about two years ago, largely thru the instrumentality of Clark Williams, who was vice-president until his recent appointment as Superintendent of Banks, and is known as an independent company. Willard V. King, sometime vice-president of the New York Trust Company, is now president of the Columbia Trust Company, and A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, is chairman of its executive committee.

....The Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, which owns 329 miles of road, with an equipment of 121 locomotives, 19 cars in passenger service and 5,362 cars in freight and work service, is on the point of enlarging its plant. In this connection the company is issuing $15,150,000 in fifty-year mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, the principal and interest having been guaranteed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company by indorsement on each bond. These bonds are being marketed by J. P. Morgan & Co., of this city, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, and are offered at 91 and accrued interest.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

At the beginning of the present week, about 600 of the 980 delegates to the Republican national convention had been chosen. To Mr. Taft one prominent daily paper gives 299 of these; another assigns to him 261. The managers of his canvass say that he will surely have 505 on the first ballot, and this is more than a majority. According to reports from Washington, the President is confident that on the first ballot more than 600 delegates will vote for Mr. Taft. The latter will start for Panama on the 30th, expecting to return on May 20th. The Republicans of New Hampshire, in their convention last week, gave no instructions to their delegates. A resolution in favor of Mr. Taft was rejected, only 25 of the 763 members voting for it. More than half of the State's delegates, however, are said to be in favor of his nomination. At the Illinois Democratic convention a resolution of instructions for Mr. Bryan was adopted. It is asserted that the convention was under the control of Roger C. Sullivan, who is one of the delegates at large, and it is remembered that Mr. Sullivan has been publicly denounced by Mr. Bryan, who urged the Democrats of Illinois, two years ago, to permit him no longer to exercise any authority in the party. Mr. Bryan has sought to conciliate the warring Democratic factions in the State of New York. Those who resent the domination of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners at the recent State convention have held a conference and appointed a committee. It is now said that a second convention of bolters will not be held.——At the Louisiana election, on the 21st, the Democratic nominees were elected by 40,000 majority. Constitutional amendments were adopted, increasing the power of the Railroad Commission and prohibiting foreign railroad corporations from taking their cases to the Federal courts.——When Mr. Bryan was in New York, last week, he was asked whether, now that he had become rich and was receiving a large income, he thought he was still a good representative of the common people. In reply he made the following statement:

"My income is derived mainly from my lecturing, with some addition from articles written for other publications and something from my own paper, but the amount has been very much exaggerated. I make more speeches for nothing than for pay, and devote more time to public work than to private gain. The income that I have received has come from the people who attend my lectures and who read what I write, and therefore my obligation is to the whole people rather than to any special class. The best test of the effect of my income is to be found in the things that I advocate. My views have not changed upon public questions. I am contending for the same things now that I did then, and I think no one will deny that I could make more by siding with the corporate interests that I have opposed than I have made out of lecturing.

"My political prominence has been an advantage in that it has given me a larger reading circle and a larger audience, but I could have used the prominence in other ways to greater pecuniary advantage. For instance, I was offered $25,000 a year as counsel for a corporation, but it would have taken me out of the political field. By lecturing and writing I can make what I need in half the time and have the rest for public work. President Cleveland found his law income larger after he was in the White House than before. So did President Harrison. This was the experience of Speaker Reed after his service in Congress. Secretary Shaw found his services more valuable after he had been in the Cabinet.

"Political prominence is an asset in any kind of business. I could not have turned my attention to anything where it would not have been an advantage, and, had I used all of my time lecturing and writing, I could have made twice as much as I have. The question is not whether I have made more than I did before I was nominated, but whether I have made it in a legitimate way, and I think no one will deny that my income has been derived from a legitimate source. The next question is

whether the increase in my earning power has changed my views on public questions. No one, I think, will contend that it has."

Speaking at Cooper Union, he explained why he opposed Socialism. In answer to questions concerning his views about the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, he said, according to the published reports:

"The white man in the South has disfranchised the negro in self-protection, and there is not a Republican in the North who would not have done the same thing under the same circumstances. . . . I want to say right now that the white men in the South are giving the negroes better laws than the negroes would give to the white men if they were making the laws. Why, right in Washington they disfranchised every negro, even if they had to disfranchise some white men to do it. The white men of the South are determined that the negro will and shall be disfranchised everywhere it is necessary to prevent the recurrence of the horrors of carpet bag rule."

Railroad Rates and Lands

It is expected that the leading railroad companies of the country, by concerted action, will soon increase by about 10 per cent. what are called the class rates upon freight. General commodity rates will not be disturbed. This proposed increase has been the subject of conferences in New York and Chicago. The companies hold that they must have additional revenue, owing to the recent reduction of traffic and to the effect of legislation upon profits and the cost of operation. Freight rates, they say, have not advanced in recent years with the general advance of prices.—— The House has past the joint resolution (already past in the Senate) authorizing the Attorney-General to bring suit for a forfeiture of the Oregon & California Railroad Company's land grant. This is one of the Harriman companies. The vote in the House was 245 to 8. Mr. Fordney's amendment, for the protection of lumber companies whose land, it is alleged, was sold to them in violation of the terms of the grant, was rejected by a vote of 43 to 227. About 2,000,000 acres of land, taxed at a valuation of $18,000,000, and said to be worth twice as much, are involved. The Attorney-General says that 800,000 acres were sold unlawfully prior to 1902. It was required by the granting act that the company should sell to actual settlers only and at a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre. Since 1902, the 2,000,000 acres then unsold have been withdrawn from the market.

Governor Hughes's Fight for Reform

One of the Senators who had voted for Governor Hughes's bills to suppress race-track gambling was disabled by illness on the 22d. This left no hope for further action upon the bills at the regular session of the New York Legislature, as the session was to end on the following day. At the final adjournment, on the 23d, there was in both Houses an extraordinary exhibition of hostility toward the Governor, hisses and hooting greeting every mention of his name. The session's record shows that substantially all of the important reform bills advocated by him were rejected or ignored. His bill placing telegraph and telephone companies under the supervision and control of the Public Service Commission was past in the Senate just before adjournment, but the House (or Assembly) declined to consider it. Probably this had been foreseen in the Senate. It was the published comment of newspaper correspondents who admire the Governor and are in sympathy with him that he had no friends in either branch. One argument used in support of the bill relating to telegraphs and telephones was that the power to be granted would enable the Commission to suppress the betting poolrooms, which could not do business if telegraph and telephone facilities should be withheld from them. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature for May 11th. Senator Grady, leader of the race-track opposition, says that the new Senator to be elected in the Niagara Falls district (whose vote might break the deadlock) will not be admitted. That is to say, he asserts that a majority will hold that the special election is unconstitutional. The Republican who has been nominated in the district has promised to vote for the Governor's bills. It is expected that Senator Owen Cassidy, who voted against the bills, will vote for them at the extra session. It appears that he thought he was following the advice of Congressmen Fassett and Dwight. They sent him from Washington a telegram urging him

to support the Governor in this matter. The telegraph operator (who has since been dismissed for the offense) inserted the word "not," so that the telegram urged Cassidy to vote against the bills. He was a delegate on the 24th to the convention at which Congressman Fassett was renominated, and he voted for resolutions calling for the passage of the Governor's race-track bills. One vote is enough to turn the scale. It is reported in the press, however, that the racing interests rely upon the aid of one or two Senators who voted against them three weeks ago. Before the beginning of the extra session Governor Hughes will make a tour of the State, speaking in support of the bills.

Tornadoes in the South Great loss of life was caused in the South last week by a series of tornadoes, moving eastward from Oklahoma and Texas to Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Owing to the wrecking of telegraph lines, full reports from some places have not been received, but it is known that at least 350 persons were killed and three times as many injured. The heaviest losses were in Mississippi and Louisiana. In the first of these States the town of Purvis was almost completely destroyed. Of about 400 dwellings only seven were left standing. This dreadful work was done in a few minutes at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 24th. The towns of McCallum and McLaurin were practically wiped out. There is a long list of villages in which lives were taken and property was destroyed. In Amite, La., more than fifty were killed. One of these was the Rev. Father Rumpf, who was crushed by the falling walls of the bell tower of his church. In Georgia, twelve were killed at Chipley, nine at Cave Springs, and about forty in the entire State. Half the buildings in Hector, Ark., were wrecked, and there were casualties in Tennessee. The path of the storm in some places is said to have been two miles wide. A large majority of those killed were negroes. Railroad, telegraph and telephone companies suffered considerable loss, and the growing crops were injured.

Philippine Islands Bands of Moro outlaws in Mindanao have recently been attacked by the troops and the constabulary. A stronghold of one of these bands, near Lake Lanao, was captured last week. Two companies of infantry have undertaken to disarm the Moros on Basilan Island.——On the 24th, at the Bilibid Prison in Manila, two bandits, or leaders of fanatical natives, were hanged. One of these, Omongo, started the Pulajan uprising in Samar. The other, Fernandez, was a leader of a similar movement in Leyte. The execution of two prisoners of the same class, who were to have been hanged on the 24th, has been deferred for one month. ——From time to time the application of our coastwise navigation laws to trade between the islands and the States has been postponed. By a statute enacted in 1906 it was provided that these laws should become effective, with respect to this trade, in 1909. But now, by a bill passed by the Senate in March and by the House last week, the coastwise laws are virtually repealed, so far as the Philippines are concerned. This bill says:

> The provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States.

It also authorizes the insular Government to regulate transportation from one island to another, and thus clears the way for a free use of foreign vessels in this local trade.

Attack Upon Guatemala's President Another attempt to assassinate Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala, was made on the 20th. As he was entering the Palace, to receive there the new Minister from the United States, he was fired upon by a party of cadets from the Polytechnic Institute, who had been stationed at the entrance as a part of his body guard. Cabrera was wounded in the left hand. His nephew was killed. All the cadets were captured and were promptly tried by court martial. A few hours later fourteen of them were shot, together with eight of the men who had been under

sentence of death on account of the attempt to kill the President in April, 1907, by an explosion of dynamite which had been placed in a tunnel under a street in which he was riding. The summary execution of these men was prevented last year by the intervention of the resident Ministers from other countries. These Ministers appear to have approved the executions of last week, for they have sent to the President an address, congratulating him upon his escape and saying that they sincerely pray "that Providence may continue to protect your life, which is leagued with the prosperity and progress of this beautiful country, and that such execrable and universally reprobated outrages may cease." President Cabrera asserts that there is an extensive conspiracy against his Government, and he gives notice that additional conspirators are to be shot. For some months past he has rarely been seen in public and has always been carefully guarded. Guatemalan exiles in Mexico predict that eventually he will be assassinated, because powerful enemies have sworn to take his life at any cost. There were reports that the cadets had been employed by Honduras to attack him. Señor Bustillos, the Honduran Minister of Finance, had been in the Guatemalan capital on a confidential mission. When he set out to return he was intercepted at San José by the Guatemalan authorities and taken back to the capital. There he appealed for protection to the Mexican Minister, by whose aid he was enabled to make his way to Honduras.

Various Topics

At the recent Republican primaries in Oregon, Senator Fulton, who sought a re-election, was defeated by H. M. Cake. The Senator had been repeatedly attacked in public speeches by Mr. Heney, formerly employed by the Government in the Oregon land fraud cases and now the prosecutor of bribers and bribe-takers in San Francisco.——The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that a boycott in any form is illegal and that the injured person may recover damages. The decision of a lower court that a union, being an unincorporated body, could not be sued, was reversed.——At Toledo, Ohio, on the 23d, William N. Cleveland, convicted a year ago as an agent of the so-called Bridge Trust, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and go to jail for five days. ——The President has signed the Employers' Liability bill. After a careful examination, Attorney-General Bonaparte assured him that it was constitutional.——In the Senate, last week, the new arbitration treaty with Great Britain was ratified.——By the unanimous vote of the House committee to which it was referred, the McCall bill, requiring publicity for campaign funds, has been reported favorably.

Winston Churchill Defeated

The by-election in the Northwest Manchester district was strenuously contested by both parties, because it was regarded as a crucial contest of the strength of the new Ministry. Winston Churchill, having been promoted to the Asquith Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, was obliged to appeal to his constituency for re-election. He was opposed by his former competitor, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, the candidate of the Conservative party. The result showed an increase in the Conservative vote since last election in this district, in 1906, of 1,019. Mr. Joynson-Hicks received 5,417 votes, Mr. Churchill 4,988, and Mr. Irving, the Socialist candidate, 276. Since Manchester was supposed to be the stronghold of free trade sentiment Mr. Churchill made his principal attack upon the protectionist policy of the Conservatives. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, on the other hand, altho admitting that he favored a tariff, devoted most of his attention to an attack upon the Government measures, rallying to his support all those who opposed the bills restricting the number of public houses and the reforming of the educational system. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the unusual step of entering actively into the campaign to prevent the defeat of a fellow member of the Cabinet. John Redmond, speaking for the Nationalists, at first appealed to the Irish voters in his division to oppose Mr. Churchill, because the reorganized Cabinet was supposed to be less favorable to Home Rule than that of Campbell-Bannerman, but later, being satisfied with the tone of Mr. Churchill's speeches, he withdrew his op-

position. The Catholic vote was, however, largely cast against the Liberal candidate on the education issue. The most powerful influence in this, as in the previous by-elections, was the liquor interest, which is fighting the licensing bill with all its might. The Suffragettes also worked against Mr. Churchill, altho he declared himself personally in favor of woman suffrage, in accordance with their policy of opposing all members of the Government so long as it will not give women the right to vote. A large increase in the Socialist vote was anticipated, for a strong effort was made by Mr. Keir Hardie to secure the labor support, but the result, however, showed that the Socialist candidate was not an important factor, as he did not receive enough votes to have turned the scale in this contest between the two great parties. The rival candidates are good friends, and Mr. Churchill, accompanied by his mother, who was Miss Jerome, of New York, was the first to congratulate Mr. Joynson-Hicks and his wife. The Liberal papers regard the election as a severe blow to the cause of free trade. The Government can remain in power for about three years, even if all the by-elections go against it, but it is discredited to a certain extent, and its claim to represent the people better than the House of Lords will no longer be unquestioned. Mr. Churchill will be elected by some strong Liberal district, possibly Dundee, which gave Mr. Robertson, now elevated to the peerage, a plurality of 2,443 at the last election.——At the by-election in Dewsbury, Walter Runciman, now President of the Board of Education, was re-elected, altho his former majority was reduced by 2,294. ——Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was recently relieved of the Premiership, died on the morning of April 22d, of heart disease, at the age of seventy-two. An official funeral will be held at Westminster Abbey. The interment will be at Neigle, Perthshire, near Belmont Castle.

The Baltic and North Seas Agreement

The fear of a disturbance of European peace thru the rivalry of the Powers having territories along the North and Baltic Seas has been allayed by the adoption of two Conventions for the maintenance of the *status quo*. The North Sea Treaty was signed at Berlin on April 23d by the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the British and French Ambassadors, and the Danish, Dutch and Swedish Ministers to Germany. It is a general declaration by which the signatories bind themselves to make no changes in their respective territorial possessions in regions bordering on the North Sea. Should the *status quo* be menaced by any event whatever the signatories undertake to confer for the purpose of taking concerted measures for its maintenance. Simultaneously with this a similar agreement in regard to the Baltic Sea was signed at St. Petersburg by the representatives of Russia, Germany, Sweden and Denmark.

A Fight on the Afghan Border

The northwestern frontier of India, near Peshawur, has been troubled of late by raids of the tribes across the border. Arms and ammunition have been smuggled in thru Persian Baluchistan on an extensive scale and the Amir of Afghanistan has apparently made no attempt to prevent his own subjects from joining in the raids for looting the villages. Over 10,000 natives were reported to have been assembled and armed between the Swat and Kaful rivers. Sir James Willcocks, who recently suppressed the Zakkakhel insurrection, was placed in charge of the British forces for the purpose of breaking up the disorderly bands. Three brigades of troops, numbering 10,000 men, British and native, were placed at his disposal. Two of the brigades were marched to the frontier and the third was held in reserve at Peshawur. The Mohmand tribesmen made an attempt to cut his lines of communication, but were attacked in force by both columns, and after a hard fight were dispersed. The loss to the British was seven men killed and forty-seven wounded, among the latter being four officers. ——The demand for famine relief continues to increase, assistance now being furnished by the Government to about 1,500,000 persons. About three-quarters of these are employed on public works; the rest receive gratuitous relief.

Professor Controversy in Germany

The election of Professor Deissmann, of the University of Heidelberg, to a New Testament chair in Berlin, with the understanding that he is to become the successor to the veteran Bernhard Weiss, now eighty and soon to retire, and the election of Professor Drews, of Giessen, to the chair of practical theology in Halle, as the successor of Professor Hering, who now retires, has stirred up a controversy that is agitating the Protestant Church of Germany from center to circumference, has found its way into Church, and political papers, and even into Parliamentary debate, while synods, conferences, etc., are vigorously discussing the problem. Not personal methods, but principles, are involved. As both Weiss and Hering are conservatives, and Deissmann and Drews are advanced men, the conservatives are protesting that two of the leading theological chairs in Germany have been taken away from them, and that the "parity" of the confessions has been violated. Dr. Weiss has publisht a statement to the effect that he fully consented to the election of Deissmann, and the conservatives reply that he has been unfaithful to his positive principles. In order to allay the excitement, the new Cultus Minister of Prussia, Dr. Holle, has called to Halle, as the successor of the veteran mission authority, Dr. Warneck, the missions inspector, Dr. Hausleiter, a recognized conservative. At bottom of the controversy is to be found the old question whether fidelity to the Church or scientific attainments, irrespective of doctrinal standing, shall decide on the merits or demerits of a theological professor. Even conservative men are insisting upon the latter. Professor Kawerau, recently called from Breslau to Berlin, and also a member of the Prussian Church government, recently publisht an attack upon Professor Seeberg, of the University of Berlin, for having insisted upon the rights of the positive faction in the selection of professors. In reply Professors Bonwetsch and Stange, both conservatives, have addressed a public letter to Seeberg, defending him and attacking Kewerau.

The Kongo Debate

The debate on the Annexation Treaty, which began on April 15th in the Belgian Chamber, will continue until May 9th. It is not expected that any vote will be taken until after the new election, when a special session will be held. The debate is being conducted with great moderation and good temper on all sides, considering its contentious subject and the importance of the interests involved. M. Schollaert, the Premier, in presenting the question to the Chamber, traced the history of the Kongo from 1878 until the present day, showing how much had been accomplished by the initiative of King Leopold and the efforts of Belgian soldiers, explorers and missionaries. He denied many of the allegations made by the reports of the British consuls in regard to the monopoly of traffic on the Upper Kongo and the unfair and forced labor. He said that money was being introduced into the country and the native was free to pay his taxes in currency instead of labor if he preferred and was able to. He asserted that the machinery for the administration of justice in the Kongo compared favorably with that of other central African possessions, and that the Government was firmly determined to fulfill scrupulously all the international obligations resulting from the Conventions, and especially from the Treaty of Berlin. He was followed by other annexationist speakers, who told of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Kongo, and of its value to Belgian trade and industrial development. The attack of the Socialists is chiefly directed against the scandals of its administration and finance. They claim that its annexation would bring a heavy burden upon the country, the annual deficit being estimated at $3,000,000. Objection is made to the many charges which the treaty will bring upon the Belgian treasury, especially the list of pensions and the obligations which the King insists upon for the improvement of the Kongo and the embellishment of Belgium. A special fund of $9,000,000 is to be created for the building of roads and the improvement of royal palaces and the works which are intended to make Ostend the world's greatest watering-place. A sec-

ond fund of $10,000,000 is to be expended by the King "for various works on behalf of the Kongo for the use and welfare of the natives and for the benefit of the whites who have done good service in Africa. Belgium also, according to the Treaty, undertakes to respect the concessions made in 1906 by the Foundation de la Couronne to the American Kongo Company and the Compagnie Forestière et Minière. In both of these the Thomas F. Ryan group own a large proportion of the shares. The American company was given the right for sixty years to collect rubber and other vegetable produce over an area of about 2,471,000 acres on the left bank of the Kongo to the north and south of the Kasai. The Free State also agreed to give it two blocks, each of about 12,000 acres, to the east of Lake Leopold II and in the basin of the Maringa respectively, for the purpose of experiments in collecting rubber, etc., by mechanical and chemical methods. It has also the option for ten years of buying 1,235,500 acres at not exceeding 20 francs a hectare. The Compagnie Forestière et Minière has the sole prospecting rights for some years and is entitled to the concession of all mines discovered in an area of some 9,000,000 acres. It has also the right to select and work for ninety-nine years 1,335,500 acres of waste land in the Domaine for the establishment of forests, as well as 494,200 acres for cultivation of various kinds. Secretary Morrell, of the Kongo Reform Society, is responsible for the following statement:

"If by June next Belgium has not annexed the Kongo Independent State on acceptable terms, the British Government is determined, with the co-operation of the American Government, to take measures which will compel the Kongo Government to observe its treaty rights, which have been openly and persistently violated."

Foreign Notes

King Manuel of Portugal has won the admiration even of the Republicans by announcing his intention to refund to the royal treasury the value of the jewels which were taken from it by his father, King Carlos, amounting to $750,000. When King Miguel was deposed and banished in 1834 the Crown jewels, valued at $2,000,000, were confiscated by the State and deposited in the Bank of Portugal. The Republican press recently charged that some of these were sold by the late King for private purposes. King Manuel ordered an inventory to be taken and discovered that a diamond and ruby belt, several bracelets and a pearl necklace were missing. The governor of the bank stated that they had been sold to pay some of the heavy debts of King Carlos, with the approval of the Government. As soon as he learned the truth, King Manuel called the Minister of Finance and announced his intention of refunding the amount to the State from his own personal fortune.——The lockout in the Paris building trades came to an end two weeks after it was begun, with a victory by the employers. The masons and bricklayers in large numbers abandoned the Central Workingmen's Syndicate and made terms with the contractors.——The defeat inflicted by the Russian forces on the Persian brigands has not disheartened them, and they are reported to be collecting in large numbers in the mountains for a renewed attack upon Beliasuver. The situation of the Russian forces in Persia will therefore be serious until reinforcements, which have been ordered from Tiflis, reach the scene of the disturbance. The Persian troops at Tabriz are not able to offer any assistance in the restoration of order. In the Urumiah district the raids upon the villages and the looting of the sheep and other property continues unchecked.——The Russian Duma has past the bill authorizing the construction of the Amur Railroad for the purpose of getting an all-Russian route to the Pacific. In the debate in the Duma on the annual contingent of recruits for the army, the Extreme Right advocated the exemption of Jews from military service on the grounds that they form a too pernicious and revolutionary element.——The Chinese boycott against the Japanese is extending around the world. The Chinese at Fuchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong, Manila, Sydney and other ports are not sending any goods by Japanese steamship lines. The merchants at Hankow and interior towns refuse to accept the banknotes of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Conservation of Natural Resources

BY THOMAS E. WILL

[The author of the following article is Secretary of the American Forestry Association, and a well known American educator. At one time he was President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He has written much on economic and social questions and especially on the conservation of our natural resources, which is fast becoming a vital issue.—EDITOR.]

A MEETING of vast importance is about to occur in Washington. It has been called by the President. It will meet in the White House. Its date is May 13th to 15th. Its object is to consider what the President calls "the greatest issue before the American people"—namely, the conservation of natural resources.

We are prone to forget that man is a land animal; that his subsistence comes from the earth, and that the earth's resources are limited. We have treated these resources as tho they were as inexhaustible as the ether filling space. We have used them, destroyed them, thrown them away. Note some examples.

In the early seventies we practically exterminated our buffalo. Untold millions of fish are poured from irrigation ditches over meadows and grain fields in Western States to perish; myriads elsewhere are slain by blasting and city sewage. Natural gas and oil have been treated as tho abundant as sea water. By hydraulic mining mountains have been brought low and valleys filled, with results disastrous to agriculture, stream-flow and natural beauty. We leave about half our coal in the mines in such condi-

LANDSLIDE ON PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD
Stopping traffic. Force of workmen clearing track of slide débris, near Collinsburg, Westmoreland County, Pa.

tion as to make its future mining impracticable. We utilize about 5 per cent. of the potency of the coal we actually mine. Under present methods of use and waste our soft coal will last about a century, and our hard coal about half that long.

By over-grazing we are reducing by one-half the forage value of our public lands, occasioning, at the same time, soil erosion, forest destruction, deterioration of water supply and impairment of quality and weight of animals grown on overgrazed lands, the total damage exceeding estimate.

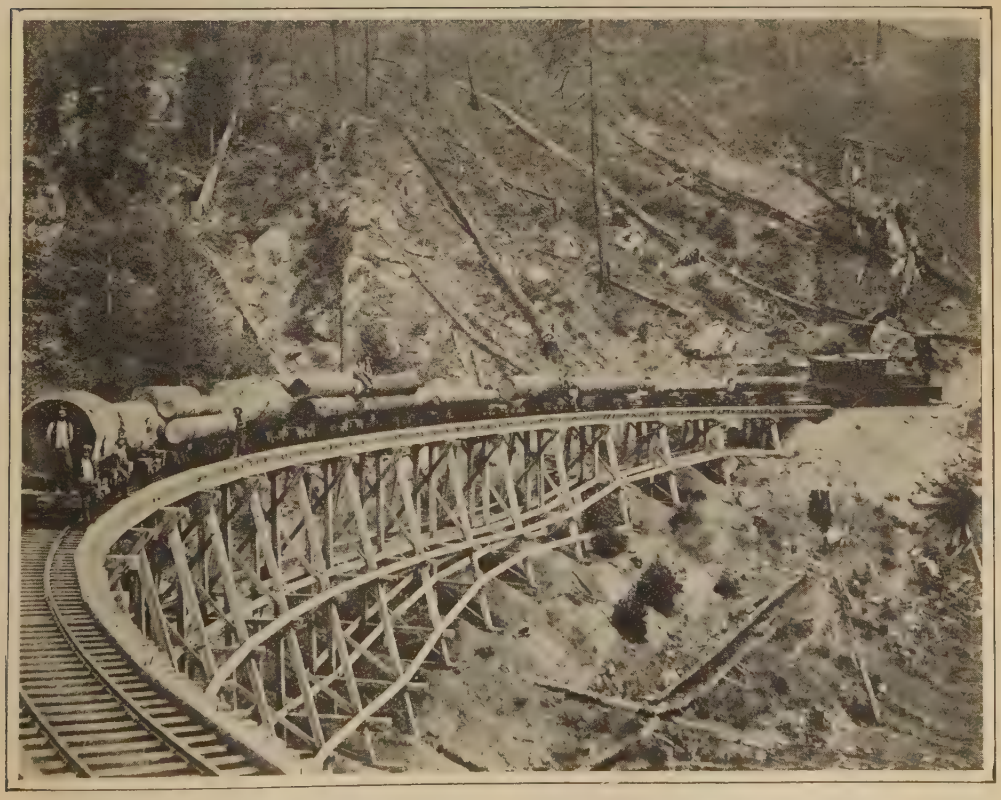
Forest destruction affords chief food for thought. The wood question alone is momentous; related questions are more so.

Under present policies our forests will last from twenty to thirty-three years. Then the lumber business will disappear. The building industries will suffer. The prices of mineral products, including coal and iron, will greatly increase; with them will increase the cost of transportation, lighting and manufacturing. The effects will be felt by every American citizen, rich or poor, old or young.

The connection of the forest with stream-flow is intimate. For countless reasons this flow should be equable, even, regular. To this end it must be regulated. The forest on the slope is Nature's great regulator. It breaks the force of rain fall, holds water from rushing suddenly over the surface, passes it into the interior and permits its slow exit by underground circulation, clear and non-eroding, into the streams.

Denudation of slopes operates in the other way. It permits the water to rush suddenly over the surface, filling the streams with sediment and débris and opening a Pandora's box of evils.

First among these evils is the flood. In 1901-02 floods in the South, fed from the Appalachian region, did a damage estimated at $18,000,000. In the Piedmont section of South Carolina $18,000,-



LOGGING RAILROAD IN A BIG-TREE FOREST.
Showing train carrying Big-Tree and Yellow Pine logs. Milwood, Cal.

AN ABANDONED FIELD

Which has been badly washed and gullied and which is being slowly and scantily restocked by young hardwoods. The soil has become very thin and impoverished. Jackson County, N. C.

000 more, invested in cotton manufacturing plants, are constantly endangered by the flood situation. The annual flood damage in the United States exceeds $100,000,000.

Following the flood comes soil erosion. A billion tons of earth, 90 per cent. soil, and equaling the annual tonnage of all our railroads and river and lake vessels, is washed annually into our streams. In bulk, this earth equals one-fifth of a cubic mile. Spread one-fourth of an inch deep, it would fertilize our first tier of Atlantic Coast States from Maine to South Carolina, inclusive, and our second tier from Vermont to West Virginia, inclusive. Its value is one billion dollars. Its removal is largely traceable to forest destruction.

Note, next, the effect on navigable streams. Our railways first sought to supersede our rivers. These rivers they crippled in many ways. Floods completed the work. While the potential commercial value of our inland waters is beyond computation, their actual value is petty. To rehabilitate these streams is one of the nation's great coming tasks. That this task must be performed is conceded publicly by great railroad presidents themselves, for the railroads are no longer able to handle the nation's traffic. But to restore these streams requires not simply the dredging out of an infinite mass of earth and sand; it necessitates also the prevention of future inflows of such materials. To this end the forest is essential. Ambassador Jusserand said: "No forests, no waterways. . . . If the Mississippi is the 'Father of Waters,' the forest is the father of the Mississippi."

The water-power question comes next. We have been living in the age of steam; we are entering the age of electricity. A prolific source of electric power is water-

power. Of this, 1,600,000 horsepower runs idly each year over Government dams. As United States Hydrographer Leighton points out, rented at $20 per horsepower this would yield annually $32,000,000. Capitalized at 3 per cent., it represents an investment of more than a billion dollars. Compared, however, with other water-power, used and unused, in the United States, this amount is small. But to utilize this power, floods and low water must be prevented, and equable stream-flow insured. This necessitates forest preservation.

Manufacturing follows. Note two manufacturing centers. In the Little Merrimac Valley may be found property assessed at $240,000,000, mills worth $100,000,000, and a population numbering 350,000, of whom 80,000 are earning annually $37,000,000 in wages.

In the Carolinas and Georgia are water-propelled cotton mills worth $40,000,000, utilizing 105,895 horsepower, turning 2,711,375 spindles, consuming

FALLS OF THE CATAWBA RIVER,
On the slope of the Blue Ridge, above Old Fort, McDowell County, North Carolina.

802,357 cotton bales, worth, manufactured, over $70,000,000, employing 60,000 hands and supporting 240,000 people. These typical industries, North and South, demand regular stream-flow. Those especially of the South are menaced by floods. By these, great cotton mills have been wholly destroyed. They look to forest preservation for salvation.

National irrigation is a boon. It is transforming a desert into a watered garden. In six years it has redeemed a quarter of a million acres, now supporting 20,000 people. In another decade it may be expected to reclaim 2,000,000 more acres, which will maintain 250,000 additional people. But irrigation is scarcely more dependent upon water than is the water supply upon the forest. Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service, says:

"The water for this work comes chiefly from streams rising in mountains. To maintain the supply of this water it is essential that forests be maintained upon these mountains. To this end, national forests are indispensable."

The drainage question is involved. We have in swamps some 80,000,000 acres, equaling the combined areas of New England, New York and New Jersey. These obstruct travel and breed mosquitoes to disseminate disease. The soils thus withheld from use are among the richest on the planet. Tilled in American style, they will maintain from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 people, and in the style prevalent in the great reclaimed swamps of Holland, 55,000,000 people. But to reclaim our swamps we must not only remove the water now upon them; we must prevent other water from settling upon them. To this end, we must, in many cases, prevent overflows from rivers, and here again we encounter the forest problem.

Finally, the public health is involved. Modern industrial development is sweeping our people in increasing numbers into the cities. Here the strain of life grows daily more intense. The need for change and relaxation is imperative. This is

THE WASHING OF EARTH FROM AROUND THE TRESTLE AND ABUTMENTS OF THE BRIDGE AT CATAWBA STATION ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD, CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

best met by at least a temporary sojourn, from time to time, in woods and mountains, where strength and nervous tone may be restored. But progressive forest destruction steadily and rapidly narrows this opportunity.

The Old World has tested fully the effect of deforestation. It has seen mountain streams turned into raging torrents bearing destruction before them. It has seen huge earth masses precipitated in the form of landslides from mountain slopes to destroy whole villages. It has seen Edens turned into deserts. As in China, it has seen whole populations swept away by river overflows, and other myriads destroyed by resulting famines. Wise nations, like wise individuals, will learn from the experience of others. The cause of the

OLD BURN, YOUNG LOGPOLE AND ENGLEMAN SPRUCE.
Most of the dead timber down. Medicine Bow Range, Colorado.

ravage and waste of our natural resources is clear—it is unregulated private activity; it is the legitimate fruit of the old political economy of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

The cure necessitates the repudiation of this principle. The Romans taught that "the public safety is the supreme law." The promotion of the general welfare was one of the prime objects sought by our Federal Constitution. Under the operation of the "let-alone, each-for-himself" principle, the general welfare is trampled under foot as are weak women and children in a burning theater. The general welfare must be cared for by society itself, acting in its organized capacity.

This necessitates the application, in ever-widening fields, of the principle of public ownership as against private, and of administration for the public good rather than for individual profit. European countries are applying this principle to the forest problem with most beneficent results. We are doing the same. In the West we have 164,963,555 acres of national forest land. This is being administered in the interests of the whole people. The results are beneficent and most encouraging.

Imperative need exists for applying

the same principle in the East and South. The forests of the White and Southern Appalachian mountains are being stripped, and, as has been amply and repeatedly proved, the effects are disastrous. The remedy is the establishment of national forests in these mountains. This requires Congressional legislation. For this public-spirited and far-sighted people have worked for nine years, at times approaching the very border of the promised land, only to be driven back by bourbonism and special privilege.

Early in the present session the Appalachian-White Mountain bill was introduced into both houses. In the House it went to the Committee on Agriculture. Here, on January 30th, was had a hearing which should have convinced the most skeptical that the measure was fundamental and imperatively necessary. The ghost of "unconstitutionalism" was, however, raised, and the bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee, known locally as "the graveyard of progressive legislation." Here a hearing was had on February 27th and the constitutionality of the bill demonstrated. Then came the inevitable delay, not yet ended. Meanwhile the Speaker, master of the House, has publicly pooh-poohed such legislation; and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, appointed by him, has formulated an adverse opinion, so sweeping as, apparently, to wipe out even the existing national forests. Other members opine, in type, that Government may buy forest lands, but only for "the improvement or conservation of the navigability of rivers." To protect the nation against timber famines and their consequences is beyond the power of the nation. In other words, the nation is impotent for self-defense. How the majority of the committee will stand is uncertain.

The Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game reported the bill favorably on April 2d. On April 15th it was called up, but went over indefinitely on the objection of Senator Teller, who has repeatedly declared himself against the bill. Six New England and six Southern Governors, not to mention an army of individuals and representatives of great organizations, industrial, civic and philanthropic, are urging prompt action, and Congressional leaders are discussing whether to adjourn on May 9th.

Historically, the situation strongly suggests the closing years of the old *régime* in France. In each case we have a nation aroused, on tiptoe and eager for action; and in each, the representatives of a purblind ruling class, incapable, apathetic and "standing pat"—a spectacle to gods and men.

The field lies open to the White House conference and to the people. Their utterances we may well await.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Castaway

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[Last week Mr. Williams took our readers as far as the shipwreck. This week he concludes his yarn with his experiences on the desert island. We doubt if there are many men alive today who can truthfully relate such an adventure.—EDITOR.]

THEN came a period of oblivion which seemed a thousand years, when my mind was an absolute blank. But at length I heard a throbbing, ringing sound in my ears, as I did once at the hospital when about to succumb to the last effects of an anesthetic; I felt some one tugging persistently at my body, and heard a sonorous voice urging me in strident tones to "Hang on, Jim*may*; hang on, Jim*may*." "And this," I thought subconsciously, "must be the resurrection!"

Then my eyes opened, not in heaven, but on a wild, breaking, bewildering sea, a lowering sky, and myself adrift with "Old Summer Time" on a floating spar, to which he was trying manfully to lash

me with the end of a gasket to prevent me from slipping off.

"For God's sake, where am I and who are you?" I inquired, as my senses slowly returned and I tried to gaze thru the intense blackness, only lighted here and there by the phosphorescent break of a climbing sea.

"This is me, Jim*may!* Don't yer know me, 'Old Summer Time'?" answered my companion. "The ship's gone and we're adrift on a spar, God knows where. But bear up, sonny," he went on, encouragingly, "ther wind's goin' down an' ther sea's smoothin' out! Bim'by it'll be daylight an' some one may see us and pick us up. I guess you got a thump on the nut when the riggin' come down, but yer seem ter be comin' 'round all right, thank God! So hang on, boy; hang on!" And hang on I did, with blind, instinctive desperation.

At length the morning came and the sun arose over a chaos of endless smother, and an endless vision of fitful, lumpy, climbing seas.

We surveyed the horizon all around, but there was never an object in sight. We kicked off our heavy sea boots and discarded our oil skins and outside clothing during the day and drifted along in scant array. We talked little, but thought much. Toward night "Old Summer Time" began to weaken and showed evident signs of ultimate despair. But, by the same token, I began to strengthen and rise to the distressful occasion. Twenty years of constant servitude makes a power of difference in a man's ability.

The pain in my head and the ringing in my ears had ceased, and I had recovered my normal senses, with every faculty trained and devoted to our ultimate salvation. My woolly hair was a solid mop of clustered blood mingled with sea water, but my youth bore me up.

The spar to which we were clinging was the mizzen to'gallant yard, a big pitch pine stick, nearly sixty feet long. It had evidently broken clear of the mast in the late catastrophe and was now floating clear, with a tattered sail bent and furled, and all its sundered attachments dragging in the water.

All day long we drifted helplessly along, without sight or sign or signal of a passing sail.

The storm had subsided, leaving only a lumpy, troublous cross sea to mark its course. In fact, I think it must have blown out in that awful climax which marked the destruction of our noble ship. What occurred after the three great seas fell across our decks with the violence of Niagara I do not know for certain. But according to the testimony of "Old Summer Time," I was knocked overboard by something falling from aloft, and in spite of my dazed, semi-conscious condition, I managed to clutch the floating spar and cling instinctively to it, and he leapt overboard and joined me. The ship did not founder immediately after broaching. Her fabric was too strong and enduring for that. She still continued afloat for a time and continued to forge ahead before the combined stress of wind and wave, leaving her wreckage some distance astern before she took her final plunge, else we must have gone down with her in the mighty whirlpool of her loss.

"Old Summer Time" says he saw her disappear; I did not.

As the day wore on the pangs of hunger and thirst began to assert themselves, for it must be understood we had eaten nothing for full twenty-four hours before the disaster, because the weather had been too heavy to make cooking possible.

The inquisitive sea fowl hung and circled and hovered above us in tantalizing flocks, and oh! how anxiously I longed to grasp one, so that I might gorge upon its flesh and blood!

At length the night shut in over a dark and troubled ocean, leaving us two unfortunates adrift in all the horror of our pitiful desolation.

During the night "Old Summer Time" began to weaken. His head fell limply forward across the spar, and I had to hold it up to keep his face out of the brine. Then he talked in a rambling, aimless fashion about fields, and orchards, and meadows, and "Betsey," and called down such frightful imprecations on the head of his erstwhile frostbite skipper, "Old Blow 'em down Baker," that I feared his reason was adrift.

I lashed him securely to the spar with

one of the inner gaskets, and loosing a portion of the sail cloth, wrapped it around his face to keep him from drowning. Then I hung on thru the stifling, clinging, almost tangible darkness of that awful night, with my raving shipmate, "and wished for the day!"

And at length, after a seemingly interminable night, the day broke and a blood red sun arose slowly from the horizon and glowed feebly thru a murky bank in the east.

Naturally I gazed in every direction for a hoped-for sail. But to the north and south and west naught could I discern but tumbling sea and lowering sky, and fluttering, white-winged mollyhawks and Cape pigeons. But when I trained my gaze to the eastward I noticed a dark, jagged, irregular object, strongly silhouetted against the sun's red disk, which was slowly rising from the water's edge.

I gazed long and intently at the dusky object looming opaquely against the sun's wake and wondered what it was.

Was it a tangible, solid object or a mere figment of a feverish, overwrought imagination? Was I about to be gladdened by an actual realization, or crushed and saddened by an optical illusion; a mere maddening, cruel trick of fancy? Such were the tempestuous thoughts which assailed my agitated mind.

But as the sun rose slowly and silently above the sullen sea, that dark, peaked object still remained outlined against the gloomy horizon, like a monument rising from the midst of the mighty deep. Yes, there was no longer any doubt, it was, it was *land, land, land! Solid, firm and stable land!* Barren and inhospitable, perhaps, but LAND! And if we could only reach it we might yet be saved!

Once satisfied that the evidence of mine eyes was a tangible fact, and not the distorted fancy of a disordered brain, I could not refrain from giving vent to my exuberation in a succession of ringing, joyous yells of "Land! oh, land, land, land!"

My shouts startled the big sea birds feeding among the waves and even aroused "Old Summer Time" from his lethargy.

Raising his head slowly from the folds of canvas in which I had enveloped it, he started at the sound and inquired excitedly, "Land? Land? Who said land? Whar away, Jim*may?* Whar away?"

I pointed out the dark object in the eastward to my shipmate, and he fixed his trained blue eyes upon it intently for some moments in silence before he spoke. Then he reached out his hand and said very quietly, but earnestly: "Yes, Jim*may,* it's a spur o' some kind; there must be lots on 'em hereabouts, but how're we goin' ter get to it? How d'ye know we ain't driftin' away from it?"

"I know," I said, "because it wasn't there last night, and it was there at sun up this morning. And besides, it is higher now than when I first sighted it. The wind here is steadily from the westward and I believe the current sets the same way, towards the east."

I tried hard to be convinced of the soundness of my own reasoning, tho God knows that, except as to the direction of the wind, I had little foundation for my faith. But I wanted to encourage my companion and keep from being discouraged myself. So, in spite of my own uncertainty, I strove to maintain a vaunted show of cheerful optimism.

"We'll drift up there by noon," I told my shipmate, cheerfully. "Let's watch how fast we gain!" Of course I had heard of the great currents in the Southern Ocean, but I possessed a very vague and indefinite notion of either their general trend, their rate of motion or their extent. We could only depend on guesswork and trust to luck.

One thing we could do—watch the island and so estimate the direction and velocity of our drift. The wind, at least, was fair, and, with the help of the sea, could be depended upon to heave us eastward.

So we both glued our eyes to the rock and continued to gaze at it for full two hours. Then, to our infinite joy, we perceived that it loomed higher and higher above the water, and that it steadily grew larger and its rugged features more distinct and clearly defined. We reckoned that we must be drifting at the rate of about three knots per hour, and so should pass the rock, we thought, in about three or four hours longer. But how near? That was what troubled us

now. Would we pass close enough to make a landing by swimming? And then the horrible thought suddenly flashed across my mind like a shock, "Could 'Old Summer Time' swim?" To the uninitiated the thought may seem a strange one, but it is not when we reflect that the proportion of deep-water sailors who can swim or sail a small boat is scarcely greater than the same proportion among haymakers.

"Old Summer Time" and I had somehow never touched on personal aquatics in any of our conversations, so I was ignorant as to his ability in that line. Once or twice I caught myself on the point of blurting out the brutal query, *"Can you swim?"* but managed to check the unspoken thought in time.

As we slowly approached nearer to the island we could see, by ranging, that we were drifting to the southward, notwithstanding the wind and sea both set directly toward the rock. Then it occurred to me that by clinging to the end of the spar and swimming deeply it might be possible to keep her headed across the current and allow the wind and sea to do the rest.

I had often towed a heavy yawl boat in the same manner, and I knew by experience that it required but very little power exerted steadily in a given direction to move a very heavy object floating in the water. Anyway, I would try the experiment. I slipt out to one end of the yard, and grasping the brace pennant, began to swim as strongly as possible to the northward, and soon had the satisfaction to find the spar coming with me. My limbs were so stiff and cramped from long exposure that at first my exertions caused me intense pain. But gradually I became limbered up and began to apply more vigorous strokes to my self-imposed task.

At length I loosed the yard arm gasket and made a hawser by making a bowline in its end and throwing the loop over my shoulders like a harness. This not only made my work much easier, but enabled me to change my position in the water whenever I chose and exert my power to better advantage. A heavy shower passed over us during the forenoon which was a veritable godsend. We tore the flannel lining from inside of our sou'westers, which, besides our belts and underclothes, were the only things we retained when we jettisoned our wearing apparel to reduce weight, and caught the crowns of the big, black tarpaulins nearly full of water. The life-giving fluid revived us wonderfully, for by this time the awful pangs of fearful, consuming thirst had become well-nigh maddening, and our lips and tongues were parched and swollen and thickly encrusted with accumulated particles of salt. After the shower passed and the sky cleared, we saw to our intense delight our island looming, black, somber and spectral, not more than a mile and a half away. During the last hour or so "Old Summer Time," revived by the shower, had got off the spar and helped me tow, thus setting aside all my doubts as to his ability as a swimmer.

Having now effected a comfortable margin to the northward of the rock, we could afford to rest on our oars, so to speak, and allow the natural trend of the current to drift us ashore.

As we neared that gaunt and awful peak we observed on its northwesterly side a small cove or beach of dark-colored shingle about an eighth of a mile in extent and extending inward for perhaps a hundred and fifty feet. This small depression, extending down to the water's edge, was buttressed on either end and all around by great black boulders and towering cliffs that appeared practically inaccessible. Therefore the cove seemed to be the only available place to land, and since we were not very well equipped for surveying operations, we decided to make for it instead of carrying our explorations any further.

At length one end of our unwieldy but faithful raft bumped sullenly against the western spur of the rock, and caught in a tide rift which seemed to run very strongly .to the southward along the western edge of the cliff and went crashing and thumping against the jagged crags toward the South Pole, the last abandoned memento of the wreck of the "Wallerroo."

As soon as the first contact occurred "Old Summer Time" and I slipt our lashings and swam for the little cove, scarcely a hundred feet distant.

With the final energy of exhausted

men we dragged our aching bodies to a safe distance above high-water mark, and, throwing ourselves down among the shingle and stones, immediately fell into a heavy slumber. We could not have slept more than a few hours, however, for when we landed it must have been about 2 o'clock and when we awoke, aroused, no doubt, by the intolerable gnawing at our inwards, it was not yet dark. We both arose feeling exceedingly faint and weak, and our one mutual, ravenous desire was for food. But what can you find to eat on a barren rock; a rock which really *is barren?*

I have never been fastidious in the matter of diet. Anything, digestible or indigestible, "clean or unclean," which I could manage to chew and swallow, has always served me for food, and I have never had the slightest quarrel with my commissary department yet as long as I could manage to secure sufficient ammunition of some kind for filling.

In Bering Sea I gorged on whale blubber and train oil until the drippings fairly oozed from the pores of my skin. At "Desolation," in the Antarctic, I waxed so fat and impudent on a protracted diet of blubber seal and penguin pork that the officers all detested me. In the Sandwich Islands once I reveled for six weeks in the delicious aroma of esculent dog steaks baked à la Kanaka, in a hole in the ground. I must also confess to the casual assimilation of certain repulsive-looking but sweet-tasting reptiles, not to mention insects, and I know from experience that tallow candles are not half bad. "Old Summer Time" tells me he once sailed in a ship where, on Christmas Day, the steward killed and skinned three cats to make "rabbit pie" for the cabin dinner. I see no reason to doubt my veracious shipmate in this particular, for I myself have sailed in some of those tall-water ships

> "Where pussy cats and long-tail rats
> Were never to be seen;
> We ground them into sausage meat
> In Dunderberg's machine."

But "'vast heaving!" I am spoiling a good sea-yarn by sheering off into a long disquisition on gastronomy.

"Old Summer Time" and I were nearly famishing and the "clamor of our stomachs" was too incessant and painful to be endured, so we started in an aimless way with feeble steps in quest of food.

Crawling down to the water's edge, we were delighted to observe that the whole beach below low-water mark was thickly strewn with large, white conch shells. It was about half tide, but we waded out to the conch bed, and, by ducking under, secured a number of the big mollusks sufficient for our supper, and at once proceeded to discuss them. We smashed the big, flinty shells on the rock, and after dragging forth queer-looking creatures, proceeded to pound them between two stones into a tough, grisly pulp, which we at once greedily bolted. But our weakened stomachs rejected this unusual diet, and in ten minutes we had voided all we had eaten.

We must have derived some nourishment from the substance, however, even in the short time it remained with us, for immediately afterward we felt stronger, and started off together to investigate our water department.

After a short search along the bluffs we came upon a circular, dish-shaped, concave hole in the living rock, which had evidently been churned out in remote ages by the action of the sea, and it was full to the brim with clear, clean water, which, glory be to God, *was* fresh. And I may as well mention in passing that in the course of our subsequent explorations we discovered scores of these prehistoric water holes in various parts of the island, all of them filled with rain water, and many of them at a considerable altitude from the sea level. All of which goes to confirm the theory of archeological difference in terrestrial conformation. Either the sea level must have been higher or the rock formation lower when those holes were dug, or they could not have been *ground* out. However, their present existence and condition suited our necessities admirably, and "Old Summer Time" and I plunged into the water-filled cavity like frogs into a pond, and scrubbed and laved, and bathed and drank until surfeited, nor ever paused to reflect that this might be the only available water hole on the island. Then, feeling wonderfully invigorated and refreshed after our bath, we gathered a quantity of dried seaweed from the beach and made us a bed under

a sheltering shelf of rock, and lay down gratefully to sleep.

We slept soundly the whole night thru and when we awoke the sun was two hours high. After a drink and a dip in our "well" we repaired again to the shore to try another session with the conches. This time we took more pains to pound the pulp up fine and eat it more deliberately, and soon found that we could retain it without trouble or internal distress. We each ate the whole contents of a conch shell, and afterward felt quite like ourselves again.

Then we started out on a general tour of exploration. Our island home was a mile or a mile and a half in circumference, a mass of solid rock, evidently of volcanic formation. To the southeast and northeast, only a few miles away, we could see two other peaks, similar in all respects to the one we then inhabited, and obviously of the same origin and group. The three isolated peaks are probably the protruding pinnacles of a great submarine mountain. As we afterward learned, they are known to geographers and navigators as the Crozet group. They lie near the 46th parallel of south latitude and a little to the eastward of the 50th meridian of east longitude.

Being barren and of no commercial value, they are never visited. They lie in the track of vessels running their easting down on the higher parallels, and are sometimes sighted from a distance by an occasional skipper desirous of making a landfall for the purpose of correcting his chronometers. But they are never visible from ships passing below the 45th parallel. Hence the great majority of sailors have never even heard of their existence.

The south side of our island rose almost sheer from the water to an altitude of 100 feet or more, and the top sloped gradually northward in an undulating series of ragged crags and great boulders of blackened rock. Except for the cove I have mentioned, the whole island was an upright pinnacle of somber, frowning rock, heavily buttressed on all sides and practically inaccessible from the water.

On the higher levels multitudes of sea fowl assembled and filled the surrounding air with the incessant din of discordant cries. After a pretty stiff climb we managed to reach their roosting place, and what a place it was! The top of the cliff was covered with bird deposits for a depth of many feet, abundantly mingled with the bones, whole skeletons, feathers, beaks of departed patriarchs. Above all this accumulated mass of vile collections were hundreds of nests, strewn helter-skelter all over the cliff. These nests were stuck together in the most reckless and shiftless manner of whatever débris became available. There were thousands of chicks waddling feebly about over the bones of their ancestors, waiting to acquire the strength to fly away to seaward. There were also scores of superannuated old patriarchs, waddling helplessly about with drooping wings, waiting for the time to die. Some of these we dispatched for mercy's sake, but we soon found our applicants for mercy too many for us and so gave up the task. Many of the nests were found filled with nice fresh eggs, and we promptly cracked and gobbled a number of them, to the great distress of their rightful owners, who hovered, fluttering and screaming indignantly, above us, until the myriads of soaring forms almost obscured the sky.

After a day spent in rambling over the rocks we returned to our retreat at the cove, ate our frugal supper of sea conches, and "turned in," abundantly satisfied that, if we ever died on that rock, it would not be from starvation or thirst. Thruout our sojourn on Crozet Rock we were compelled to eat our conches raw because we had no means of kindling fire. Besides these staple articles of diet we discovered a very acceptable substitute for vegetable food in a species of rock-weed, which hung in clusters from the base of the rock around the water's edge. It was really a seaweed, which attached itself to the rock. It grew in little spreading branches from a parent stem, and the ends of the branches produced little globular berries, which we found to contain a pasty, gelatinous substance, which was far from unpalatable, and I have no doubt fairly nutritious.

We carefully gathered the sea spume on flat stones and placed them in sheltered places among the rocks, and thus obtained salt in minute particles by evaporation. This was the only condiment we had.

One of our first and most natural thoughts was to set a signal for passing ships to see, in the hope of being rescued.

This we accomplished by attaching the leg of an old pair of under-drawers to a small stake, which we providentially found among the seaweed rolled up on the beach, and setting it on the very highest pinnacle of the island.

No signal was ever better or more diligently attended, and no tattered war banner was ever more faithfully or religiously preserved.

Every morning at daybreak one of us climbed that steep cliff and set our little signal; and every evening at dusk the other went up and took it down, and it was as carefully folded and stowed away every night as a man-o'-war's most treasured ensign.

"He set a cross upon the beach,
Lest time should go astray,
And with his knife he cut a notch
To mark each passing day."

We couldn't follow Robinson Crusoe's ingenious device in this regard, because we had absolutely nothing wherewith to make a cross. But nevertheless we were minded to keep track of the passing days.

At the eastern end of the cove, about ten feet above the gravel, we found an oblong shelf of rock with a level top. This we called "Almanac Rock," and every morning, while one of us went up to "Lookout Peak" to set the "colors," the other went and placed a small stone on top of "Almanac Rock."

"And there to shield him from the storm,
And keep him safe and sound;
He built a hut, and thatched it o'er,
And fenced it, round and round."

Here again De Foe's redoubtable hero had the best of us, for our bare and desolate rock afforded none of the usual materials for hut building. Could we have saved the big, three-ton spar on which we landed it would have been a source of almost endless wealth as well as constant usefulness and comfort to us. The big sail bent to its jack-stay would have made us an ideal and enduring shelter; the resinous pitch-pine of which the spar was made would have provided both fuel and the means of striking fire; from the wire rope and pennants and remnants of sailcloth we could have made fish hooks and lines and small weirs. The blocks and sheaves and great iron bands—in fact, all the ironwork and roping—would have been invaluable to us in a hundred ways. But vain regret; We landed almost too exhausted to drag ourselves, much less a three-ton spar and all its numerous and weighty attachments, from the water.

But as the season advanced the rains increased constantly, both in frequency, duration and volume of precipitation. Therefore it became obvious to both of us that if we were to exist the season thru, some kind of shelter was an imperative necessity. The temperature was not severe to men like us, but the incessant drenchings were intolerable.

So we set about to build a house with such materials as we had. Rocks and seaweed were both abundant, but, in the nature of things, difficult to amalgamate into a concrete and abiding whole. But where there's a will there's a way, so we went to work industriously to build our house. And, by the way, that was the only house in which I was ever even a part owner.

We selected a level place in the lee of the western cliff, high enough up so that the rain water would be sure to run off quickly; then we spent a whole week gathering dry seaweed and wet seaweed to dry, and dragging heavy stones such as we thought best suited to our purpose, to our building site.

I think we spent fully three weeks erecting that primitive little dome. We built the walls in circular form, after the model of an Eskimo igloo, filling in the interstices between the irregular surface of the stones with seaweed pounded down as hard as possible.

But it was the roof which taxed our amateur architectural skill the hardest. Of course, we wanted to draw it together so that it would be reasonably tight and at the same time safely self-supporting. But, owing to the uneven shape and size of the stones procurable, we found this an impossible feat. So we built a pillar of stones straight upward thru the center of our hut and let the roof rest upon it. Then we packed it as tightly as possible on top and surveyed our house with pardonable pride. On the east side we left a small opening, just large enough to crawl thru. Then we crawled in and

lay down together on the thick couch of specially selected dry seaweed which we had provided, and called it "HOME." Nor was ever monarch or mighty emperor on his gilded throne more happy and blissful than we!

During all our stay on the island we kept ourselves perpetually occupied with something, whether useful or useless mattered not—always busybodying with this or that to pass away the time and divert our thoughts from our lonely and desolate position.

But above all, never did we relax our vigilant lookout. A hundred times a day we closely scanned every inch of the horizon in the vagrant hope of sighting a passing sail.

On several occasions we did observe passing ships, but none of them ever saw us. Who ever heard of finding anybody on the Crozet, or, as "Old Summer Time" still persists in calling them, the "Croquet" Islands!

But while we were lonely and anxious to escape from our island prison, we never lost heart. We were assured of our daily food, and surely some day or other some good ship would pass close enough to see us or observe our signal.

In the course of time we had torn away and eaten all the "millet weed" available from the shores of our cove. So, having gradually acquired a fondness for this marine plant, I got into the habit of making frequent excursions to gather it by swimming around the end of the rock.

One day, while so employed, "Old Summer Time," who was observing me from the beach, suddenly uttered a wild, exultant yell:

"Come in, Jim*may;* drop ther darned weed and come in quicker'n lightnin'! Here's a ship right abreast the rock, hove to ter take us off!"

I dropped my armful of weed, and, with a few rapid strokes, reached the beach. There "Old Summer Time" met me, and, grasping me excitedly by both shoulders, dragged me rudely, by main strength, from the water's edge. Then he pointed solemnly over my shoulder with one hand, turning me around meanwhile with the other. "Look thar, Jim*may!*" he exclaimed, excitedly; "look thar!" And there, almost at my feet, was a big, shovel-nose shark, about eighteen feet long, with his long nose and gleaming jaws protruding nearly a third of his monstrous length upon the gravel. As I picked up a stone to throw at him he slid off the beach into the water, where, for fully ten minutes, the disappointed brute swam eagerly along my course thru the water, just as accurately as a hound will retrace the track of a lost quarry.

"Jim*may,*" said "Old Summer Time," gravely, as the shark glided stealthily away, "Jim*may*, we on'y got two lives ter lose and can't spare nuther on 'em!"

If we had only possessed a set of "granes" or a harpoon and about ten fathoms of good whale line that day, we might have enjoyed some rare sport and that ravenous man-eater would have been man-eaten, for a change.

But our terrible experience on the rock came to a sudden and unexpected termination. In fact, a most satisfactory end.

One morning we went as usual to the top of the cliff to set the colors and take our customary morning observation and bring back some "hen's" eggs.

It was my turn to set the "almanac" for the day and gather conches for breakfast. The morning was thick and misty, and I recollect that when my comrade came back he reported that there was nothing in sight, and that it was so thick he could not even see our neighboring islands.

Now, this is exactly what took place that blessed morning. While we were busy getting our breakfast the mist suddenly lifted, but we did not notice it at the time. The observant skipper of a big, four-masted bark passing to the southward of the rock meanwhile noticed our signal, and, growing suspicious and uneasy in his mind, he braced up and came down the eastern side of the island on the port tack, where the cliffs still obscured the great ship from our view. Still unsatisfied, the noble skipper hauled his wind and stood back against his course until he "opened" the cove and saw us both standing on the beach thru his trusty glass.

When we saw that great ship standing hove to in the offing we went into a delirious transport of unrestrained and unconcealed joy, which few men have ever

felt and none can describe. When we saw a large boat shoot from under her lee counter and make, with long, sweeping strokes, direct for our cove, we nearly went insane, and cut up the most ridiculous didos imaginable. We danced and yelled and clawed each other like a pair of madmen. The moment the boat's keel grated on the beach we rushed into the water up to our waists and dragged her bows high and dry ashore. The boat was in charge of the second officer of the ship, a certain Mr. Hawes, and was manned by four able seamen.

Mr. Hawes and his boat's crew all jumped out on the beach, and proceeded to fire all manner of questions at us. Then we learned that the boat and crew belonged to the bark "Constant," of Glasgow, and that by a strange coincidence she had been a sister ship to the "Wallerroo."

"How long have you been here, lads?" asked Mr. Hawes sympathetically, when we had answered his brief inquiries with equally brief responses.

"Dunno, sir, eggsactly," answered "Old Summer Time." "I guess we'll hev ter read ther almanac fust 'n find out."

"Almanac!" exclaimed the officer, mystified. "Did you save an almanac?"

"Come on, sir, and we'll show you," I said.

Then we led the party to "Almanac Rock," and "Old Summer Time" and I sat down and counted our tallies as gravely as two priests performing a most sacred religious rite. Eighty-five stones besides the day just begun, but never to be finished. After the party had inspected our little shelter they took us to the boat and pulled off to the ship. The boat was immediately hoisted in and we squared away, and long before night the Crozet Islands were out of sight astern.

I have no more of importance to relate. A month later we arrived in Melbourne, where our arrival was a nine days' wonder and furnished a sensational story of shipwreck, privation and heroic rescue that was published and commented on by every newspaper and "marine" editor in Australasia.

But in parting I must not neglect to pay a tribute, however small and insignificant, to the brave, kindhearted captain and gallant crew of the clipper bark "Constant." Nor do we owe them more for effecting our rescue than for uniform generosity and kindness with which we were treated afterward.

"Summer Time" and I were absolutely destitute of all material belongings. We had tucked and tucked the last remnants about us as well as we could for decency's sake; but when they found us our appearance, in so far as personal concealment went, was dangerously near the truth.

In less than ten minutes after we boarded the "Constant," however, we had more clothes, pipes, tobacco and notions than any two men in the ship. The men fairly fought for the privilege of giving us their clothes.

Captain Block also took us aft and presented us with complete new outfits from the slop chest, which, I should add, were never charged to us.

Our joint statement concerning the loss of the "Wallerroo" was carefully written down and attested, and we were duly entered in the log book as part of the "Constant's" crew.

But, further than that; thru Captain Block's intervention at Melbourne the owners, "out of the goodness of their hearts," consented to allow us full wages from the day we left Cardiff at the rate of £3 10s. per month, and compensate us for the loss of our clothes and belongings, to the value of £10 sterling.

This was done because our arrival set aside all controversy concerning the loss of the "Wallerroo," and enabled them to demand the immense sum for which she was insured without further delay or the payment of further premiums for reinsurance.

Never in this world have there been two healthier or hardier or harder looking men than "Old Summer Time" and myself were when rescued. We were fit to fight for a king's ransom. We were as bronzed as South Sea Islanders. The soles of our feet were thickened to a good inch of genuine horny hoof from constantly climbing over the rocks, and we were as surefooted and agile as mountain goats. We were both naturally hairy men, and under the influence of the climate, and unhampered by any unnecessary chafing gear, the hair on our bodies and limbs had grown to most abnormal

lengths, in places completely concealing the epidermis.

My hair stood upright, like the tassels on a fodder shock, and "Old Summer Time's" hung down over his shoulders like the "Wild Man of Borneo," while our beards clustered over our cheekbones, concealing everything except our eyes and nose.

In fact, as one of our rescuers remarked, "We looked like a pair o' dummed ol' gerrillas."

If I had an athlete to train today for any great contest calling for strength, agility and endurance, I should just take him down to Crozet Rock, set him ashore and let him shack. I'll guarantee that at the end of three months he would be either a first-class athlete or a very dumb dummy.

New York City.

The Fleet

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE

This is the song of the thousand men who are multiplied by twelve,
Sorted and sifted, tested, tried and muscled to dig and delve.
They come from the hum of city and shop, they come from the farm and field,
And they plow the acres of ocean now, but, tell me, what is their yield?

This is the song of the sixteen ships to buffet the battle and gale,
And in every one we have thrown away a Harvard or a Yale.
Behold here the powers of Pittsburg, the mills of Lowell and Lynn,
And the furnaces roar and the boilers seethe, but what do their spindles spin?

This is the song of the long, long miles from Hampton to the Horn,
From the Horn away to the Western bay whence our guns are proudly borne.
A flying fleet and a host of hands to carry these rounds of shot!
For behold they have girdled the globe by half, and what is the gain they have got?

This is the song of the Wasters—aye, defenders, if you please,
Defenders against our fellows, with their wasters, even as these,
For we stumble still at the lesson known since ever the years were young,
That the chief defense of a nation is to guard its own hand and tongue.

This is the song of our folly, that we cry out a glad acclaim
At our slaughtering ships, in the shadow of which we should bow our heads in shame.
And we crown men brave who on land and wave fear not to die, but still,
Still first on the rolls of the world's brave souls are the men who fear to kill.

This is the song of *our* smallness (for the fault is not theirs, but ours)
That we chain these slaves to our galley-ships as the symbol of our powers,
That we clap applause, that we cry hurrahs, that we vent our unthinking breath,
For oh, we are proud, that we flaunt this flesh in the markets of dismal death.

Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSIC
ART AND DRAMA

Operatic Retrospect and Prospect

If Oscar Hammerstein had not built the Manhattan Opera House it would be inevitably inferred that French opera in New York is on its last legs. The list of performances given at the Metropolitan during the season which closed on April 18 included 74 by Italian, 45 by German, and only 11 by French composers. But the Manhattan presents quite a different aspect. There the French composers (if we include among them Offenbach, who was a German, but wrote all his operas in Paris) had 59 performances, as against 61 by Italian masters and 3 by the Austrian Mozart. What is more, three of the French operas —"Louise," "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" and "Carmen"—led in the number of performances, notwithstanding the sensational success of Tetrazzini, and "Thais" was heard seven times. More surprising than all this is the fact that Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" was also given seven times, to crowded houses, which is more than it achieved in Paris during its first season.

The success of this opera, from which melody is deliberately banished, in the vocal parts as well as in the orchestra, would be a deep mystery were it not explained in part by its splendid and truly Parisian performance and by the appeal which Maeterlinck's strange play made to the public. Horatio Parker said at a recent dinner that Wagner's "Tristan" is an opera which is seven-eighths music, whereas "Pelleas" is an opera which is seven-eighths a play. There is much truth in that remark, and yet Debussy's music was needed to make Maeterlinck's play a success! The situation presents a very interesting dramaturgic problem. There are plays which simply clamor for a musical setting, and this is one of them.

The neglect of French opera at the Metropolitan is what strikes one first in reviewing the five years' activity of the retiring manager. Whereas Grau made a specialty of French opera (especially if we include among the French Meyerbeer, who, to be sure, was, like Offenbach, a German Jew), Conried gradually shelved Meyerbeer entirely, and during his last season even "Carmen" was missing, the only two French operas sung being "Faust" and "Mignon."

It has also been charged against Conried that, during his *régime,* the Wagner standard of his predecessor was not maintained. This is not altogether true. If we have had no Lilli Lehmann, no Jean and Edouard de Reszke lately, that is not Conried's fault. He gave, nevertheless, many Wagner performances equal to the best in the past. His "Parsifal" was in most respects superior to Bayreuth performances of Wagner's last work; and this year "Tannhäuser," "Walküre," "Siegfried," "Rheingold," "Tristan" and "Meistersinger," have been well done. The public has not demanded as many repetitions of some of these works as in other years, and this has led to foolish talk in the newspapers about the decline of interest in Wagner's operas. The truth regarding this matter was summed up by Alfred Hertz, the conductor of most of these operas, when he said:

"I can't see that the interest in Wagner is decreasing. Rather do I find that the interest

in Mr. Caruso is increasing. It is not a great interest in the Italian opera, but a great interest in Caruso that fills the opera house. Go to the opera on Italian nights when that tenor is not singing, and you will find smaller audiences than on the German nights."

Paradoxical as it may seem, the engagement of two gentlemen of Milan—Gatti-Casazza as general manager and Toscanini as one of the conductors of the Metropolitan—is likely to help the Wagner cause. Under their guidance "Rheingold," which is usually given only once or twice in New York, has been sung in Milan nineteen times in one season, and both of these men are enthusiastic partisans of German music. It is quite likely that "Lohengrin" will be done in Italian next season, with Toscanini at the helm and Caruso as Lohengrin. He sang the rôle in South America some years ago and ought to be quite ripe for it now. The return of Morena, the engagement of Destinn, the fiery Bohemian soprano, and the probable reengagement of Nordica will add further fuel to the Wagner flame, while Maria Gay will come to the rescue of "Carmen," and Selma Kurz will be here to vie with Sembrich and Tetrazzini in coloratura rôles.

It is likely that Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth" will be done in English next year. Other novelties promised are D'Albert's "Tiefland" (the reigning sensation in Germany), "Habanera" (the latest Parisian success), Smetana's "Bartered Bride," Bruneau's "L'Attaque de Moulin," Tschaikowsky's "Piquc Dame," Humperdinck's "Königskinder," and a revival of Verdi's "Otello." Some of these had been *promised* before, but it is likely that Hammerstein's success with novelties will have its influence in persuading the new Metropolitan managers to keep their word.

Hammerstein accomplished the probably unprecedented feat of producing in one season four absolute novelties—"Thais," "Louise," "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Siberia"—and all but the last with brilliant success. For next season he promises more French novelties, among them several of Massenet's —"Sapho," "Manon," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Griselidis." Possibly, too, Mary Garden may be heard and seen in the audacious "Aphrodite," and she is to be the Salome in a production of Richard Strauss's sensational opera under the composer's direction. Tetrazzini, of course, will be here again, in her old parts and in several new ones. Mention must be made of the production of Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" during the last week at the Manhattan for only a single performance. It had been heard here before, and the object of producing it was to give *éclat* to the annual Campanini night. On this occasion the great conductor (of whom it has been said that he is "half the show" at Hammerstein's) brought forward his wife, a sister of Tetrazzini, but her singing days are over.

The only new production at the Metropolitan since our last writing is the Mahler version of Beethoven's "Fidelio." In the staging of this work the eminent Viennese conductor made changes which give it more of the coherence which we expect in an opera today. Mahler also conducted the "Walküre" and "Siegfried" evenings of the Wagner cycle, which closed the season and the Conried *régime*. The packed and enthusiastic audiences which attended this Wagner festival showed that the Bayreuth master is as much beloved as ever. The Bayreuth festivals, by the way, are more popular than ever. The tickets for the twenty performances to be given in July and August were all sold several weeks ago!

Concerning Concerts

As compared with Boston and Chicago, which have generally found one or two weeks of opera a sufficiency, while concerts flourish throughout the season, New York has always been an operatic town, and this condition has been aggravated by the addition of a second opera house. Nevertheless, local concert enterprises do not seem to have suffered so much as might have been expected. The subscription lists were somewhat affected by the fact that the financial crisis occurred just about the time when they were made up; but in the concert halls, as in the opera houses, there has always been a large audience when the offerings were what the public wanted. The Philharmonic Society followed up its usual

group of eight double concerts by another pair devoted to Tschaikowsky, and, thanks to the popularity of this composer and his inspired interpreter, Safonoff, the audiences were nearly as large as at the regular subscription concerts. Nor did the Boston Symphony Society suffer because its last two programs were of a nature to raise doubts, one being devoted entirely to American composers (Converse, Loeffler, MacDowell) and the other to three symphonies by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, with no soloist. The Damrosch Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon concerts ended with a deficit, but that was expected from the beginning, because of the great expense of keeping together a permanent orchestra thruout the season. Funds are now being collected to ensure the continuance of these concerts for three more seasons, and half the sum needed is already in hand. Of the other orchestral concerts, the most praiseworthy are those of the People's Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Arens, which have provided wage earners and students with opportunities to hear the very best music (chiefly modern), well played, at very low prices. This series deserves the utmost encouragement.

An event of exceptional interest was the MacDowell memorial concert, in Carnegie Hall, at which his compositions were played and sung. Carreño, May Mukle, Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Bispham and Safonoff gave their services generously, and the profits are to be devoted to the furtherance of a plan for a local MacDowell House for concerts and studios, which the composer's widow has much at heart.

Chamber music is not popular in New York. The Kneisel String Quartet has, indeed, crowded houses at all of its admirable concerts in Mendelssohn Hall, but the same cannot be said of other organizations of very high merit, notably the Olive Mead and the Flonzaley quartets. All these and other quartets are, however, kept busy playing profitably in other places and at private houses. In connection with this it is worthy of note that the former violoncellist of the Kneisel Quartet, Alwin Schroeder, who went back to Germany last spring, tired of America, has returned, convinced that, after all, there is a better atmosphere for him here! With the concertmaster of the Boston Orchestra he is about to start a new quartet, to rival the Kneisels.

Now that the operatic and the Damrosch Sunday concerts have ceased, Victor Herbert has begun his usual spring series at the Broadway Theater. These are attended by audiences more eager to hear Victor Herbert's music than any other, and it must be admitted that it is very good music to hear. Next season there is to be still another Sunday concert enterprise, Hermann Klein having undertaken to provide a series at the new German theater now being built.

Oscar Hammerstein has a plan for summer concerts, and opera, too, next year. New York is becoming more and more the summer rendezvous of advanced students of music (many of them teachers themselves), and provision is to be made for these and the rest of the floating population.

The Close of the Art Season

All of the principal art societies in New York have completed their winter activities, and by May 15th most of the artists will have perfected summer plans, and galleries and studios will be deserted. The splendid exhibition of sculpture in Baltimore closed April 25th, and the great interest it has aroused has induced the National Academy to decide that at the next exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries one of the three rooms will be devoted entirely to sculpture. The Academy Exhibition this spring was remarkably well attended, and the sales amounted to nearly $12,000. The period of depression in business thruout the world has not been deeply felt by the art world, and prices have kept up well, and in one case at least a record was made—that of the sale at Christie's, in London, last week, of a mezzotint engraving from Reynolds's "Portrait of Lady Bampfylde," by Thomas Watson, for 8,000 guineas. Watson sold his own mezzotints in Bond street in 1779 for a few shillings; by 1806 they were worth a pound, and three years ago one fetched 1,200 guineas. The Blakeslee sale realized a total of $110,495 for 158 pictures. The highest price was $5,300 for Law-

rence's "Hon. Maria Liddell." Romney's "Hugh Scott of Harden" brought $3,800; "Mountains in Norway," by Ruisdael, brought $4,300; Beechey's "Mrs. Marshall," $3,200; Lawrence's "Lady Ogilvie," $3,950, and Beechey's "Miss Lennox," $3,600.

The International Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture opens in Pittsburg April 30th, and remains open for two months. The Minnesota State Art Society opens an exhibition in Minneapolis May 23d to June 7th, and in Duluth June 20th to July 7th. The Worcester Art Museum has its annual summer exhibition May 29th to September 20th, and the Cincinnati Museum shows pictures May 23d to July 20th. Much has been done this season to develop facilities for forming traveling collections, and next year many interior cities will have exhibitions of work from the larger centers.

Paintings by Women

The Woman's Art Club held its seventeenth annual exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries during the month. The prizes were awarded to Adelaide Deming, Susan M. Ketcham, Abastenia St. Leger Eberle (for sculpture), Alice Schille (water colors), and A. Wigand. The average was rather higher than usual, but nothing in the exhibition suggested a reason for the existence of a separate club for women painters.

At Knoedler's are, until May 2d, a group of 82 more pictures by women painters, most of which have been seen here and there before. Looking hopefully here for some personality among the painters, Helen M. Turner's sensitive pictures, "The Brooch" and a small landscape, suggested a very serious and charmingly delicate skill in color selection. The construction of the head in the figure picture is not convincing, but the treatment is in excellent sympathy with the whole. Brenetta Crawford's "Knitting, St. Briac," and "Twilight, Bruges," are also sensitive things. Clara MacChesney's "Good Story," with its several medals and honors, holds perhaps the strongest place in the exhibition.

The National Arts Club is showing a mixed exhibition of works in all the arts by its members to April 25th.

Portraits and Landscapes

Knoedler's have had Ben Ali Haggin's brutal but sometimes clever portraits, notable among which was one of Miss Mary Garden, and portraits by Laszlo of a serious kind, tho often badly drawn as to the figures. One of President Roosevelt had an excellent head and virile pose, but the right arm joined the collar bone in the middle instead of at the end, and in one portrait of a young woman the proportion of the lower to upper arm was very strange indeed. The painter's color is not very sympathetic, but he has much more promise than many who are free of his faults. Works by Mortimer Lichtenauer were shown at the same time. He is still feeling his way and is at a stage not easy to define.

The greatest pleasure of the month, to one critic at least, was given by a small group of works shown at Schaus's, by Charles Hawthorne, who was Chase's strongest pupil, but he passes Chase in at least two things here. He has been abroad for some time and shows traces of influences from here or there, but so much as he has borrowed he has made over into new material thru his own power as a brushman.

The last exhibition at Mr. Montross's was that of twenty-one works by W. L. Lathrop, who seemed in a sadder mood than usual this year. All the landscapes had the usual perfect rendering of subtle values, but the days chosen were generally gray, and a slightly dreary feeling was dominant.

At Macbeth's will be continued for some time a group exhibition of American paintings, among which is a good new Luks.

Small Works of Art

At the Hotel Gotham was held, April 1st and 2d, a private exhibition of miniatures and medals which was so popular among those invited to see it that the crowd was too great to allow a comfortable view. Most of the miniatures had been seen in the regular miniature exhi-

bition. The four medallists exhibiting were Brooks, whose things were seen last month at Bauer-Folsom's; Brenner, best known of American medal-makers; John Mowbray-Clarke, whose medals, one of the little known Syrian poet, Khalil Khayat, as well as others of interest for reasons aside from personality. The fourth exhibitor was Mr. Spicer-Simpson, whose portrait of May Sinclair

HAWTHORNE'S "BOY WITH WINE" AT KNOEDLER'S.

like those of the fifteenth century, are modeled in the size cast, and whose portrait of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson appeared in THE INDEPENDENT in February. He showed one of Leopold Stokovski and was interesting and whose portrait of his wife was charming as well.

At the Colony Club, April 16th and 17th, miniatures that were real rarities and covered many periods, snuffboxes,

and fans, and textiles were shown to friends of members, and an especial treat was given to lovers of these special objects.

The Grolier Exhibition

A remarkably complete collection of etchings and dry points by D. Y. Cameron began at the Grolier Club with a private view on April 23d. The catalog contains 218 numbers, and Mr. Cameron's progress as an etcher is shown by means of the chronological arrangement of the prints adopted in the exhibition. It is curious to note the pronounced tendency of this artist that has been developed toward intensifying his shadows. In his earliest work he was strongly influenced not only by Rembrandt, but by Seymour Hayden and James A. McNeill Whistler. His work now shown at the Grolier illustrates one of the most interesting traditions of the graphic arts—namely, the part which architecture has played in pictorial inspiration. Mr. Cameron's etchings are constantly growing in favor with American collectors, and it will be a long time before another opportunity will be presented to see so nearly complete a collection of them as that now shown at the Grolier Club. The exhibition will continue until May 16th.

The second annual exhibition of the work of the Guild of Book Workers, including illuminating, printing, binding, edge gilding, type, book covers, book plates, etc., was held at the old Tiffany Studios, No. 333 Fourth avenue, from April 21st to 25th, inclusive. The exhibit of art bindings was particularly noteworthy.

The Drama

The struggle for existence among plays has been fierce this year, and the few that have succeeded have had some clear reason for it. We should select the following as the best that have been produced this season: "The Servant in the House" had a deeper ethical motive than usual. "The Witching Hour" fell in with the current semi-credence in telepathy. "The Grand Army Man" gave David Warfield a chance to present a new type of American character second only to his "Music Master." Mr. Sothern revived the part of Lord Dundreary, made famous by his father, and more recently presented Don Quixote in the most spectacular manner. Madame Nazimova achieved an unexpected popularity for Ibsen's "Master Builder." And the strains of the hand organ outside our window will not allow us to forget that "The Merry Widow" is the most catching light opera since "The Mikado."

WALTER HAMPDEN AS MANSON,
The title role in "The Servant in the House."
By Charles Rann Kennedy, Savoy Theater.

"The Servant in the House," by C. R. Kennedy, undoubtedly deserves the most attention from the serious public of any

new play produced in America this year. It is the author's first play, and instantly puts him in the front rank of contemporary playwrights, for both in literary style, histrionic construction and dignity of theme it is remarkable. Mr. Kennedy is a young Englishman who takes his

E. H. SOTHERN AS DON QUIXOTE.

theater seriously. Like all the men and women who have achieved eminence in the last few years, he has been affected by the world spirit of the day, which is perhaps nothing else than the fearless search for truth in the realms of human relations, authority, custom and convention to the contrary notwithstanding. Consequently, when his play turns out practically to be a plea for Christian Socialism, introducing Christ as the Bishop of Benares for the central character, one realizes that Mr. Kennedy is another of the fast multiplying signs of the coming of a new moral and literary renaissance. The action of the play takes place in an English county vicarage and all the characters are out of joint. The vicar has gained his success in life by the sacrifices of his brother "Bob," who on that account sinks down to the discontented labor class. Altho the vicar is considerable of a scholar, his church is not very successful, and his wife is dissatisfied because he and she do not get worldly recognition fast enough. Her brother, the Bishop of Lancashire, is a smug hypocrite, and the vicar's adopted daughter (really the daughter of his scapegrace brother "Bob," now a drain mender) is unhappy because she wants to know about her father, whose whereabouts and name have been kept from her. Into this group the Bishop of Benares, the older brother of the vicar and "Bob," comes as The Servant in the House. Serving under the name of "Manson" as the butler, he exerts his influence in the exigencies of the play until finally they accept him as Master of the House, but not until the Lord Bishop of

Lancashire is driven out bag and baggage, "Bob" and his daughter are reunited, the vicar is touched by the spirit of his two brothers, Christ and labor, and his wife forsakes ambition for humility. If the part of Christ falls short of the ideal it could hardly be otherwise. Suffice it to say, however, that the simple, eloquent and impressive acting of Mr. Walter Hampden never offends. The other parts are admirably taken, except Tyrone Power's impersonation of "Bob," which makes labor unnecessarily offensive, and Rogers, the page boy, whose alleged humor is rather obtrusive. Mr. Kennedy, in "The Servant in the House," adopts the symbolism of Ibsen, the deftness of Jones or Pinero, and the modernity of Shaw. Its theme is daring, its treatment is masterful and reverent, and its lesson is elevating. It is the nearest approach that has yet been made in America to depict Christ on the stage.

Mr. Sothern seems to be tracing backward the history of comedy, first resurrecting Lord Dundreary of fifty years ago, then Don Quixote of four hundred. We may infer from this that he will bring out Juvenal next fall and Aristophanes in the spring. It cannot be said that Mr. Paul Kester has made much of a play out of the book. Perhaps nobody could. Cervantes himself was a failure as a dramatist. That is why he took to the writing of romances of both the romantic and unromantic kinds. But the play is not the thing; it is the figure of the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure that interests us, and here there is no disappointment. Mr. Sothern has never done better work as an actor than in bringing to life the tall, cadaverous form of this last of the knights-errant, who maintains his dignity in the most embarrassing of situations and wins our sympathy while we laugh at him. Nor has there been any play of the year staged more elaborately, with twenty-eight named characters and a host of retainers drilled to perfection in the melée scenes. In the last act, where Don Quixote dies in his library fighting the dragons and specters that his life enemy, the magician, has conjured up, all the latest lantern effects are utilized. We are only disappointed that the stage manager did not borrow the red mill from Messrs. Montgomery and Stone. With the exception of the very satisfactory Sancho Panza of Mr. Buckstone, none of the other characters are worth mentioning, and the play, like the book, is too long, confused and extravagant to suit the modern taste.

The season closes with two attempts to attract the sophisticated Broadway audiences by a display of primitive passion; of one, "Marta of the Lowlands," the scene is laid in the Pyrenees, and of the other, "The Wolf," in the Hudson Bay country. Neither can be regarded as successful. If the way is to be paved for the introduction of D'Annunzio, it will have to be by other means. The Spanish play is mounted with Mr. Fiske's customary good taste, and Madame Bertha Kalich, who gained her reputation on the Yiddish stage, acts with an earnestness and abandon that carries her safely thru the most violent scenes. "The Wolf" is a melodrama of a cruder sort, not in the least resembling "Paid in Full," the play by which the author, Mr. Eugene Walter, became famous in a single night a few weeks ago.

Cyril Scott, in the De Mille play, "The Royal Mounted," at the Garrick, charmingly presents a clean and very interesting story of the Canadian Northwest and one of its logging camps, in which Irish wit, sacrifice, love and devotion appear as motifs. A novelty in this play is the effective falling of the curtain before the actual finish of the several acts.

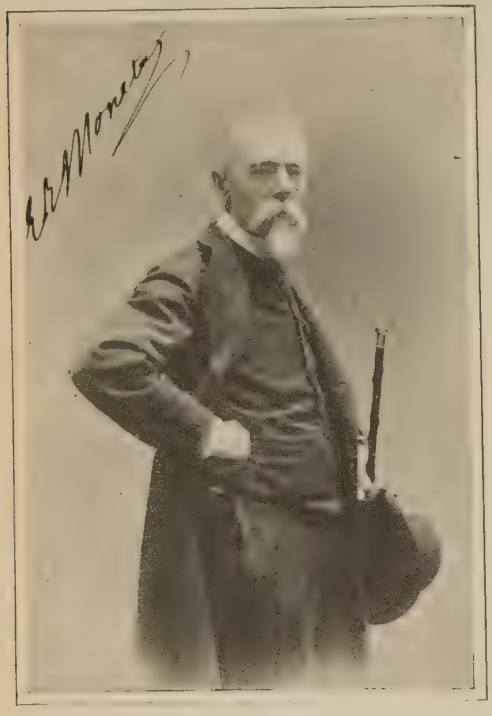
"Bluffs," at the Bijou, is a new farce with an old plot. Mistaken identity is responsible for all the situations, and if it were not for Mr. Ditrichstein and an able company, the farce would be as stupid as most other mistaken identity farces have been. If one is in a critical mood a pleasant evening may be spent at the Bijou criticising the construction of the farce. If one is not in a critical mood, a pleasant evening may be also spent watching the really clever acting of Mr. Ditrichstein and Miss Bishop.

The Powers and the Peace Movement

BY E. T. MONETA

[The author of this article divided, this year, with Prof. Louis Renault, of Paris, the Nobel Peace Prize. Signor Moneta was born in Milan in 1833. When a mere child of fifteen he took part in the Italian revolution against the Austrian yoke, and later fought with Garibaldi. He has written historical works and for twenty years was editor-in-chief of one of the great Italian dailies, the *Secolo*, of Milan. He is now editor of the fortnightly review, *La Vita Internazionale*, a very able peace organ, and is president of the Milan International Peace Society, which has just established an annual peace prize of its own named after Moneta. In addition to the famous prize and to the diploma of merit, the Norwegian committee also conferred a large and beautiful gold medal, which bears on one side the portrait of the generous philanthropist, the founder of the prize, and on the other symbolic representations of Peace, consisting of three men who form a garland with their arms fraternally interlaced. THE INDEPENDENT takes pride in the fact that the Nobel Prize winners, Frederick Passy, Elie Ducommun, Albert Gobat, Sir Randall Cremer, Baroness Von Sutner, Theodore Roosevelt and E. T. Moneta, have all contributed to its columns.—EDITOR.]

DURING almost the entire nineteenth century Europe appeared to be divided into two plainly distinct camps in relation to the questions of peace and war. On the one side



E. T. MONETA.

monarchies and governments, even at the very time they were professing friendly instilling into their subjects feelings of rancor and hostility with regard to sentiments for one another, delighted in neighboring powers, and as they considered preparing for war as the principal aim of their existence, they looked upon armed conquests as constituting the greatest glory of the state; on the other hand, the democracy of all degrees saw in the end of national hatreds and of wars, and in an era of true and stable peace, the basis of every great reform, a pathway open to regular and continuous progress, and, in a word, the guarantee of justice and prosperity for every people.

The long propaganda of the pacificists, altho unsupported by the doctrinaire journals, or by erudite academicians, or by government parties, obtained results, and that in a few years, which its most ardent supporters would not, at the beginning of the movement, have ventured to hope.

The preachers of hatred, the eulogists of warlike and heroic enterprises, gradually began to perceive that their rhetorical declamations were no longer to the taste of the crowd, and so they defended war, not as the providential source of the rarest virtues, but as a painful necessity; and public opinion, instead of being proudly nationalist, as it was in the beginning, grew, year after year, more and more impregnated with the pacific spirit.

To this result had contributed, outside the work directed by the friends of peace, the greater spread of education, the fact that military service had been rendered obligatory in all the states of the Euro-

pean continent ,and the ever increasing ascent of the people of the lower classes in political life. Moreover, the augmentation of warlike expenses, which became larger and larger almost every year, contributed also, as a necessary consequence, to the weakening of the warlike spirit and to the constant advance in vigor and strength of humanitarian and patriotic sentiments.

The fact is that, because of different economic, political, moral and social reasons, because of the conquests made by the democratic spirit over the old principle of state policy, because of the awful effects which a new war between civilized nations would produce, in consequence of the terrible new means of destruction and because of the force of public opinion, always becoming more and more animated with humane and anti-warlike sentiments, the attentive observer has for some years been a witness to the fact that the tendency of the policy of governments is directed toward a future of peace and international concord.

At first this tendency was manifested by treaties in which the various states entered reciprocally into a contract with one another to settle by peaceful arbitration such difficult questions as might arise among them; then by the mutual visits, growing year after year more frequent, of the heads of states who had for so long a time been absolutely rivals, and who now outvie one another in the most solemn protestations of friendship, resolute to avert future perils, however remote, to avoid conflicts in their colonial possessions, to enter into compacts for the exact delimitation of their respective spheres of influence, and also to aid one another in resisting the aggressions of semi-barbarous tribes.

We have not yet reached that juridical state which will declare the rights and duties of nations toward one another. This has been and continues to be the supreme ideal of international pacificists; but those conventions and those amicable intentions mark new stages on the road which leads to that ideal.

At present we are witnesses of this very strange spectacle.

While the governments, more or less spontaneously, either from a lofty sentiment of civilization or from timidity, have placed themselves on the pathway that will conduct humanity to a greater international equity, the difficulties or antagonisms that are encountered rise either from a part of the populations or from the very bosom of the most advanced democracy.

Another strange anomaly is presented in England.

After the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and the pledges of loyal friendship exchanged between Edward VII and William II, and confirmed by that hospitable country, as was shown by the cordial reception given to the latter by the people of London and by the highest personages in England. Thanks also to the policy of the British Cabinet especially, inspired as it was with the strongest feelings for justice and peace, there was every reason for believing that all fears and threats of a return to sentiments of profound distrust between the two countries, which, at intermittent periods, had been manifested during the last three or four years, were now dissipated forever. Yet, when such a thing was least expected, lo and behold, a cry of alarm arose all of a sudden from the banks of the Thames against the supposed "Teutonic peril." This peril consists, as far as England is concerned, of the annual increase in the expenditure which the German Government devotes to naval constructions.

When one thinks that the imperial navy of Germany is today inferior to that of Italy, and that to place it on an equality with that of Great Britain would require a period of at least twenty years, supposing the same amounts expended on it that have been expended on it during these last years, it will be evident that the dreaded Teutonic peril is altogether imaginary.

But the strangest thing of all, a thing no one would ever have believed possible, is that the cry of alarm should have come from the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, that very William T. Stead who, in 1898 and afterward, had made himself famous by championing with extraordinary fervor and by the use of arguments sometimes of a most singular character, the cause of disarmament and peace.

He demands that for every new ship

built by the money voted by the German Parliament, two new ships shall be placed in her dockyards by England. It is a program that would cause, in the single year lately begun, an expenditure of half a milliard of francs; it is a program which no liberal and no statesman in England will ever take seriously.

This, however, does not alter the fact that the unexpected apostasy of W. T. Stead has served as a pretext for the jingo press to proclaim loudly the dissolution, the bankruptcy, of pacificism.

But, in fact, pacificism responds to such numerous and important interests of our time, both moral and material, that the defection of a single man, however illustrious he may be—like the great Stead, for instance—cannot arrest its march, even for a single day, to the lofty goal which stands before it. We have been acquainted with another man who, for more than half a century, wielded the scepter of the most widely diffused press in the world. His name is Emile Girardin, and he had invented the odd theory that a good newspaper ought to give to the public a new idea every day. Free from every moral principle, furiously eager to make a noise, impatient for results, after having for many years supported, with irresistible logic, the necessity and the duty of peace, and shown the immense losses which France had suffered from war, he changed his attitude all of a sudden, in 1870, and did his best to arouse hatred against Prussia, just as today Stead is doing his best to arouse hatred against Germany; and flattering, as he was able to do effectively with his marvelous art, the sentiments of national pride instinct in the French people, he contributed more than any one else to render inevitable a war that cost France 150,000 dead soldiers, the capture and imprisonment of her armies, and the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

In England similar consequences will not happen, because there greater difficulty is experienced in seducing the people by patriotic rhetoric, and politicians and statesmen are much given to reflection. But the eventuality of a war with Germany would some day or other be realized if the alarmist campaign, which today the great Stead conducts, should unfortunately drag in its train a large part of public opinion.

In Italy we have had in past days another example of the facile mutability of purpose of a part of the most advanced democracy.

After the encounter which took place in the territory of Lugh between our soldiers and a column of Abyssinians, it was feared that, in addition to the losses incurred, certain grave complications, in view of the character of Menelek, perhaps a new state of war with the Negus, must surely arise. Yet the answer of the monarch to the querulous expostulations of our representative was that not only did he deplore the invasion by Abyssinian subjects of the territory occupied by Italy, but he promised also to search out and punish the guilty.

It was said that this satisfactory result was brought about by the immediate diplomatic intervention of France and England, on the one side, and of Germany on the other, all of which powers, if we were to believe the rumors prevalent at the time, supported energetically the protests of Italy. Altho the promised satisfaction was obtained, however, before this friendly intervention happened, does it not yet prove that the network of amicable relations, which we have already dwelt upon, is being formed in our days between all civilized governments? It is the principle of the construction of that solidarity in defense of civilization which is an ancient program of democracy.

Well, then, we have seen workmen who, instead of rejoicing at such a sign of real progress, and a progress that has been almost their own conquest; workmen who, until now, were regarded as representatives of democratic and socialistic internationalism, actually cry aloud against the humiliation and abasement of our country in becoming the pupil of other nations!

Who could ever have supposed that the very men whom we have regarded as the soundest and most puritanical among the democratic parties should have afterward, from a spirit of discontent, plagiarized the thoughts and phrases of those sham patriots they have so often combated and scouted!

MILAN, ITALY.

Literature

Makers of Plots

THE scientific spirit has killed the romance of exploration. From Herodotus to the end of the seventeenth century, travelers credulously and gladly told the stories that others told to them, the more marvelous the better, while maps of the world of that period of many centuries presented a wealth of mysterious information, whose potency is all the more felt today, just because we realize that we have lost the blessed gift of believing what they told: "Terra Incognita," "Land of the Unicorns," "Cyclopes"—what suggestions for the imaginative to be their own weavers of romance in the security and comforts of home! Nowadays it is different. The geographical romance of the discovery of the North Pole has already been discounted by science. More ice and snow will be all the reward of the ultimate victor, and even if he should find an ice-coated ship or the frozen corpse of a predecessor, he would be comforted on his return by some novelist who had already foreseen this possibility and familiarized us with it. Darkest Africa has in many decades yielded nothing new but the okapi; the headwaters of the Amazon are even more barren of results; the north coast of Australia will probably reveal nothing but the existence of flourishing secret Chinese settlements; the imaginative Rougemont was exposed even before his book came from the press. Siberia has presented us with little but a mastodon or two. There remains Lhasa, it is true, but it does not promise romance. Atlantis disappeared from the map long ago, and it was followed by Manoa and the Fountain of Youth, whose waters are nowadays prosaically and conveniently put up in bottles and offered for sale to the persistently credulous in beauty parlors.

Only Mars remains, just now, everybody's planet, to be mapped in the sixteenth century spirit, but even here the novelist has already far outdone the explorer in his observatory. The earth has been meekly surrendered by the traveler, the geographer and the cartographer to the romancer, who takes at will their work and fashions it into food for our starving imagination.

Mr. Edward Barron,[1] for instance, invites us to believe in the existence of a survival of Maya civilization in the region of the sources of the Amazon. It is not probable, but it is possible, and that is all with which he needs to concern himself. The characters in his story all credit the tale and continue to believe in it almost to the very end, entertaining the reader mightily on the way with their adventures in search of *The Lost Goddess*. The quest proves in the end but a nail on which to hang an ingenious tale, whose greater merit lies in the deftness and firmness with which the author handles a love interest that has depth and strength.

Robinson Crusoe, Masterman Ready, the Admirable Crichton, the prototypes of the hero of Mr. Robert Ames Bennett's tale,[2] are many—the inferior of civilization, who, face to face with life in the raw, reveals the powers of leadership. An Englishman, the daughter of an American millionaire and an uncouth American adventurer, these are the three characters that play their parts in a far from uninteresting *variation sur un air connu*, that of the castaways on an inhospitable shore, shipwrecked with nothing but the clothes they stand in. The Englishman burns up the five or six matches left to them in lighting cigarets, then ingenuously proposes to make fire by friction; the American produces it by means of the sun and a magnifying glass, the only bit of direct assistance he receives from the author. Thereafter the ruffian takes command and sees the woman thru, teaching her in the process that "a man's a man for a' that."

[1] THE LOST GODDESS. *By Edward Barron.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. 8vo. $1.50.
[2] INTO THE PRIMITIVE. *By Robert Ames Bennett.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

Mr. Gouverneur Morris bases the first of his eleven stories[3] on a possible prehistoric Chinese settlement on the Pacific Coast of this continent, and, to employ a vulgarism, "gets away with it." It is to him also that we owe the suggestion, in another of these tales, of the possible discovery, by the conqueror of the North Pole, of a row of the corpses of his successful predecessors, who paid for their victory with their lives. These two tales alone link his volume to the books under discussion here. The others deal with a variety of subjects, from an eighteenth century buccaneer to the wedding of a waiter at Sherry's, and all of them are good work, but some of them are marred by cynicism. Only two of the stories are new—"A Carolina Night's Dream," which is delightful, and "The Execution," which is strongly dramatic. Here and there one finds a suggestion of models; of Mr. Quiller-Couch, for instance, in the capital "Stowing Away of Mr. Bill Ballad."

It was Jack London who told an ingenious story of the adventure of a prospector in the Arctic Circle with a living mastodon. Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams goes considerably farther back in paleontology in *The Flying Death,*[4] which overtook a number of people on Montauk Point and long defied discovery. There is considerable ingenuity in the main idea, the complication of the knife-throwing juggler is well invented, the *dramatis personæ* have been selected with considerable cleverness; in short, the story has been well planned in all its details and elaborated with patience and understanding of what will serve best the purpose of mystification, but yet the final impression is not all that it ought to be. One smells the lamp here and there; the effort the book has cost is perceptible.

Thus far the geographical and paleontological plot-makers. Now for a little history in the inventing. The Ruritania idea has borne rich fruit; it has outlived the historical novel proper, the final development being the American mixed up in all sorts of imaginary conspiracies in the Balkans, in Russia, in South America, wherever you will. Such an American pops up in the very first chapter of *The Stem of the Crimson Dahlia,* on Galata Bridge, in Constantinople, the most promising of all capitals of the world for intrigue and adventure, when it is not Belgrade, St. Petersburg, Athens or Sofia. Morocco is still to be heard of; Richard Harding Davis employed it in "The King's Jackal," but that was before recent developments. To return to our mutton, however. Mr. Locke provides all the ingredients proper to the mixing of a tale of this kind in good quality and quantity; the conspiracy, the accident by which the hero becomes mixed up in it, the woman, the other woman, the villain, kidnapping, fighting—all you expect in stories of this kind. It has all been done a hundred times before, of course, but that is no reason why it should not be done a hundred times more, so long as it serves its irresponsible purpose. Mr. Harold Morton Kramer goes a step further in his tale; instead of taking his American hero to the conspiracy, he sends him halfway and then brings it to him, in *The Castle of Dawn,*[6] which is situated in the heart of the Ozarks. Here, indeed, is mystification; a journalist sent out to expose the land grabbers in Texas is kidnapped because he is suspected of being on the trail of a South American revolution, cooped up in a millionaire's whim, a palace in the mountains, and kept there by the rifles of the mountaineers, who have been told that he is an internal revenue man looking for moonshiners. And, of course, there is the woman, and again the other woman, and a third woman for good measure. Gen. Charles King's later stories all resemble each other, but then, so did his earlier ones, those chronicles of the *commerages* of army post life of twenty years ago. His latest, *To the Front,*[7] is a book for boys, dealing with military life and service in the Western mining districts, the Bad Lands and on the trail of bad Indians.

The good Indian is to the fore in Mary Holland Kinkead's *The Man of Yesterday,*[8] a book that owes nothing to

[3] THE FOOTPRINT. *By Gouverneur Morris.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. $1.50.

[4] THE FLYING DEATH. *By Samuel Hopkins Adams.* New York: The McClure Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[5] THE STEM OF THE CRIMSON DAHLIA. *By James Locke.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[6] THE CASTLE OF DAWN. *By Harold Morton Kramer.* Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 8vo. $1.50.

[7] TO THE FRONT. *By Gen. Charles King.* New York: Harper & Bros. 12mo. $1.25.

ingenuity of plot or to its author's imagination, but is a page of passing American history, or, at least, an important footnote. Mrs. Kinkead draws the life of the Indian Territory as it was toward the close of the last century, of the civilized Chickasaws and Choctaws, of the whites living among them, and of the half-breeds sprung from intermarriage. The Indian's conviction, awakened by the absorption of civilization, that he is the true American aristocrat, a member of our real "oldest families"—his pride of race—is strongly insisted upon by the author, who wields a clever, trained pen in the service of an unmistakable minor literary talent.

The Cities of St. Paul. Their Influence on His Life and Thought. The Cities of Eastern Asia Minor. By Sir W. M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. 8vo, pp. xv, 452. New York: A. C. Armstrong Son. $3.00.

After the manner of the Englishman who went to Arabia for material as to the life-history of the camel, Professor Ramsay has gone to Asia Minor for the needful study of the life of St. Paul; and also like the Frenchman and the German he has ransacked the libraries and searched out all his own inner consciousness; and the latter, the imaginative, projecting element, is no less valuable than the two others. No one knows Asia Minor more thoroly than does Professor Ramsay, and, as the learned public knows, this *Cities of St. Paul* is but the latest of his series of volumes which have added so much to our knowledge of the physical, social and historical surroundings which affected the great Apostle's character and work. To reach this material the author must not only see and picture the hills, valleys and rivers, but must most carefully study the roads marked by Roman milestones, the funerary and other inscriptions, and learn the religion, the ethnic relationship and the political succession of rulers of various States. Thus there may have been at one coast city an early Ionian population, then a native Hittite succession, to be followed by Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, and later Arab and Turkish rule, all of which have left their mark; and it is no small study to learn how the Jewish immigrants were affected all this time. The five cities which this volume considers are Tarsus, to which a third of the volume is given; Antioch, Iconium, Derbe and Lystra, and there are four maps, eighteen plates of views and fifty-four illustrations in the text, mainly of local coins. Large portions of the volume have been read in *The Contemporary Review* and *The Expositor*. Of general interest are the opening and the closing chapters. In the former the author accepts Paul's view of the fall of man as against the modern view of human development from a brutal stage; and in the latter he treats of the relation of the Christians to the Roman power, which Paul seems to have honored, while in the Apocalypse it is their hateful foe. This and other works of Professor Ramsay are of the first value for the biblical student. It is interesting to observe the great value he puts on Dr. Thomson's "Land and the Book," and the full credit he gives to another American scholar, Professor Sterrett, for the discovery of Lystra. If one were to criticise any lack in this work, it would be that in his study of religion he confines himself too much to comparison of Greek divinities, and does not sufficiently consider the early Anatolian (Hittite) and Assyrian gods. Thus the name of Teshub is not mentioned, and the arch over the deity on the coins and the projection over the shoulders (which were originally quivers, not wings) are not traced back to their sources.

Memoirs of the Countess De Boigne. Edited from the original MS. by Charles Nicoullaud. Vol. III. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

This volume completing the *Memoirs* was in part written earlier than those reviewed in our issue of December 7th, for the account of the revolution of July, 1830, was put on paper in 1832, three years before the Countess undertook to write the whole history of her life. She was intimately associated with the leading men and women of both parties to the struggle which culminated in the triumph of the Citizen-King, and chats about them in her usual free and lively style,

[8] The Man of Yesterday. *By Mary Holland Kinkead.* New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

uninfluenced by malice or the illusion of grandeur. The glimpses of "that cunning old lame man" Talleyrand, of M. de Chateaubriand, with a red-and-green bandanna handkerchief around his head, composing thunderbolts directed (but never launched) against the Duc d'Orléans, and of the Duchesse de Berry, with her ermine cloak wrong side out looking "like a drowned dog," will gratify all those who enjoy seeing distinguished people *en déshabillé*, and that includes most of us. The author carefully restricts herself to being "the careful chronicler of the impressions of the moment," and resists the temptation to interpret events in the light of after history. As the witness and participant in two revolutions her observations as to the duration of disinterestedness are worth quoting:

"During the first three days in 1814 and in 1830, good feeling, loyalty, disinterestedness and patriotism were predominant. But from the fourth day onward evil passions, ambition and personal interest became paramount, and were able in twenty-four hours to taint all those influences which previously had appealed to the loftiest hearts."

Henry Hudson. His Times and His Voyages. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

It seems wholly proper that Henry Hudson, the Englishman who failed when in the employ of his countrymen, but succeeded (as we see now) with the Dutch, tho the greatest of his achievements attracted little attention at the time, should be reckoned among American "Men of Energy," since he helped to make their home. Hudson's one aim in life, after he had become a true student of geography as then known, was to find the Western passage to China. He did not plunge into Arctic seas or poke his prow into various indentations of the North American continent at random. He had some reason to think, from those who had gone before and told him, that somewhere beyond Virginia was an outlet to the Pacific. He nobly perished in quest of his aim. Had he been able to talk Dutch, he might have been a true commander, but with mutinous seamen, both Dutch and English, he was rather servant than master. One pleasing element in this work is the thoro knowledge of the Hudson River, past and present, displayed by Mr. Bacon, who has written lovingly of it before. Without conspicuous signs of profound research, Mr. Bacon has gathered together what is known of Hudson, whose name and fame on this continent are forever sure, and has detailed his voyage up the Empire State's noblest river. With a capital introduction for a background, and with maps, illustration and index, the author has made a creditable book, which, while unsatisfactory to the severely critical student, will be warmly welcomed by the ordinary reader.

Life and Times of Stephen Higginson. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

Colonel Higginson gives a notable picture of his Federalist grandfather, who was a member of the Continental Congress during its final year (1783), and in that capacity, on April 11th, 1783, voted to approve the proclamation for cessation of arms in "the seventh year of sovereignty and independence." His life is presented in a series of episodes, following upon a description of the old Salem families from which he originated. Having married at the age of twenty-one in opposition to the wishes of his family, he established his home in Salem in 1765, and by that time was already in command of one of his father's ships and making voyages to London. At the opening of the Revolutionary War, the captain, like so many of the Salem shipmasters, became a privateer, and made considerable sums for the time in this way. He then removed to Boston, formed a partnership, and is reported to have been worth half a million dollars at one time, tho he was worth only about a quarter of this sum at his retirement in 1812. Higginson was second in command in suppressing "Shays's Rebellion," in 1786, was a strong advocate of a more efficient government than the confederacy of the States could afford, in 1787, and, while declining an election to the convention of that year, was a principal factor in bringing about the adoption of the Constitution. Over the signature "Laco" he is understood to have published a series of letters attacking the motives of John Hancock. He took an

honorable part in municipal affairs, and past his last years in stately retirement at Brookline, a suburb of Boston.

Literary Notes

....The catalog of etchings and engravings published by Frederick Keppel & Co., New York, is of interest to the general reader on account of its many fine reproductions in miniature, as well as to the collector from its biographical and technical notes.

....Dr. Crapsey's heresy does not appear so very startling in his latest volume, *The Rebirth of Religion* (New York: John Lane Company. $1.50 net). He endeavors to show that modern conception of the world and scientific methods in historical investigation have undermined the supports of the classic dogmas, but he contends very earnestly that a new and brighter day for spiritual religion is fast on its way. The special doctrines for which Dr. Crapsey was condemned are not considered.

....*The Commuter's Garden Record,* compiled and designed by Amy Carol Rand, has about a hundred pages of very thick paper, each decorated in light colors. First, something less than twenty pages is given to general hints and directions as to how the city man with a little home in the country shall make his flower garden. Then follows an alphabetic list of flowers and bulbs, with information as to when and how to sow, time in bloom, color, hight, etc. Then follows a series of pages devoted to the record of the flowers, time sown, sprouted, blooming, etc. (H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston.)

....The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Curt Muller *vs.* State of Oregon, upholding the constitutionality of the Oregon Ten Hour Law for Women, and the brief for the State by Louis D. Brandeis, is published for free distribution by the National Consumers' League, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. It is a very concise and complete résumé of the whole question, giving abstracts of the legislation for the protection of women in the several States and foreign countries and quotations from numerous authorities on the evil effects of long hours on the health of women and their children.

....The Memorial of Edwin Davis French, the publication of which was announced in these pages on December 19th last, has been sent to subscribers. The edition is limited to 475 copies, and the printing has been done by the DeVinne Press. Mr. Ira H. Brainerd has written a very pleasing biography of Mr. French, in which he has carefully avoided saying too much and has not left unsaid anything vital. The book contains a complete list of French's bookplates based in part on the admirable Paul Lemperly list published in 1899, and includes many examples of Mr. French's work as an engraver printed from the original coppers. (New York: Ira H. Brainerd. $7.50 net.)

....The new edition of *Who's Who in America,* 1908-9, adds a new feature of great value, a geographical index of 130 pages. According to this, about 3,500 men of note live in Greater New York; Boston and Washington are tied for the second place with 1,200 each, and Chicago contains 850. We shudder to think of the misery and contention which this index will cause in the numerous towns and cities where only one or two names are included, not always those whom the citizens would elect as their most distinguished men. Nevertheless, great praise must be given to the way the publishers have accomplished their delicate task of preparing this indispensable handbook of addresses and biographical data. [Marquis & Co., Chicago, $4.]

....The librarian of a large library has declared his intention of not buying any more copies of De Morgan's novels because he resents the action of the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., in making the price $1.75 instead of the customary $1.50. This is quite unreasonable. "Joseph Vance" and "Somehow Good" are novels of the old-fashioned, generous kind, of the days when pies and slices of bread were an inch and a half thick, and if fiction is to be sold at a fixed rate per thousand words, as is just, the boycott should be directed, not against De Morgan, but against the vicious habit of certain publishers in padding out a short story with thick paper and marginal scrawls and selling it for $1.50, and in charging $5 for a big, heavy volume of biography or travels that does not contain so much printed matter as a five-cent Sunday daily.

Pebbles

AN APPEAL TO POWER.

THE BUNNY—Now that Easter's coming on again, I wish the President would get after the nature fakers who say I lay eggs.—*Puck.*

VISITOR—What is the best way to get the President's ear?

White House Attaché—Catch hold of the Loeb.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"WOMEN feel where men think," said the female with the square chin.

"Yes," sighed the man who had been married three times; that's why men become bald."—*Ex.*

A LOVELORN young student most frantic
Screamed out in his best Esperantic,
"Caj woh elj maj fuj
Y con sluj mi vol tuj"—
Now isn't that simply romantic?
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A BARREL FULL.

"IF an empty barrel weighs ten pounds, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?"

"Have to give it up."

"Fill it full of holes."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

STEADY JOB.

HALLOO, Bilkins! Who are you working for now?

"Same people—a wife and five children."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Senator Hale's Plain Talk

SENATOR HALE is sane; and when he tells us that 70 per cent. of the revenues of our Government are expended on preparation for war he tells what the people should apprehend. The military establishment is being enormously increased, to the prejudice of all other claims and appropriations. The revenues, he tells us, are waning, and we are likely to be confronted with a deficit. The Appropriation Bill covers thousands of items that ought to be paid, but the Appropriation Bill cannot be passed. The River and Harbor Improvement Bill does not happen to be a war measure, and so it cannot have a hearing. Military expenses are increasing so rapidly that the very vital matters involved in running the Government must be put off. Said the Senator:

"When you begin to build a navy you only begin to spend money. You commit the country to repairs and maintenance, making necessary an increasing appropriation, and if you go on at the present rate we shall have, in the course of three or four years, an annual appropriation for the navy of one hundred and fifty millions."

He added that he hoped this enormous, unreasonable and wicked program would not be carried out. He did not believe that we must be saddled with any such expense, in order to make our nation safe in carrying on its peaceful avocations.

"To double the army would require an annual appropriation of two hundred millions, and nothing short of that will satisfy the army."

In other words, the army and the navy have become immensely aggressive and determinative forces at Washington. We have talked peace at The Hague, but at home we are spending our national revenues on war—imaginary war. Senator Hale voices the will of the whole people that this program of enormous expenditure for brute force display shall not be carried out. We are facing a deficit in our revenues at the same time that the demand for a reduction of the tariff is imperative. Where shall the money come from—indirectly from the people or directly? For from the people it must come sooner or later, in one way or another. Meanwhile, what are we going to do with our post office enlargement, postal savings banks and parcels post service? Are they to be cried down because of a possible deficit in post office revenues? It will be a startling fact to bring home to the people that this year we have to face a deficit of thirty-eight millions, while last year we had receipts in excess of expenditures to the amount of fifty-two millions. There are now before the Senate bills calling for one hundred millions; what is to be done with them? Some of them may be wisely thrown out of the account, but we know that this amount does not begin to cover the demands that are calling for settlement. No man can safely present himself to the American people for election to the Presidency who advocates doubling our army or navy. We have gone too far already in this direction. But let it be understood that we have gone a good deal farther with Theodore Roosevelt than we will with any other President. The people have shut their eyes to a very few errors of our present Executive because they believe immensely in his sincerity. His fighting qualities were needed, and we could afford to indulge him in some very "rough riding" views and experiments. It is far more likely

that the American navy and the American army will very soon be placed on a peace footing, and be kept there.

The American people are not being drawn away permanently from their moorings; at least, we hope not. We are spending a great deal too much on war taxes and on war pensions—the latter has now climbed for the first time to a figure over one hundred and fifty millions. The Civil War debt is not yet paid. Gallatin laid down the principles of sound business when he told us that a national debt was exactly like a private debt—invariably a source of weakness and a menace. The energies of the people should be bent toward measures that constitute a peace footing, the development of industries, and the payment of debts. If we cannot have our national waterways and a doubled army and navy, then by all means let us have the waterways. It is vital to our prosperity and progress. If we cannot find means for carrying on a great forestry movement and a naval display in the Pacific, by all means let us give up the naval display. The Panama Canal is on our hands with a probable expense of five hundred millions, and a possible cost of double that amount. Where are the American people drifting? Our business affairs are by no means in a sound condition. Our railroads are far from having ability to meet the requirements of the people. We are rushing toward another harvest without tonnage to carry our crops to market.

Meanwhile, our neighbors are drawing in their forces, and colonial wars are less and less popular. France is trying in every possible way to bring its national budget within the bounds of economy, while Germany refuses to build more cruisers for the Kaiser. Italy is already swamped by its struggle to be a world power, and it is suspected that Japan is playing a good deal of its game with Quaker guns. The whole civilized world is buried under a débris of deficits and war debts. Sanity demands that the temple of Janus be closed, and that the talk of peace for all the world be something more than talk. Fortunately there is not the slightest probability of any great war. Our navies are likely to rot twice over before a ship of war will be needed. We must develop our resources, create an industrial temper, get ready to meet a severe social struggle, and lead the world in establishing a permanent régime of peace. A determinative step in this direction would be worth a good deal more than another Hague Conference—conducted as these conferences have been conducted, without the faiths of the governments behind them. As Professor Dutton, in THE INDEPENDENT, says: "The civilized world has outgrown the garment, yet cannot cast aside the tradition and the habit of war."

It is time to find out whether our policy is fundamentally industrial and peaceful, or whether our whole financial and constructive system bends to a traditional fear of our neighbors. Our foes, at present, are at the worst imaginary. A war with any industrial people is forbidden by the instincts of civilization. Our safety is in not being burdened in peace time with war preparation. Nothing is so expensive as standing armies and floating navies. As President Eliot suggests, we are now spending on naval display alone enough to equip every university in the United States with all the requirements to meet the highest demands of education. Let us study Thomas Jefferson.

Accomplishment and Longevity

A VERY interesting article in the April number of the *Century*, by Dr. A. Newman Dorland, of Philadelphia, discusses the "Age of Mental Virility" by an inquiry into the records of achievement of the world's chief workers and thinkers. The life history and the records of the work of some four hundred men whom every one would acknowledge to be among the world's greatest men have been carefully analyzed. The purpose of the article has been to undo the false impression that is responsible for the tendency — visibly increasing in this country—of relegating the older and middle-aged men to the oblivion of an innocuous desuetude, in order that the more progressive and aggressive young men may be given a clear track in the rush to the front. There can be no doubt at all after reading this article that to relegate men of sixty, or even much older, to inactivity, is almost surely to de-

prive the world of some great accomplishments.

Perhaps even more interesting than this idea which has been the main purpose of the article is the suggestion which inevitably presents itself after the reading of the article, that work has nothing at all to do with the shortening of life, and that evidently the superabundant vitality which enables a man to do mental work of supreme character is also an important factor in making him live longer than other men. Most of the world's great workers have lived beyond seventy, not a few of them even to eighty, in the full possession of their intellectual faculties, and no inconsiderable proportion to the age of ninety and over, with undiminished mental vigor. Not only have they been able to do work, but as a rule they have rejoiced in their work, and old age has brought to them few or none of the evils that are supposed to flow inevitably in its train. Many of them would doubtless re-echo in their hopefulness the words of the late Pope Leo, who, on the occasion of the celebration of his ninetieth birthday, when some one hoped in a toast to see him still alive at his hundredth birthday, asked deprecatingly: "Why put the limit at one hundred?"

Some of these men, indeed, did their masterpieces when beyond the Psalmist's three score years and ten. There are some people who consider that Verdi's master-work is his "Falstaff," composed at eighty-three. Music is often thought to be the special forte of the young, and its cultivation is sometimes said to be extremely wearing on the nervous system. At eighty-five, however, Verdi was still composing, and there is no sign of any deterioration of genius in such wonderfully beautiful compositions as his "Ave Maria," his "Stabat Mater" and his "Te Deum." Just as striking an example in the sister art of painting is Michel Angelo, who at eighty-nine was still doing magnificent work, while his great contemporary, Titian, at the age of ninety-eight, painted his famous "Battle of Lepanto," and had filled with ceaseless activity the nearly thirty years by which he exceeded the Psalmist's limit of ordinary human life.

The same thing is true in every order of human thinking and accomplishment. Chevreul, the great French chemist, was still actively working at the age of one hundred and three. Lamarck, at the age of seventy-eight, completed his greatest zoölogical work, the "Natural History of the Invertebrates," and lived without suffering from mental deterioration for some seven years afterward. Humboldt did not begin the crowning work of his life, his "Kosmos," until he was seventy-six, and he worked on faithfully at it for fifteen years. Laplace, the great astronomer, died at seventy-eight, working faithfully, but fondly and hopefully, on until the end, and proclaimed with his last breath: "What we know is nothing; what we do not know is immense." In a word, long years of diligent study and application had not dried up the well-spring of vitality in these great men, but, on the contrary, their very occupation with deep thoughts in which they were profoundly interested seems to have helped them to put off the inevitable termination until long beyond the ordinary term of life.

Some of the great workers did die when comparatively young. In nearly all these cases, however, it is very clear that it was not in any sense of the word their application, tho all of them were very hard workers, that brought about their early death. Most of such deaths are accidental. After all, it must not be forgotten that it is quite as much of an accident to run into a bacillus as to be run over by a railroad train. Either of them may prove fatal, tho one may survive either incident. The victim, however, is very likely to be maimed for life afterward, and the expectation of life for most people depends on the avoidance of such unfortunate incidents. The impression, however, that work shortens life in any sense of the word is evidently entirely wrong, and those who are interested in some subject which may occupy them in their maturer years should surely rejoice over that fact, rather than look forward to the time when they can enjoy their ease doing nothing. A machine is much more prone to rust out than to wear out. It is a well-known principle in ordinary life that a vacant house deteriorates much more rapidly than one which is occupied.

The main lesson of this interesting study of men and their accomplishments, however, seems to be that it is the original gift of vitality which is the important thing, not only for longevity, but for accomplishment in life. Those who have a heredity of longevity are likely also to have a heredity of talent. Those who are destined to do good work are almost sure to live long, unless there is some unfortunate accident of disease or something more crushingly material. To counsel men to give up work when they are sixty is evidently a medical fallacy prone to do harm not only to those who take the advice, but also to the community, since such men still have in them a precious possibility of accomplishment that we have a right to look to from them.

New York's Street Railways

MANY of the offenses of the controlling capitalists and officers of the New York street railway combination were shown to the public by an official investigation in October last. The record of that inquiry was one of the darkest chapters in the history of American public service corporations. It has now been made even more disheartening and repulsive by the testimony, recently published, of several of the officers and one of the capitalists before a special grand jury, which reports that it could obtain no evidence sufficient to warrant an indictment. The testimony, which would fill a book, is published by the grand jury apparently in its own defense; in addition, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, the capitalist of whom we have spoken, has issued a long statement, at the close of which he asserts that the surface railroad combination was not "looted," but was "throttled," mainly by State interference. As a sample of his explanation may be cited his assertion that "the special franchise tax alone almost doubled the system's burden of taxation." The truth is that not one dollar of this tax has been paid!

The discreditable transactions brought to light by the inquiry which Mr. Ivins conducted were considered again in this testimony before the grand jury, together with others now laid before the public for the first time. Concerning the $500,000 said to have been loaned to the late Mr. Whitney, and to have been repaid by the company to the lenders by means of the purchase of Brady's "paper road," it was explained that Mr. Whitney had expended the money "for the benefit of the property," and it appears to have been understood that this sum was used for political purposes, possibly in an attempt to prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

It is quite convenient for several persons that Mr. Whitney is dead. In 1902, it was alleged, he gave $60,000 of the company's money to one of the campaign funds in the State of New York; in 1903, the company paid $20,000 to the Republicans and $16,000 to the Democrats. Responsible officers testified that large sums were paid to somebody in the city, in order that permits for opening the streets might be obtained. These expenditures were a continual drain from the treasury. No attempt appears to have been made by the jury or by District-Attorney Jerome, who conducted the examination, to ascertain by whom these bribes were demanded and who received them.

We shall not go thru the mass of evidence to point out all the indications of bribery and corruption. The substance of it is that the combination of surface roads paid great sums of the stockholders' money to campaign funds, to politicians, to lobbyists, and to local public officers. In all probability, campaign funds were used as a cover for other expenditures of a much more objectionable character. Why was this done? Simply because the company, or the group of speculators controlling it, was vulnerable. Rarely does an innocent and upright man submit repeatedly to blackmail.

Those who set out to enrich themselves in crooked ways by the manipulation of property based upon public service franchises must share the profits with dishonest men outside who know what they are doing and who have the power, thru public office or otherwise, to interfere.

This explains nearly all these transactions of the New York street railway combination. It was necessary to pay

hush-money. Some of it went to politicians, some to public officers, and the foul use of a part of it has been covered up by the destruction of eleven years' books, by the pretense that hundreds of thousands were spent to prevent the absolutely certain nomination of Bryan, and by pointing to the coffin of William C. Whitney.

We have said that manipulators of public service franchise property must share with others the money which they gain. But it does not follow that the sum paid to outsiders must be a large part of the profits. In this instance, if we take into account the operations of the syndicate that bought and "turned in" the constituent roads, and also the increases of stock and bonds accompanying the numerous consolidations and fresh incorporations, it will be seen that the profits of the manipulators were enormous. A million or two paid into "campaign funds" could have been only a small price for the privileges or the immunities procured by such a tax. And there were not only petty meddlers and greedy public officers to be appeased; there were also envious rivals seeking the same opportunities, and these had to be barred out. As one of the witnesses before the grand jury said, New York was an attractive and "very fertile clover patch," despite the ruinous burden of "State interference" and of taxes never paid.

Is it surprising that many who are familiar with the history of these street railway transactions turn to municipal ownership and operation as a remedy for the abuses and corruption that are followed by no punishment? When one reviews what has taken place before grand juries and elsewhere, can he reasonably expect that there will be indictments and prosecutions for such offenses in New York? We cannot have here a Heney or a Folk; we have only a Jerome.

We have only begun to apply the remedy of official supervision and regulation. It is still to be tested here. Much will depend upon the work of the new Public Service Commission. Only by thoroly effective official regulation in the public interest can resort to municipal ownership be prevented.

While we do not believe that large sums of street railway money were really paid into national campaign funds or used either for or against national candidates, it is plain that contributions to State committees and local political bosses were made. Probably the story about great expenditures for national political purposes was told merely to conceal something. In either case, the incident points to the need of legislation for complete and prompt publicity as to all campaign receipts and expenditures, and the testimony should be cited in Congress by the advocates of such publicity who ask for the enactment of the pending McCall bill.

How We Read

THE complicated process of reading requires a great deal of our time, but receives very little of our attention. When a man is playing golf once a week he becomes very critical of the hang of his clubs and is always trying to lengthen his swing and improve his stance. The reader, however, will tolerate almost any kind of printing, and makes no attempt to improve the habits of reading into which he happened to fall in his youth, altho it might be possible to reduce the time and energy he expends in reading by half or three-quarters. That such an economy is attainable is indicated by investigations in the psychology of reading that have been recently carried on in many laboratories in this country and Europe. These show that ease and rapidity of reading depend more upon the knack of managing the movements of the eyes than on intellectual ability or quickness of perception. Among men and women of the same degree of education some read four or five times as fast as others, and in general the rapid readers can remember more of what they read and also reproduce it with fewer mistakes than the slow readers.

Reading seems to the casual observer to consist simply in running the eye along the lines of print and recognizing each letter or word as we come to it, but when the motion of the eyeball is observed or automatically recorded it is found to be very different and much more complex. We do not read while the eye is in motion. It has to come to a full stop and focus at intervals of ten letters or so. It

is the same as with the motion pictures. If the ribbon of photographic films were run thru the machine continuously there would be only a blur on the screen. Each picture has to be brought to a full stop for an instant and then the films jerked along to the next. And the quicker the jerks and the longer proportionally the stops the less the headache to the spectator. Now in reading the eye is at rest much more than it is in motion; about ten times as long.

What the reader of this column is now doing—if he is that average reader for whom all things are written altho he never can be found—is just this. He first fixes his eye on a point just inside the left end of the line, say about the third letter, altho it may happen to be a space, for about the fifth of a second. Next he shifts it to about the middle of the line, which takes him about a fiftieth of a second. Then he moves to a point near the end of the line but a little further from it than the point where he began was from the other end. Here his halt is a little longer than the middle stop but shorter than the first; then he sweeps his eye back to the corresponding point near the beginning of the next line below and begins again, this long jump taking about twice as long as the short jumps between reading points. If he is a slow reader he may make four pauses to a line of this length, or sometimes three and sometimes four. The rapidity and ease of reading is chiefly dependent on acquiring and maintaining the most economical rythm of these movements. If the lines are of unsuitable length, and especially if they are irregular, as those alongside of inserted cuts, the reading is slow and tiresome. The best length of line has been found by laboratory tests and practical experience to be that adopted in THE INDEPENDENT and the best newspapers; that is, about 64 millimeters. A line longer than 90 millimeters should never be used, altho if the type is enlarged in proportion and the page is held far enough away the angular movement may be the same.

But it requires more time to read the same number of words in a long line than in a short one, and the eye is frequently confused on swinging back to the left in finding the proper line. Besides this, the eye is strained in reading in a wide column, because the focus has to be changed from the ends to the middle, and differently for the two eyes, especially if the book is not held squarely in front.

Theoretically a still shorter line than those here used would be better. Professor Huey, in his interesting book on the "Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading," to which we are indebted for most of these facts, believes that the Japanese and Chinese are wiser than we in reading perpendicularly instead of horizontally. A column of less than half the width of this one can be read downward without any lateral movement, thus reducing the labor of the eye by about three-fourths. But the typographical difficulties in the way of justifying such short lines are too great, and our reading habits are too fixed to make such a change possible. But it would be practicable to change the forms of certain letters that are difficult to recognize and modify others, so as to make possible a phonetic spelling. This alone would greatly reduce the labor of acquiring knowledge. More reading is demanded of each succeeding generation, and the strain thus put upon the eyes is the cause not only of the increasing myopia, but also of many of the nervous disorders of the times. The subject is, therefore, one of very great importance, and demands thoro study and still more the practical utilization of what knowledge we do have about it.

The Catholic Centennial

THIS week the Catholics of New York are celebrating the centennial of this archdiocese, separated in 1808 from the original see of Baltimore. The Primate of Ireland, Cardinal Logue, has come over to help Archbishop Farley in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and has had occasion to rejoice in the multitude of Irish faithful who support the Church.

We cannot afford to do without the Catholic Church. It is Christian. It teaches positively the great Christian duties and doctrines. If it teaches some other things, true or untrue, that is what other churches have done, with the result that the good overbears the evil.

Compare the lowest Christian land in the world, Protestant, Catholic, Greek or Abyssinian, with pagan countries, and the supremacy of Christianity is evident.

The Roman Catholic Church in this country has had an extraordinary history. The Western Continent was discovered and then settled by Catholics. Catholics have the full precedence, for there was at first no Protestantism. Then England came to be the first Protestant Power, after more than a century of Catholic conquest. Our own country was settled by Catholics from Spain and France for a century before the English Protestants landed in Jamestown. The precedence of the French along our northern frontier appears yet in so many French names of cities in Maine, Vermont and New York, to the Lakes, so that even Vermont and its capital are French in name. Then the hardy French ruled the Mississippi to the Gulf, as St. Louis and New Orleans and Louisiana and dozens of other names testify. On the eastern coast Maryland was the one English Catholic colony, and Florida was Spanish, as were Texas and the whole Californian coast inland till Spain joined France. It is thus true that more than three-fourths of our territory was preempted by Catholics; but that it was the greater virility of the English people which gave Protestantism the victory we may not claim, but we believe that religion is the greatest factor in the development of national character, and that the independent self-assertion of Protestantism implied in its name, its resistance to authority, has much to do with its past success, which now gives us forty-six States, from French Canada to Spanish Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and not one of them predominantly Catholic.

But the days of Catholic decadence are ended. No longer, as in this State a century ago, are Catholics banned or banished. George Washington's noble words asking for equal privileges, and bidding our people never forget that it was Catholic France that came to our aid against Protestant England, have been obeyed. But it was the Irish immigration that reconstructed the Catholic Church in this country. Old men remember how despised the Irish brogue and bog were in those early days. But they clung to their faith. They built churches and schools. Their children multiplied faster than the children of the Puritans. They got education and wealth and office. Then followed the flood of European Catholics, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian, until now Catholicism proudly claims nearly fifteen million adherents, well provided with clergy, churches, seminaries, convents and parochial schools, beside ten million in our dependencies. In this very province of New York there are 250,000 children in the parochial schools. The old New England States, long strictly Protestant, are rapidly becoming Catholic, and Boston is a Catholic city, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island are very nearly Catholic. Archbishop Farley may well feel a holy pride in the growth of his Church.

In no country in the world is the Catholic Church more loyal to Rome or more dear to its members. They are no matricide people, as in France and Italy, ready to rend their mother. Our American Catholics are the most intelligent, most moral, most patriotic body of the faithful which the Church of Rome can claim in any portion of the world. The Pope feels a special joy in his children of the faith in the United States, and he also knows that in no other country will the Church have fairer treatment from the Government. May we not also add without offense on this happy occasion, that the effect of prevalent Protestantism of a high type has been an influence for good not to be denied?

The Catholic Church in this country will grow stronger, and so will the Protestant. Which will relatively gain with the reduction of immigration it is hard to tell. Something will depend on the liberality of the Church in a more and more liberal age. We do not believe that a greater Catholic birth rate will have much effect, for we observe that Catholics are not marrying any younger than Protestants, and large families are few in all circles. What we do expect is a closer approach of Protestants and Catholics, due chiefly to the silent change in the Catholic Church thru the gradual

sloughing off of those non-essential but hitherto destructive superstitions among the illiterate, too often cultivated for financial advantage. In both branches of the Church the essential Christian faith will be more and more emphasized, and the non-essentials will be minimized, with full liberty of more than tolerance. A Chief Bishop in the Vatican can still be accepted as well as one in Canterbury Cathedral, each leading and neither enslaving his followers. The Catholic Church in this country has a worthy history, and we hope for it its full part in holding our country to the Christian faith.

The Slump in British Politics

By a slump in politics we mean the falling away of a people from the high ideal of what is fair and right for themselves and for other nations. We mean the reversion to the choice of lower pleasures, to selfish aims and the preference of personal advantage over the claims of justice. It comes from the temporary success of the mass of unethical people, who for the while overbear the high-minded and conscientious. The progress of popular sentiment is toward what is good, or better than the past; but in that progress the evil-minded, whether of what we call the upper or the lower classes, sometimes find their special privileges dropping from them, and in their passion they unite vigorously and successfully to resist the encroachment; and we see a deplorable defeat of those who have urged reform faster than the people could follow.

In Great Britain, as in Russia or France or Germany or the United States, there are always these two movements, one for more general human rights, and the other for maintaining the special privileges of favored classes. It is well exprest in the words liberty, fraternity, equality, the watchwords of the French Revolution, the high aims of which were too advanced for the time and suffered a terrible and bloody slump. Yet those words lack a little of expressing the higher ideal of that altruism which seeks the moral regeneration of society. This regeneration as well as equality of opportunity is what the British Liberals have sought.

It was a magnificent victory which the Liberals gained at the last British election. They proclaimed justice in the colonies, morality at home, and equality of opportunity for the world, and they secured a magnificent victory, a victory almost too complete. Since then every by-election has gone against them. They have suffered defeat after defeat and lost every seat that was contested. The last defeat is the most humiliating of all, that by which Winston Churchill, called to the Cabinet, was, by an absurd British custom, required to appeal to his constituency for re-election and was defeated. He will have to seek another constituency which is too thoroly Liberal to reverse its vote.

The principles of the British Liberals are too good, or, rather, there are too many of their proposed reforms, to be safe with the electorate. Any one of them makes enemies of those who like the rest. It is only decent and right that the control of purely Irish matters should be in the hands of the Irish people. That is home rule, the proper sort of rule. That is what we have always had in this country, and we would have no other. But England stoutly refuses; and because the Liberal leaders do not constantly put this reform into the foreground the Irish members and people fight their only friends.

But the Liberals have put in the foreground equality of privilege in the schools, declaring that public funds shall go only to public schools, and that denominational schools shall be paid for from private funds, the good and fair American doctrine. This the Anglicans oppose, because they have enjoyed the privilege hitherto of having their schools supported by taxation, and for the same reason the Catholic electors have joined with them. In the last by-election but one, where the Liberals lost a seat, nearly five hundred Catholics pledged themselves for this reason to vote against their party. It is not strange that there was a slump.

Then there is the Liberal proposition for insurance against the disabilities of old age. It is a noble plan, but it costs something, tho probably not more than

supporting the same persons by the poor rates. But it is attacked as Socialism, and with it the local experiments, sometimes a failure, at the public ownership of public utilities. This frightened the selfish rich and the easily moved poor, and again there was a slump.

In this last Manchester election the temperance program of the Liberals had much to do with the defeat of Mr. Churchill. The bill proposed to reduce the number of public houses, gradually, but surely. This was attacked as a wrong to good, honest men who make their living out of these saloons, and to the barmaids who serve the liquor, and most of all, to the clergymen and teachers and widows who have invested their money in the great capitalized breweries. Of course, there are always those who make their living out of the vices and weaknesses of the people, and if we must defend their vested interests there could never be a reform. But those who make their profit out of public vice must always be ready to lose. Of course they resist, and put on an honest face, cry of their rights and their wrongs, and are not concerned for the morals of the people. Here in New York we have just heard of the thousands whose income would be ruined by the enactment of the anti-racing bill, and they have succeeded for the while. This has been a great factor in the defeat of the English Liberals. The appeal was made by the stockholders in the breweries to the lowest and most vulgar element of the people who frequent the public houses; and, joined with the other enemies of reform, they have gained another temporary victory.

One more element among the forces which have combined for the present slump is the new effort to overthrow the free trade policy under which Great Britain has secured her commercial supremacy. Chamberlain and Balfour are one in the effort to give special privileges to British trade. Protection is of necessity sectional and selfish. It gives favors to one's own people, which it forbids to other people. Our Constitution interdicts any tariff as between our States. Between the several States there must be absolute free trade; but we can shut out the trade of those of other countries, and this we do. Of course this is not altruistic, but we defend it. The British Liberals stand fast to the free trade altruism, altho they claim from experience that it is best for their own people that they be allowed to get their food and other goods where they can buy them cheapest. But there is a slump in British feeling; they are talking more of special privileges that are not altruistic, and this has a considerable part in the defeat.

Perhaps the Liberals presented too wide a platform, offered too many reforms. They have a hard time before them, and are likely to be defeated in the next general election. But it has been their fate to present reforms when in power, to be defeated, and then for the Conservatives to accept half the reforms and take the whole credit.

On a Business Basis

SOCIALLY we are divided in our energies between State, Church and school. We are taxed to support these three social functions, and the tax often falls heaviest on those who are least benefited. It is true that the Church undertakes to support itself by pew rental; but not one church in a dozen succeeds. The balance is made up by all sorts of religious and irreligious methods—not sure to be helpful in their influence. From the record of five churches (selected from what may be called the middle class) we find that not one of them moves without financial embarrassment. Four of them do not know from one end of the year to the other exactly how they will be able to meet obligations. The territory occupied by these five churches could easily be covered by one or two, but even in that case there would be no provision for meeting expenses on an ordinary business method. In Chicago there is a large block, five stories high. It stands at the corner of Oakland and Langley avenues. The two upper stories are rented as offices, and to these it is projected to add two or three stories more, for the same purpose. The rental goes to support the three lower stories as an organized institutional church. The salary of the pastor and of the choir is provided for; and besides this there are classrooms and libraries and a thoroly furnished study and workshop. It is a church up to date

in its purposes; but, what is better, it is run on a business basis.

Is this impossible as a rule in our larger cities: and if so, why? Is it not possible to dispense with a crowd of buildings, all of them sustained at a high cost, and closed to the public for six days out of seven? In smaller towns we cannot see that the difficulty increases. Why shall there not be a substantial business block in which there shall be placed an auditorium and classrooms, the same to be sustained by the rental of the rest of the building? If four or five sects must be provided for, there certainly is no reason why they shall not, at different hours, use the same auditorium. The tendency, however, would be, we think, to eliminate most of these organizations, and unite the people in what might be called a town church. There is no excuse for a vast system of untaxed buildings, not one of them self-supporting. These untaxed churches withdraw from public income the amount of over four hundred millions annually. What can we possibly lose by the plan suggested? Certainly not the sanctity of the building; altho the pink teas and fairs and cooking sales, and other financial expedients to which the churches resort, create a certain atmosphere of social godliness. We should lose the church spire, and possibly the church bell. How greatly this would work to the injury or annoyance of the people we are not prepared to say. The auditorium, with its accompaniments, would be well located for the masses. The probability is that there would be fewer churches, but these better attended.

Approach the school question from the same standpoint. Our schools are paid for by the State, and the State provides for these by taxation. So the question is merged in the larger one of State and town finances. Yet is there any reason why this system shall not be modified? Until recently every family paid for its share in the school. Free schools are a very modern invention. And now comes, as one of the very latest thoughts of the age, the Garden School. We see no reason why this is not a thoroly workable proposition. It may go very far, not only in a practical education of the children, but it ought somewhat to help us solve the financial part of the problem. We see no reason why a boy taken from his home work and set at school work should not do so compensatively. Were half of each school day given to manual application of acquired knowledge, we should have fifteen million workers added to our productive ability—for half of each day. That is, we should add to our American industry seven millions of days' work, in connection with our schools. We do not undertake an exact estimate of the product. It would be equal at least to one million days of labor of strong adults. Put this in cash, and we have each school day not less than two millions of dollars added to our American productive capacity. It is only fair to count this into the estimate of cost. In other words, our schools can be put upon a partial business basis. In country districts the two problems become one, for nothing could be more rational than the use of the school auditorium for church services on Sunday. Meanwhile, the young people are not only taught to memorize, but to use acquired facts in practical work, and to work at the best advantage. We shall turn out from our schools a steady increase of industrial helpers.

We can name a few towns that, as towns, own railroad and other bonds. These bonds pay so large a share of the annual tax assessment that individual taxation is greatly reduced. We have in mind one town where the reduction is about one-third, and this is paid for by railroad bonds. We do not see why this is not sound business, and why it cannot be generally applied. Is it impossible for this sort of investment to be combined largely with local improvements? Why not make all of our franchises permanent sources of income by holding a part of the stock? A trolley running thru a town should be made a permanent investment on the part of the people. Whether the franchise be permanent or limited, a percentage of the income could be reserved for the common benefit of all citizens. It is not impossible to extend the application of this principle to counties, and even to States. Taxation would be reduced to a minimum, and in some cases wiped out altogether. In other words, we believe that we are working awkwardly, and that society could read-

just itself profitably and easily to a business basis.

Gas Poisoning

THERE is no industry connected with the production and sale of a deadly poison so little subject to control and regulation as the gas industry. As originally made, illuminating gas, distilled from coal of suitable quality, showed an average composition of 47.9 per cent. of hydrogen, 38.67 per cent. of marsh gas, 6.74 per cent. of carbonic oxide, and the remainder of olefiants, carbonic acid and nitrogen. It was capable of destroying life if inhaled in sufficient quantity, but such inhalation could scarcely occur without the knowledge of the person affected. The deaths from accidental poisoning due to the leakage of gas of this quality were so infrequent as to be statistically negligible. With the advent of water gas the situation changed quickly and completely. Carbureted water gas has the following average composition: Hydrogen, 30.14 per cent.; carbonic oxide, 30.79 per cent.; marsh gas, 19.10 per cent.; olefiants, 10.65 per cent, and the remainder carbonic acid, nitrogen and oxygen. In both kinds of gas the deadly element is carbonic oxide, and the water gas is nearly five times as deadly as coal gas. Measured in deaths from gas poisoning, the difference is very much greater. Carbonic oxide is probably the most subtle blood poison known to chemistry. It has for the hemoglobin of the blood about four hundred times the affinity of oxygen, is absorbed by it with avidity, and when about 75 per cent. of saturation is reached death ensues inevitably, since the capacity for oxygen absorption is not then sufficient to sustain life. What is usually erroneously spoken of as gas asphyxiation is really blood poisoning by carbon monoxide, and the frequency of its occurrence in cities and towns supplied with water gas for illumination should attract more attention than it has thus far received.

It cannot safely be assumed that the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning are expressed in the number of fatalities reported as the result of leakage from defective pipes and fixtures in dwellings. Large as this total is, it is relatively unimportant compared with the effect upon the public health of gas leakage in less than immediately fatal quantities. Judging from experiments upon animals, air containing more than four-tenths of 1 per cent. of carbon monoxide would, after a sufficient time, always cause death in man, and two-tenths of 1 per cent. would, in many cases, prove quickly fatal. The deadly character of this gas undoubtedly accounts for the prevalence of ænemic conditions among the badly housed of our city's population, as well as for the wide prevalence of a form of so-called "malaria," which refuses to yield to other treatment than a change of air and escape from contact with a gas-vitiated atmosphere. This subject was critically investigated some three years ago by a committee of the County Medical Society, and a report made which attributed much of the undiagnosable illness, with dizziness, shortness of breath, drowsiness, palpitation and impaired muscular power as typical symptoms, to poisoning by illuminating gas in quantities too small to attract attention by its odor. In the judgment of physicians who have studied this subject, the effect of carbonic oxide poisoning is cumulative, and the most serious and even fatal results are possible as the result of continued exposure to a less percentage in the air breathed than would at once destroy life or produce serious consequences. The reason for this is that the combination of carbonic oxide with the hemoglobin is much more stable than that with oxygen, which it excludes. In consequence of the restricted oxygen supply to the tissues during prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, serious changes may be produced in the brain, heart and other organs, and grave lesions are to be expected, the causes of which are very likely to be overlooked in diagnosis, since they are external and artificial, and not apparent to the senses.

It is to be regretted that by no means all the trouble due to gas leakage occurs in consequence of the negligence of householders. Probably a much greater aggregate of evils results from the infiltration into dwellings of gas which has leaked from mains and services outside the foundation walls of consumers' houses. When it is remembered that the

gas leakage under the relatively impervious pavements of New York is somewhere between three thousand and five thousand millions of cubic feet per annum, that it goes somewhere with unimpaired toxical and incendiary power tho it may wholly lose its typical odor by infiltration thru the soil, and that in one way or another it mingles with the air we breathe, awake or asleep, it assumes a serious aspect for the thoughtful. The frequency of manhole explosions in sewers and conduits shows where some of it may be found accumulated; where the rest goes is of even more consequence. What it does to health and life and property is of still greater public concern. The suspicion that the companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas are not doing all that is possible to be done to minimize the evil of gas leakage would seem to point to the benefits to be expected from a critical investigation of the whole subject. In a discussion of the fire hazard of gas-leakage *Insurance Engineering* said, significantly: "If the truth was known, and appreciated in all its seriousness, it would create a popular panic." There is danger that such a panic will occur, and that all sorts of impracticable and impossible laws will be pressed upon the attention of the legislatures. It is a large and many-sided subject, with immediate and practical interest for every city and town which has a gas distribution.

The Laymen's Movement

While doubtless men have given more money to missions, home and foreign, than women, because they have more money to give, it is the women who have provided the enthusiasm, until of late years the women's organizations have provided a very large part of the funds. It was time for the men to bestir themselves, and this is the occasion for the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which last week called out so famous a meeting in this city. While there were admirable addresses by Mr. Mott, Dr. Capen, Mr. J. Campbell White and Mr. McBee—for the ministers were not allowed to be in evidence—the principal speaker was Secretary Taft. His address was all the more acceptable from being unpremeditated, for visitors had prevented him from making the preparation he had desired. His address was in the warmest sympathy with Christian and missionary labor, and what he said had the power of personal knowledge in the Philippines and in China, of which he specially spoke. He gave a good word to the early Catholic missionaries, and he believed that the emulation of Protestant missions would be of help on both sides. For it is the missionary who prepares best the way for civilization and fits the people for the political duties of which he felt qualified to speak. Particularly are we pleased with what he said of that spirit of fraternity which missionaries represent, and which is so sadly lacking in many who represent trade. There was a song in Manila which he heard there:

"He may be a brother of William H. Taft,
But he ain't no brother of mine."

That is the contemptuous spirit which missions fight, and Secretary Taft condemns. He knows the evil of it, and the good work of Christian missionaries in the East.

The Clergy at the Bar

It is an irony that the Church is such a supporter of the British saloon, the public house and its barmaids. A Member of Parliament, Mr. Bottomley, has taken the trouble to look up the lists of stockholders of brewery and allied companies, and he finds in them the names of more than a thousand clergymen. Of course, those who own stock are bound to think the business legitimate, and so long as the £10 shares in the Guinness Company sell at £57 we may presume they will oppose the present Government's effort to reduce the number of public houses. Of the 174 clerical shareholders of the Guinness Company, 144 reside in Ireland. Among them are one lately deceased bishop, deans and canons, Catholic and Protestant. The Dublin Jesuits are more numerously represented than any other single institution. An old writer lamented that in his degenerate day the canons of the Church had given way to the cannons of the army, the mitre to niter, and St. Peter to saltpeter. In Great Britain and Ireland the exchange is made of spirit for spirits, holy water for eau-de-vie, and of the breviary for the brewery.

Protection of Aliens

We are glad that at the meeting last week of the American Society of International Law a prominent subject was that of the protection of foreigners by Federal legislation. We have often spoken of the wrongs suffered by Italians, Chinese and Japanese at the hands of mobs, where the local police was unable or unwilling to protect them, or even to punish those who had injured or killed them. More than once the President has asked such legislation, bringing the punishment of such offenses under the United States courts, but Congress has done nothing, afraid to seem to interfere with States rights, and our Department of State has been compelled to submit to the humiliating terms of paying damages to a foreign government. The first case that called attention to the need of legislation was one in which Italians were taken by a mob from a prison in New Orleans and hanged. Now that our lawyers are consulting seriously on the subject we may hope that within ten or twenty years Congress may be reached.

The New York State Commissioner of Labor announces that during the year ending September 30th, 1907, a total of 19,431 employees in factories and quarries in New York State were reported injured by accidents, nearly 6,000 greater than the number reported in 1906 and four times the number in 1903. The fatal accidents numbered 344, as compared with 259 for the previous year. If these appalling figures represent the normal incidence of industrial production, then the workers should be protected by some sort of employers' liability insurance. If, however, they result from preventable conditions in the factories and quarries, then our State inspectors badly need inspecting for not enforcing the laws or demanding ones adequate for the protection of the workers' lives and limbs.

The new Oklahoma constitution is the ne plus ultra of progress, for Mr. Bryan has so informed us; but those who lead the party in that new State are not familiar with the principles of academic freedom and equality, if we may trust *Science*, which tells us that every Republican has been deposed by the Democrats from the head of the State institutions, including the University of Oklahoma, the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the University Preparatory School, the Central State Normal School, the Northwestern State Normal School and the Southeastern State Normal School. We should think the Democrats appointed to take their places must feel very small.

Every step toward international peace is a blessing to the world, and therefore the agreements reached on April 23d, by which the states bordering on the Baltic agree to respect each others' territorial possessions, are of very great importance. For centuries the Baltic was the scene of warfare. The Hanseatic League, the Dutch and the Danes, Sweden and Denmark have in turn controlled the passage of commerce. These agreements assure us that Germany will not forcibly annex Holland or Denmark, nor will Russia annex Norway. Every year reduces the dangers of war, while every invention makes war more dangerous.

In his new paper, *The Issue*, of Jackson, Miss., ex-Governor Vardaman urges the erection of a monument in honor of the Ku Klux Klan, and would have its history taught to Southern boys and girls. It was, he says, "the most orderly, law-respecting, law-loving body that was ever organized and maintained in violation of the law, and drove from power a band of human vampires who, under the guise of law, robbed and plundered and opprest an outraged people." That is a strange view of law.

Immigrants to this country from the north of Europe will find this a belated country. Denmark, following Sweden, Norway and Finland, is giving the suffrage to women, not because they made violent demands for it, but from a sense of justice. The new law gives suffrage at communal elections to men and women alike if twenty-five years old and taxpayers; also to all wives of taxpayers. This does not apply to electors to the Lower House, who must be males thirty years of age.

INSURANCE

The Value of a Man

"How much is the King worth?" used to be a favorite question propounded to those claiming wisdom and advanced knowledge. The same question now crops up again in our time in a paper read before a recent meeting of the American Medical Association. That it is not always safe to accept a man's personal estimate of his own worth long ago became a certainty. The paper in question wisely remains silent on a man's personal estimate of himself, but substitutes rather the earning capacity of the average workingman in England and Germany, using 3½ per cent. as the interest factor, and upon such a basis the finding is that a man's greatest value is at age twenty-five, when his value as a wealth producer is $5,488.03. Some variation is naturally to be looked for according to the man's occupation and the training he has had for it. Thus, while the economic value of the workingman cited is attained at age twenty-five, a professional man lingers in reaching his highest value until age forty, when he comes into an attained value of $29,344.68. In this country something would have to be added to the figures given for England and the Continent, because of greater average incomes in all lines of industry. Irrespective of and above and beyond what may perhaps be called the machine valuation of a man, there is the man's value to his family or himself as a wealth producer that is not unlike the value a heirloom has beyond its intrinsic value. Every man is, to a certain extent, a machine, and his life has a value in dollars and cents that is calculable because the mortality tables set forth just how many men out of a large number will die each year. The method used by life underwriters in estimating a man's value is to multiply each man's life expectancy, that is to say, the number of years he may expect to live according to experience tables, by his earning power per year in excess of the necessary cost of his own individual living, and the result is the approximate money value of his life. Thus the proper amount of a given man's life insurance is figured out, and any man can in this manner obtain a working basis for determining the face of his life insurance policy.

Have You an Estate?

If you should die tonight, how much income would be left to your family or dependents?

At 4 Per Interest it Requires	To Yield an Annual Income of
$25,000	$1,000
50,000	2,000
75,000	3,000
100,000	4,000
125,000	5,000
250,000	10,000
375,000	15,000
500,000	20,000
625,000	25,000

The family man who is not insured and who is living up to his full income may well think very seriously about the figures given in the accompanying table, issued by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. A little economy along certain lines would make the payment of his premiums possible and give his dependents an estate in case he died suddenly.

Obituary

Samuel R. Shipley, financier, life underwriter, and from 1865 to 1895 president of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia, on April 22d. He was one of the wealthiest men of his home city and was a member of the group of one hundred men recently named by Senator La Follette as having the financial destinies of the country in their grasp. His death is the first of the group. Mr. Shipley had been ill for several months. He was born of Quaker ancestry in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1828. His father, Thomas Shipley, was active in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also served as president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. His mother was Lydia Richards, a descendant of John Sharpless, who came to America with Penn on the "Welcome" in 1682.

FINANCIAL

Banking Reform Laws

PROVISION for the banking reforms suggested by the Hepburn Commission, and embodied, with some additions, in the bills prepared and vigorously supported by Bank Superintendent Williams, is now made in twenty-one statutes enacted by the Legislature at Albany. These new laws are of interest to the entire country, because they make new and needed safeguards for banking in the great city which is the heart of the financial organism of the United States. To several of these measures we have already referred. It may be recalled that immediately after the beginning of the panic, THE INDEPENDENT held that a much larger cash reserve should be required by law to be kept in the vaults of the great trust companies. One of the new laws increases to 15 per cent. the vault cash reserve against demand deposits in Manhattan Borough, with a smaller increase for companies in other boroughs of the city. At the same time it is provided that State banks in Manhattan must have a cash reserve of 25 per cent. (instead of 15), and that 15 per cent. must be in vault. With respect to the trust companies there are also new restrictions and regulations concerning loans. In the series of new statutes, the most important are those relating to cash reserves and another which aims to end the scandal of costly receiverships under the Attorney-General by transferring initiative and control to the Bank Superintendent. It also gives this officer large powers with respect to offending or suspected institutions.

These new laws in New York are clearly the most valuable result, in remedial legislation, that has followed the panic disclosures of weakness or inadequate supervision, and they deserve to be studied carefully in other States.

....With its March number, *Freight, the Shippers' Forum,* appears under the management of a new corporation, of which John W. Abrahams is president and E. F. Eilert vice-president and treasurer, and whose aim is to furnish to the shipping public a high-class trade magazine, giving the latest information as to developments in the relation of shipping interests to government, the relation of shippers to railroads, and the like, entirely without political purpose.

....Mortimer N. Buckner and Frederick J. Horne have been elected vice-presidents of the New York Trust Company, of which Otto T. Bannard is president. Mr. Horne was formerly secretary. The new secretary is Herbert W. Morse, and the assistant secretaries are James Dodd, Arthur S. Gibbs and H. W. Shaw. One of the former vice-presidents, Willard B. King, has been elected president of the Columbia Trust Company, and the other, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., has been elected president of the Lincoln Trust Company. The capital of the New York Trust Company is $3,000,000, and the surplus and profits are $10,500,000.

....The Mutual Alliance Trust Company, of this city, is about to occupy the new and commodious fireproof building erected for its East Side Branch, at 266 and 268 Grand street. In the basement will be a modern safe deposit vault. The main office is at 66 Beaver street, and there is another branch at 116th street and Lenox avenue. The company was organized in 1902 by interests closely identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In January, 1906, control past from those interests to the business men of the Hanover Square district, and an interest was acquired by the Hanover National Bank, which is represented in the management. The institution's total resources amount to $4,810,724; it has a capital of $500,000, paid up in cash; the surplus and undivided profits are $546,242, and the deposits are nearly $4,000,000. Paul Schwarz, the president, was formerly a successful and well-known cotton merchant. The other prominent officers are Albert L. Banister, vice-president; W. F. H. Koelsch, secretary and treasurer; Webb Floyd, assistant secretary; G. S. Mott, assistant treasurer. Among the directors are President Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company, President Nelson of the American Typefounders Company, and others representing very substantial business interests.

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Survey of the World

A Message on Labor and Corporations

President Roosevelt sent to Congress, on the 27th ult., a message of about six thousand words, urging again that action be taken concerning injunctions in labor disputes and for the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. At the beginning he speaks of his message of March 25th, and of progress made by Congress since that date with respect to the legislation then recommended. He asks again for the establishment of postal savings banks and for forest reserves in the Appalachian Mountain region, and remarks that failure to appropriate money for the examination of railway companies' books by the Commission "would amount to an attack on the new law at its most vital point, and would benefit, as nothing else could benefit, those railways which are corruptly or incompetently managed." There seems to be, he says, much doubt about two of the measures he recommended in March—those relating to injunctions and to the control of great corporations by the national government:

"They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have most right to trust are of the opinion that while much of the complaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted, yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it. It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to provide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest. In a democracy like ours it is idle to expect permanently to thwart the determination of the great body of our citizens. . . . . A persistent refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is only too apt in the end to result in causing such irritation that when the right is obtained it is obtained in the course of a movement so ill considered and violent as to be accompanied by much that is wrong."

Every far-sighted patriot, he says, should "protest against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called 'class consciousness' ":

"The demagog, the sinister or foolish socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing; for he is no true American, he is no self-respecting citizen of this Republic, he forfeits his right to stand with manly self-reliance on a footing of entire equality with all other citizens, who bows to envy and greed, who erects the doctrine of class hatred into a shibboleth, who substitutes loyalty to men of a particular status, whether rich or poor, for loyalty to those eternal and immutable principles of righteousness which bid us treat each man on his worth as a man without regard to his wealth or his poverty. But evil tho the influence of these demagogs and visionaries is, it is no worse in its consequences than the influence exercised by the man of great wealth or the man of power and position in the industrial world, who by his lack of sympathy with, and lack of understanding of, still more by any exhibition of uncompromising hostility to, the millions of our working people, tends to unite them against their fellow-Americans who are better off in this world's goods."

National Control of Combinations

Turning to the Anti-Trust law, he urges that control of corporate wealth in interstate business can best be exercised by preventing the growth of abuses rather than merely by trying to destroy them when they have already grown:

"In the highest sense of the word this move-

ment for thoro control of the business use of this great wealth is conservative. We are trying to steer a safe middle course, which alone can save us from a plutocratic class government on the one hand, or a socialistic class government on the other, either of which would be fraught with disaster to our free institutions, State and national. We are trying to avoid alike the evils which would flow from Government ownership of the public utilities by which interstate commerce is chiefly carried on, and the evils which flow from the riot and chaos of unrestricted individualism."

Only shortsightedness and utter failure, he says, to appreciate the grossness of the evils to which a lack of official regulation for many years gave rise can excuse the well-meaning persons who now desire to abolish the Anti-Trust law outright or to amend it by simply condemning "unreasonable" combinations. Power should be lodged somewhere in the executive branch of the Government to permit combinations which will further the public interest, but the burden of proof should be upon the combinations to show that they have a right to exist:

"No judicial tribunal has the knowledge or the experience to determine in the first place whether a given combination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Some body, whether a commission, or a bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, should be given this power. My personal belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, tho I am well aware that this may be impossible at present. Over the actions of the executive body in which the power is placed, the courts should possess merely a power of review analogous to that obtaining in connection with the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission at present."

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases show how impossible is a dual control of national commerce; the nation alone can act with effectiveness and wisdom:

"At present the failure of the Congress to utilize and exercise the great powers conferred upon it as regards interstate commerce leaves this commerce to be regulated, not by the State nor yet by the Congress, but by the occasional and necessarily inadequate and one-sided action of the Federal judiciary. However upright and able a court is, it cannot act constructively; it can only act negatively or destructively, as an agency of government; and this means that the courts are and must always be unable to deal effectively with a problem like the present, which requires constructive action. A court can decide what is faulty, but it has no power to make better what it thus finds to be faulty. There should be an efficient executive body created with power enough to correct abuses and scope enough to work out the complex problems that this great country has developed."

This body should have power to pass upon any combination or agreement in relation to interstate commerce, and every such combination or agreement not thus approved should be treated as in violation of law and be prosecuted. In all probability, to except labor organizations completely from the operations of the law would be unconstitutional:

"So far as labor is engaged in production only, its claims to be exempted from the Anti-Trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of laborers to combine to strike peaceably, and to enter into trade agreements with the employers. But when labor undertakes in a wrongful manner to prevent the distribution and sale of the products of labor, as by certain forms of the boycott, it has left the field of production, and its action may plainly be in restraint of interstate trade, and must necessarily be subject to inquiry, exactly as in the case of any other combination for the same purpose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy."

With reference to the opinion of some that there is no real need for laws looking to the effective control of great corporations, he cites the results of an official inquiry recently made in Boston relating to a combination of all the structural steel concerns with respect to business in New England. In dealing with Boston, the combination used collusive bids and false representations. The facts have been submitted to the Department of Justice. The suggested Federal legislation should be a part of the campaign "to waken our people as a whole to a lively and effective condemnation of the low standard of morality implied in such conduct on the part of great business concerns." In conclusion, the President, having denounced "the man who preaches hatred of wealth honestly acquired," speaks as follows of the undesirable rich:

"But his counterpart in evil is to be found in that particular kind of multimillionaire who is almost the least enviable, and is certainly one of the least admirable, of all our citizens; a man of whom it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess; whose nominal pleasures are at best those of a tasteless and extravagant luxury, and whose real delight, whose real life work, is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form. In the chaos of an absolutely un-

restricted commercial individualism under modern conditions, this is a type that becomes prominent as inevitably as the marauder baron became prominent in the physical chaos of the Dark Ages."

Legislative Program Revised

The message was unexpected and was not received with pleasure by the Republican leaders in either branch of Congress. It is not clear, however, that, as some reports assert, it was treated discourteously in the regular proceedings. At first there were assertions in the significant gossip of the Capitol that the President's recommendations would be ignored and that no action would be taken upon the measures in behalf of which he had spoken. In a day or two, however, there was a change of sentiment. On the 30th, the House committee's inadequate appropriation of $50,000 for the inspection of railway companies' accounts was increased to $350,000 after a sharp debate of four hours. There were signs of a revolt against Speaker Cannon. That night the leaders' program of legislation was revised. Newspaper correspondents reported in their dispatches that the Speaker had yielded. It began to be asserted that bills concerning injunctions, employers' liability in the Government service, child labor and campaign fund publicity would be past in the House. The President, however, had not mentioned the last of these subjects. Provision was also made for a Republican conference on Mr. Vreeland's new currency bill. Two days later it was said that the House might even amend the Anti-Trust law, altho it could not accept the pending amendment, which was prepared by the Civic Federation. The leader of last week's movement in support of the President's recommendations was Mr. Townsend. At the beginning of the present week it was admitted that the revision of the program would prolong the session for several weeks.

Railroad Coal Monopolies

A report has been sent to Congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in response to the joint resolution of March 7th, 1906, which directed that investigation be made as to railroad monopolies in coal. It asserts that the coal supply of Utah, Wyoming and Oklahoma is controlled by the Gould railroads and the Union Pacific thru subsidiary companies. In Utah, the coal corporation is the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, which is owned by the Utah Fuel Company (a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000), and this in turn is owned by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Extensive frauds, it is charged, were perpetrated in the interest of this coal company for the acquisition of coal lands, by means of entries filed by "dummies," some of whom were women. The report says:

"The Commission finds that the acquisition of coal lands by such coal and fuel companies has been attended with fraud, perjury, violence, and disregard of the rights of individuals."

What is practically a monopoly in Colorado, the report says, was assured to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company by railroad rebates, this company paying from 37½ to 56 cents a ton, while competitors were required to pay from 75 cents to $1.25. Concerning the situation in Wyoming, the Commission says that "the Union Pacific Railway Company absolutely dominates the mining, transportation and selling of coal along its lines," altho it does not appear that the railway officers have derived personal benefit from operations in coal. Monopoly has been promoted by the withdrawal, at President Roosevelt's direction, of public coal lands from entry, and the Commission thinks these lands should be released. In Oklahoma the leased coal lands are controlled by a combination holding company, which is owned by the railways, the effect being that the price in Oklahoma has been forced up to from $7 to $9 a ton within 120 miles of the mines. ——The commodity clause of the new Railroad Rate law, designed to prevent railroad companies from owning coal mines, went into effect on May 1st. Action upon an amendment suspending for twenty months the exaction of penalties was prevented in the Senate, last week, by those who held that the amendment was in the interest of railways, and that pending legislation for the benefit of shippers should first be considered.—— Notice has been given that freight rates on fresh meat to the Southeastern States will be increased on June 1st by the addition of from 3 to 10 cents per hundred

pounds. It is expected that other increases thruout the country will soon be made. There is a loud protest in Philadelphia against an announced increase of passenger rates between that city and the seashore resorts by the Pennsylvania and Reading companies.——It is asserted in Washington dispatches to several prominent newspapers that the Government intends to proceed against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company under the Sherman act, with reference to the company's acquisition of 1,500 miles of trolley roads.

Three-Cent Fares in Cleveland

The long contest in Cleveland, O., for three-cent fares on the street railways ended in a victory for Mayor Tom L. Johnson on the 27th ult., when what is called a security grant was given by the City Council to the Cleveland Railway Company, a new corporation, in which all the existing street railway companies had been merged. Immediately thereafter, the property of this new company was turned over, on a fifty-year lease, to the Municipal Traction Company, which is the corporation formed for carrying out Mayor Johnson's plans. For some weeks a settlement of the contest had been impending, the only obstacle being a disagreement as to the value which should be assigned to the stock of the old company (the Cleveland Electric) in the consolidation. When $55 a share was suggested as a compromise, a settlement on this basis was urged in many public meetings of citizens, and this valuation was accepted. The old company has $9,000,000 of bonds, and its stock goes in at $12,870,000, while $1,600,000 represents the value of the Forest City Railway Company, a competing corporation which was organized in the interest of the three-cent fare project. In all, the new company's capital amounts to $23,690,000, to which $11,310,000 will eventually be added for extensions and improvements, making a total of $35,000,000. By the terms of the lease, Mayor Johnson's holding or operating company is bound to pay an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on this stock. If it fails to do this, the property reverts to the Cleveland Railway Company, and under the security grant the tickets may be five cents each, or six for a quarter. Beginning with the 29th, the fare was three cents, with no transfers. For ninety days the price of a transfer is to be one cent, but thereafter all transfers will be free. On the 28th, in celebration of the low-fare victory, rides on the cars were free to all. Those who stand with Mayor Johnson are confident that three-cent fares will be sufficient to meet all the financial requirements; those who oppose him predict failure for the holding company. Immediately after the settlement a strike of the street railway employees appeared to be at hand. The old company had promised to increase wages by two cents an hour, but it is alleged that the increase was conditioned upon a victory for the company in the contest with the Mayor. The holding company declined to assume the agreement and to make the increase. At the union meetings the vote of the employees was 1,452 to 128 in favor of a strike. Mayor Johnson suggested arbitration. It was reported on the 2d that an increase of one cent an hour would be granted. On the morning of the 4th the union decided to accept the Mayor's suggestion, and it was understood that arbitrators would be selected.

The Situation in Guatemala

Since the attempt to assassinate President Cabrera, and the subsequent execution of many persons by the Government, there have been conflicting reports as to the situation in Guatemala. At first it was said that Mexico was about to intervene, owing to the forcible removal of refugees from her Legation at the Guatemalan capital, but the Mexican Foreign Minister asserted that there was no quarrel. Mexican troops were sent to the border, but only to protect Mexican interests and to restrain revolutionary bands of Guatemalan exiles on the Mexican side of the boundary. Dispatches on the 30th ult., from Mexico, said that General Barrios, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, with a company of soldiers, had entered the residence of Uruguay's Consul and taken away the Honduran Consul, who had sought refuge there. In a dispatch to Washington, the Guatemalan Government explained that Rafael Rodezno, the Uru-

guayan Consul (a native of Honduras), had for a long time been hostile to Cabrera's Government; that in his house two notorious criminals had been found in hiding; that these men, implicated in the recent attempt to kill Cabrera, had been taken into custody, and that Rodezno's exequatur had been cancelled. Exiles arriving at Panama say that many prominent persons have recently been executed summarily by the Government, among these being Antonio and Eduardo Rubio, Dr. Pedro Cofino, Mrs. Blanco and Mrs. Castanedo. They also report that the troops of Honduras have been concentrated on the Guatemalan frontier. It is asserted that General Vasquez, formerly president of Honduras, had planned a revolution against the present Honduran Government, and that he was believed to have the support of Cabrera. On this account, it is said, Señor Bustillos, the Honduran Finance Minister, while on a confidential mission to Cabrera, a few weeks ago, was practically imprisoned by the latter for a time.

San Francisco

The third trial of Tirey L. Ford, chief counsel for the street railroad company in San Francisco, ended on the 2d with a verdict of not guilty. He was accused of having bribed supervisors to vote for a trolley franchise. James L. Gallagher, the most prominent of the supervisors, testified that he received the bribe money from Abraham Ruef and distributed it. Seven of his associates in the board testified that they received their shares from Gallagher. On the 22d ult. there was an attempt to assassinate Gallagher, who is regarded as a very important witness in all the pending cases. The front part of his house was wrecked in the night by the explosion of a heavy charge of dynamite. He was not injured. The trial of Ruef began on the 30th ult.

Fleets in the Far East

In view of the strained relations between Japan and China, the visits of the American and the Japanese fleets to the Chinese coast have given rise to some delicate questions. The feeling against the Japanese on account of the "Tatsu" incident is so strong in Canton that the Viceroy of the province has advised the Japanese consul that he thinks the visit of the Japanese fleet at this time would be inexpedient. The consul has replied that the large vessels of the Japanese fleet will remain at Hong Kong. Some of the smaller vessels will go up the river to Canton and land a few Japanese marines in the daytime, under escort of Chinese soldiers. The second Japanese American people. The cruiser was the squadron, composed of the cruisers "Adzuma," "Okashi," "Chiyoda" and "Chihaya," anchored off Taku in order that Admiral Ijuin and Vice-Admiral Teragaki might pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress Dowager at Peking. Whether this cruise of the Japanese fleet in Chinese waters will check the boycott or will further excite the anti-Japanese animosity remains to be seen. The report the American fleet would not visit Chinese ports aroused much indignation in China. Yuan Shih-Kai, who was educated in America and is now the dominant force in the Government, stated that the invitation to the American fleet was the first of its kind ever extended by China to any nation, and was an earnest and sincere expression of regard for the United States. Extensive preparations had been made for their reception of the Americans when it was learned that the plans had been changed. It appears that our Minister to China, Mr. Rockwell, on his arrival at Peking telegraphed our Government that it would be unwise to include China in the voyage of the fleet around the world because it would inevitably be regarded as an interference in the Japanese-Chinese difficulty. It might be taken as an indication of the intention of the United States to resist the encroachments of Japan in Manchuria, or of a disposition to unite with Great Britain and other Powers in trying to stop the nationalistic and boycott movement in China. Apparently a compromise plan has been adopted by our Government, according to which the fleet is to be divided into two squadrons, which will visit Japanese and Chinese ports simultaneously. Both countries are preparing for extensive naval reviews as a welcome to the Americans. In Australia it is said that $500,000 will be spent in entertainments.

——The Japanese cruiser "Matsushima" was blown up April 30th by an explosion of its magazine while in the harbor of one of the Pescadores Islands. The vessel immediately sank until only the bridge was to be seen above water, and 207 officers and men out of the 415 on board were drowned. Among those lost were thirty-three cadets, many of them from prominent naval families. President Roosevelt promptly cabled to the Emperor of Japan the sympathy of the flagship of Admiral Ito in the battle of the Yalu, where the Chinese were defeated, and she later took an active part in the blockading of Port Arthur during the war with Russia.——The Chinese war board has planned a new navy, to consist of three squadrons, each composed of one battleship, two first class, four or five second class, and five or six third class cruisers, and several torpedo boats, destroyers, gunboats, submarines and transports. ——Consul-General Kato has written a letter of apology to the American Consul-General at Mukden, Mr. Straight, expressing regret for the attacks made April 6th on the Chinese servants of the Consulate by four Japanese and notifying him of their punishment. The incident is therefore settled satisfactorily to our Government.

Afghans Invade India

It looks as tho England has a fourth Afghan war on her hands, for the moderate measures which have been taken to suppress the turbulent tribes on the northwest border of India have manifestly been ineffective. The natives continue to collect in large numbers at the instigation of the fanatical mullahs, and there is great reason to believe that the Amir is not unwilling that his subjects and even his own troops should engage in warfare against the British. General James Willcocks's expedition against the Zakka Khels was successful in quelling them, but in the meantime the Mohmands had been roused by the mullahs, and, finding they were too late to assist their fellow tribesmen, began a series of raids on the Peshawar border. These were checked by General Willcocks, but the accumulation of troops on the other side of the border continued until their number is now estimated to be 13,000 to 20,000. On the night of May 1st the Afghans took the offensive and crossed the border of India in two parties, the larger force making an attack upon the blockhouses at Landi Kotal, which defend the Afghan end of Khyber Pass. General Willcocks has made his headquarters at Jamrud, at the other end of the Khyber Pass, ten miles west of Peshawar. All despatches from the frontier are censored, so details of the movements are not obtainable. The Afghans invading India are largely composed of the militia levies which form the first reserve of the regular army, and they are under Afghan officers. The Amir cannot have been in ignorance of the preparations for the raid, but he has made no attempt to check it by proclamation or military orders. Guns and ammunition have been brought in for this purpose during several months thru ports in the Persian Gulf and on the coast of Oman. The Anglo-Russian agreement, which states that Afghanistan is within the British sphere of influence, was presented to the Amir some weeks ago, but he has refused to sign it.——While the British are occupied in this frontier warfare, the disaffected party among the natives of India shows a tendency to adopt more violent measures. A bomb explosion at Muzaffarpur in Bengal led to the discovery of an extensive plot centering in Calcutta. There the police unearthed cartloads of seditious literature and a large number of bombs and cartridges, evidently prepared for an attack upon the British authorities.

British Labor and Politics

An extensive labor dispute has begun in the shipbuilding yards by the lockout of the woodworkers. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation decided upon a reduction in wages, to which the unions declined to submit. Not being able to get the Federation to agree to arbitration the shipbuilders of the northeast coast declared a strike, and the Clyde shipbuilders retaliated by posting a lockout notice in the yards at Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Hull, Dundee and Aberdeen. This throws out of employment some 6,000 woodworkers, and if, as expected, the shipbuilders in other places join in the lockout, 70,000 men will be

compelled to cease work, and eventually the trouble may involve the entire shipbuilding industry of the country, affecting 250,000 men.——The House of Commons assembled April 27th after the Easter holiday, and then adjourned for a day in honor of the late Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose funeral was held in Westminster Abbey in the presence of a large number of distinguished men of England. A unique tribute of respect was the presence of M. Clemenceau, Premier of France. On the opening of the House of Commons, Premier Asquith moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill, which has brought upon the Liberal party the powerful opposition of the liquor interests. It is expected that it will pass the House of Commons, but will be rejected or very seriously modified in the House of Lords. Measures for the reform of education, the establishment of the Irish universities, the reform of the prisons, the relief of the unemployed and the establishment of a system of old-age pensions will form the program of the reorganized Ministry. In response to questions as to whether the Premier approved of Mr. Churchill's speeches in favor of home rule in the recent campaign and whether this indicated a change of policy on the part of the Government, Mr. Asquith replied that there had been no change in the policy of the Government and that he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Churchill did not make any statements inconsistent with that policy as previously declared. ——Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, is entering into the campaign in Dundee with great determination and enthusiasm, taking no chances, altho the district is regarded as perfectly safe, since it has ordinarily 5,000 Liberal majority. The Irish voters will give him their support on the ground that Mr. Asquith's statement of his position is satisfactory to the Home Rule party. The free traders are very much discouraged by the defeat of Mr. Churchill in the northeast division of Manchester, for the tariff reform sentiment is manifesting unexpected strength all over the country, and they do not feel that they can rely entirely upon the Liberal Government, since the extensive expenditures for old-age pensions and other labor measures may compel the adoption of some import duties.

King Manuel Opens the Cortes

The opening of the Portuguese Cortes, the first since the Franco dictatorship, took place on April 29th, the eighty-second anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government in Portugal. King Manuel rode from the Necessidades Palace to the Parliament Building in a closed carriage surrounded by cavalry. The entire route was lined with soldiers. In his speech from the throne the King swore to rule in accordance with the laws, and he appealed to the representatives of the people, in the names of his martyred father and brother, to unite with him for the happiness and progress of the nation. Among the measures recommended are the revision of the constitution, the reform of the electoral system, greater care and economy in the management of the finances, and the revision of the decrees promulgated by Premier Franco. It is expected that he will soon issue a proclamation of amnesty for all political prisoners with the exception of those directly concerned in the murder of the late King and Crown Prince. The new King wished to have the question of the money drawn by his father from the national treasury thoroly investigated by a commission in order that he could make a complete restoration, but it appears that neither of the two dominant parties are willing to consent to such an investigation. The Republican and the Francoist papers claim that the reason for this is that the leaders of the rotative parties had obtained a large part of this money; that of $1,500,000 of the national funds withdrawn ostensibly for the king's private expenses only about $700,000 was actually received by the royal family. The Ministers of Public Works and Finances in the Franco Cabinet declare that they are in possession of documents proving the alleged corruption of the leaders of the Regeneradors and Progressists. The elections for the Cortes were apparently carried out without fraud or the use of force, but it is evident that the two leading parties have, as formerly, worked by mutual agreement to distribute the power in the Cortes be-

tween them. The Regeneradors have 63 members and the Progressists have 57. Besides these the Premier, Admiral Ferreira do Amaral, has a personal following of 15 members. The Opposition altogether numbers only 18, of which 7 are Republicans and 3 Francoists. The Republican vote both in Lisbon and Oporto was larger than that of the Monarchists, but owing to the electoral system, by which a large country territory is included with each urban district, the Republicans were practically excluded. The Government organ, *Mundo*, threatens that upon the first evidence that the Republicans are trying to precipitate a conflict the Government will dissolve Parliament, suspend the constitutional guarantees and proclaim a military dictatorship. The Republican press answers this threat by warning King Manuel to remember the fate of Charles I and Louis XVIII.

Minor Wars

Mulai Hafid, the pretender to the Moroccan throne, is reported to be losing ground continually. The tribes that espoused his cause are falling away, and he has recently been defeated by the Beniskarou and forced to flee to Marakesh with thirty followers. The army of Sultan Abd-el-Aziz has left Rabat for Fez, the northern capital, which not long ago declared for his brother. His army numbers 5,000 men, and is accompanied by two French and some Algerian officers.——The Russians on the Persian border are still harassed by the mountain bandits of the Shahsavan tribe, who recently attacked Beliasuver, and the country is entirely without protection, as the Persian authorities are incompetent. In the vicinity of Urumiah the Kurds have pillaged thirty-six villages and massacred 2,000 people. The Persian Cabinet has again resigned on account of condemnation that it received in Parliament because of its failure to maintain order in the provinces. The Anjoumens threaten to demand the abdication of the Shah unless he will loyally support the constitution and reform the administration.——A detachment of troops, comprising thirty-one natives and three French officers, were ambushed by the natives while marching from Dagana to Nouakchott in Senegambia, and were all massacred except one officer.——The natives of Battambang, French Siam, have risen and the European residents are in danger, as the troops are not sufficient to protect them.——The Kloenkoeng district of the island of Bali (Dutch East Indies) is in revolt. The Dutch troops everywhere encountered resistance, and in capturing the residence of the chiefs at Gelgal lost seven men and one officer, while inflicting a loss of a hundred on the natives. On the west coast of Sumatra and many other points of the Dutch possessions the natives have refused to pay taxes.——With the spring has come the usual increase of disorder in Macedonia, and so long as the Powers are at odds over how and by whom this territory is to be controlled there is little hope of improvement. It was reported that the Bulgarian bands were to be dissolved, but it appears that they are still active, while the Servian and Greek bands are more numerous than before.

Russia and Sweden

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, who visited America last year, was married on May 3d to the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, cousin of the Emperor of Russia and daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch. The ceremony took place in the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, King Gustav of Sweden, and other members of the two royal families and of the Government. A Swedish squadron which brought the King of Sweden to Russia was escorted into the harbor by eighteen Russian torpedo boat destroyers commanded by Admiral von Essen.——The conclusion of the Baltic and the North Sea treaties and the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to all the Scandinavian courts have done much to insure peaceful relations of these Powers. Mr. von Trolle, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has by two personal conferences come to a complete agreement with the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Izvolsky, on the question of the fortification of the Aland Islands. Russia has agreed not to make a military station of the islands.

Mr. Asquith, the New British Premier

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

[Our readers will remember previous articles in THE INDEPENDENT on English and Continental Politics from the pen of Mr. Brooks, who is acknowledged as one of the leading publicists of England.—EDITOR.]

THE new British Premier differs almost as much from his predecessor as Mr. Roosevelt differs from Mr. McKinley. I do not by that mean it to be inferred that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was an English edition of Mr. McKinley either in his character or his political methods or that the present British Prime Minister greatly resembles the present American President. "C.-B." was a far stronger man than McKinley. He had a reasoned political creed, and he held to it thru fair and foul. He dared to face an angry and an all but unanimous nation and tell it it was wrong. He braved social ostracism and popular execration rather than compromise with the policy that led to the Boer war or with the methods that marked its conduct. He stuck by his party when it was in the very depths of public disfavor, when it was torn by internal dissensions, when one leader after another had fallen away in despair and disgust, and when Liberalism represented both in and out of the House a seemingly hopeless minority. McKinley would hardly have done that. He was too sensitive, too much of a pliant opportunist, to rise to such hights of solitary constancy; and the ding-dong pachydermatous disposition which enabled "C.-B." to keep plodding on in the face of daily rebuffs and discouragements was not among Mr. McKinley's qualities. It was not until "C.-B." had reaped the reward of his fortitude, had become Prime Minister, and found himself at the head of a triumphant but heterogeneous party, that a certain similarity between his political manner and the late President's became discernible. Both men were eminently skilled in the diplomacy of politics. Both were endowed with that friendly, equable, warm-hearted temperament which makes its possessor a center of agreement and conciliation, and which unravels the incessant tangle of politics by a deft and coaxing good humor. Both were lubricants of the highest efficacy. Without being great thinkers or commanding orators, both proved once more the old truism that it is not intellect, it is not eloquence, it is not the driving power of a vivid and dominating personality, that is the *sine qua non* of leadership; and that men of second-rate abilities and undistinguished and even commonplace characteristice may yet make admirable governors if they have mastered the priceless art of ruling thru the affections. No one could possibly call either Mr. McKinley or "C.-B." a great man. But there are times when the heroic qualities are out of place and when simple good sense, a serene and cheery sincerity, a command of the lesser arts of persuasive management, urbanity, mellowness and sympathy, are of a higher political value than brilliancy and force. "Government," said Mr. McKinley, "is always

H. H. ASQUITH.

crisis"; but the man for the crisis is not always a Bismarck, a Gladstone, or a Roosevelt, and "C.-B.," like Mr. McKinley himself, succeeded where a leader of greater decision and of more imagination might easily have failed.

The change to Mr. Asquith is great indeed. It is not so revolutionary as was the transition from Mr. McKinley to Mr. Roosevelt, but, if not the same in degree, it is essentially the same in kind. Call "C.-B." a greater McKinley and Mr. Asquith a lesser Roosevelt and the point I am endeavoring to make will perhaps stand out a little more clearly. Mr. Asquith has none of the President's tingling alertness, or of his sanguine, explosive impetuosity, or of his engaging many-sidedness; but in illimitable self-confidence he is not inferior to Mr. Roosevelt, and in sheer mental power, in maturity of intellect and experience he is, I should judge, far superior. Moreover, both men share the same conception of the functions and duties of leadership. Both would subscribe to the statement that it is the business of a leader to lead. It was scarcely so that Mr. McKinley regarded the Presidency or "C.-B." the Premiership. Mr. McKinley looked upon his office as a sort of conduit pipe between Congress and the electorate; and tho great things happened during his Presidency he can hardly be said to have presided over them. He had no policies or convictions that he was not ready to abandon at the bidding of the populace—not because he was a timid man, but because the old tag *Vox populi, vox Dei* was something more than an old tag to him and summed up and satisfied his whole attitude toward democracy. "C.-B." did not minimize the privileges and opportunities of the Premiership so completely as all that. He made full and dexterous use of its negative prerogatives as a sort of court of appeal to which all men and all groups in the party might refer their disputes. But he was less a captain than an arbitrator; he allowed his Cabinet Ministers the widest possible latitude in the management of their own departments, and he regarded himself and his office as a center rather of accommodation than of leading. To men of Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Asquith's temperament such a view of their duties and responsibilities seems almost equivalent to abdication. Their instinct is to lead, not by following, by pushing from behind, but by going on in front; and it is the first thing to be said of the new British Premier that he belongs to the type of men who govern rather by insistence than by persuasion, whose appeal is to the intellect rather than the emotions, and who are somewhat too apt to think that the most direct route is also the easiest. Carlyle declared that, as the result of the Franco-Prussian war, Europe had exchanged a mistress for a master. Something of this sort has happened to the Liberal party in Great Britain.

I am bound to say that the Liberal party does not greatly relish the transformation. Its chief, if not its only, reasons for welcoming the resignation of "C.-B." and Mr. Asquith's accession are political reasons. It does not, indeed, undervalue the advantages of having as its chief a man still under sixty, in the full maturity of his powers, resolute and energetic. But in the main it consoles itself for the change in the Premiership by reflecting that it affords an opportunity for bringing fresh blood into the Cabinet, for getting rid of some of the less successful members, for quietly dropping policies that had failed to win favor, and for making, as it were, a new start. All these are very real gains, and Mr. Asquith has made the most of them. He has remodeled the Cabinet on sound and daring lines. He has shown that he is not afraid of youth, of imagination, of the democracy of talent. The personnel of the "C.-B." Cabinet was strong; that of its successor is stronger still. Mr. Asquith has shelved some distinguished incompetents, and he has opened the door to a number of young men who have neither birth, "pull," nor wealth, but only their abilities to recommend them. Moreover, it is felt that the advent of a new Premier will stop, or at least impede, the reaction that was palpably setting in against the old Ministry. Liberals hope that the country will regard Mr. Asquith as the heir to "C.-B.'s" successes, but not necessarily to his failures. They are confident, for instance, that it will prove easier after "C.-B.'s" resignation than it was before it to admit that the campaign against the House of Lords has hopelessly failed

and that Mr. Asquith will be better placed than his predecessor either was or could have been to seek an accommodation on the Education question. For all these reasons Mr. Asquith's advent has been hailed with a real satisfaction. Nobody, again, disputes that he was the only possible successor to the vacant post. The Liberal party just now is rich in talent and experience, but Mr. Asquith's claims to the Premiership far outweighed those of any other rival. Nor is there any disposition to deny either his abilities or the genuineness of his services to the Liberal cause. His career has been one of uninterrupted and almost mechanical success. As a boy he took all the prizes. As a youth he won the Baliol scholarship, became president of the Oxford Union—the famous debating society of the University—took a "double first," carried off the Craven scholarship, and so impressed his contemporaries from Dr. Jowett downward that perhaps no man ever went down from Oxford amid so many or such confident predictions of a brilliant future. It was long, however, before the predictions were verified. Mr. Asquith had his full share of the ordinary anxieties and difficulties of a briefless barrister. He entered Parliament twenty-two years age at the age of thirty-four, and had the good fortune to attract Mr. Gladstone's notice. It was not, however, until the Parnell Commission of 1889 that his name became known thruout the country. Mr. Asquith appeared in the case as junior to Sir Charles Russell, and it fell to him to cross-examine Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*. He did so with a masterly, merciless completeness that caught the popular fancy, was highly approved of by the profession, and put Mr. Asquith among the first flight of English lawyers.

From that moment his star rose steadily. He began to figure in all the great cases, in society, and in Parliament. The House of Commons as a rule dislikes lawyers, but Mr. Asquith gained its ear by the sheer force and lucidity of his eloquence. In Mr. Gladstone's Ministry of 1892 he became Home Secretary. He flung himself into the work of his office with the same renovating freshness of mind and zeal that Mr. Chamberlain was afterward to pour into the Colonial Office and Mr. Lloyd George into the Board of Trade. Some awkward questions came before him. He had to order out the military to suppress a mining riot; he had to decide the conditions under which the unemployed were to be permitted to meet in Trafalgar Square; and he was incessantly importuned to release the Irish dynamiters. In all three matters he showed a firmness that pleased the country all the more for its unexpectedness. But Mr. Asquith proved himself a sympathetic as well as a strong administrator. He stretched all the powers and prerogatives of his office in the cause of social reform, in fighting sweating and overcrowding, and in protecting the health and safeguarding the rights of the working classes. That is old history now and well-nigh forgotten, but I well remember that at the time Mr. Asquith's practicality and enthusiasm made him the idol of Labor and penetrated the national consciousness with a new sense of its social responsibilities. In 1895, when the Conservatives came into office, Mr. Asquith returned to his law practice, and for some years afterward took only a casual, but always a prominent, part in politics. Thruout the Boer war he ranged himself with the Rosebery group of Liberals and steadily supported his political opponents in a cause which he held to be above party. It was not until Mr. Chamberlain launched his fiscal program that the country took the full measure of Mr. Asquith's abilities. The controversy precisely suited his trenchant, lucid style. In the days of his novitiate at the bar he had added to his income by lecturing on economics, and five years ago he was one of the very few Liberals who really knew why they were Free Traders. He at once took up Mr. Chamberlain's challenge, dogged his footsteps from town to town, and answered him speech for speech and point for point until it almost looked as tho the issue would resolve itself into a gladiatorial combat between the two men.

As a debater, indeed, there is no question that Mr. Asquith stands in the very front rank. He is a first-class fighting man. I have never known him at a loss for an effective retort. He is one of the men who seem to be always at the top of their form and who can bring all their

powers into play at a moment's notice. For pungency, vigor, clean-cut conciseness and a constant flow of well-turned phrases there is nobody in the House of Commons who surpasses him, and there are only one or two members who equal him. The spoken word betrays the man even more than the written one. Mr. Asquith's speeches have all the qualities I have named.. Yet they are not oratory. They are models of public speaking, but they lack the tone and color, the raptures and the exaltations of true oratory. Pascal said of some orator: "You go expecting merely to hear a speech. You are surprised and delighted to find yourself listening to a man." That, of course, is the secret of the highest kind of eloquence, and I may perhaps best illustrate the nature of Mr. Asquith's defect by saying that in his case it is always the speech and never the man you listen to. A certain bloodless rigidity of excellence runs thru his efforts. The speaker, you feel, knows almost too well what he is going to say and just how he is going to say it. He will not for a moment be carried out of himself. There is no spiritual communion between the speaker and his audience. Mr. Gladstone used to say that what he received from his audience in a stream he returned to them in a spray. Mr. Asquith appears to receive nothing from his audience. You suspect as you listen to him that the ordered, resonant periods would go on just the same if there were no audience at all, that the voice would be just as vibrant and the gestures just as dramatic. You wonder, in short, whether the speaker fully feels the passion he is declaiming. You might not wish to alter a sentence or a word, but you miss the touch that fuses, elevates and transmutes the whole.

The insufficiency at which I have glanced helps to explain why it is that for all his indisputable gifts the Liberals feel some misgivings about Mr. Asquith's success in the Premiership. He is too self-contained, too metallic, for human nature's daily food. Even when men cheer his speeches they are conscious that they are not cheering the speaker. "Whatever Asquith does, he does well," I heard one of his friends remark. "That is because he does nothing that he does not do well," was the subtle rejoinder. Mr. Asquith has measured to a nicety all his capabilities. He always has himself well in hand. One cannot imagine him committing an indiscretion. One cannot, therefore, imagine him falling into the glorious blunders or winning the dazzling triumphs of the highest statesmanship. A balanced, impeccable monotony of high and hard achievement is the "note" of his career, because it is the "note" of his character. He is not an ingratiating man. Men admire and fear, but do not love him. His drawbridge is never down; his amiable and appealing weaknesses, if he has any, are never visible. His enthusiasms are all intellectual, and his way of looking at life and politics is not without its alloy of Oxford "superiority" and arrogance. Men feel that stupidity to him is the crime of crimes, and that is always a dangerous feeling for a political leader to inspire. The factor of his personality, in short, does not work out to an easy equation. It is not insignificant that the Suffragettes honor Mr. Asquith with a quite distinctive hatred, or that the Colonial Premiers at the Imperial Conference of a year ago were more irritated by his hectoring, lecturing manner of refusing them preference than by the refusal itself. Since he became Premier he has contrived to alienate the Irish Nationalists and to provoke from Mr. Healy one of the most personal and corrosive attacks that Parliament has ever listened to. The Labor men, again, distrust his policy and regard him as precisely the kind of Whig they most wish to get rid of. The difficulties, therefore, ahead of Mr. Asquith are neither few nor slight. As an administrator and as a supremely able debater nobody has any doubts about him. But whether he will be able to acquire anything of "C.-B.'s" accordant mellowness and his remarkable knack of smoothing things out is more questionable. In the work of diplomacy he is still untried, and diplomacy is pre-eminently the quality that so composite and factional a party as the English Liberals most requires in its chief. Mr. Asquith, however, has never failed yet in any of his undertakings, and for my part I do not believe he is going to fail in his latest and greatest.

London, England, April 22, 1908.

Our Fleet

BY GRACE SHOUP

A LONG line, a strong line,
They swing along the seas,
The mightiest fleet since ancient Spain
Sent out her argosies!
Nor were the ships of any time,
Sent by the lands of any clime,
Manned by such hearts as these!

A far cry, a long cry,
Unto the Golden Gate:
"We'll send our ships unto the West:
There is no shore we love the best,
Nor fear we any fate!"

On thru the queenly Indies,
The tropic Caribbees,
Threading the wild Atlantic
To storm-tossed Southern seas;
The northern star is lost to sight,
The southern cross on high,
The Southern Light's wild streamers
At night flare thru the sky.

Ho! spirits of the olden age,
Are ye awake, I say?
Ye prank it brave on history's page,
See ye this sight today?
Columbus, Drake, Magellan,
They follow on your track;
They drink a toast, O fearless ones,
To you, who under unknown suns
Sailed on and turned not back!

Hail! queenly southen cities,
The gems that zone the West,
With names of liquid music,
You gave our ships your best!
One bond there is that thrills us,
One ardent thought that fills us,
Beats in our blood like flame!
Facing the world, a dauntless band,
Sister republics, hand in hand,
Americans our name!

A long line, a strong line,
They swing along the seas,
The mightiest fleet since ancient Spain
Sent out her argosies!
Nor were the ships of any time,
Sent by the lands of any clime,
Manned by such hearts as these!

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

The New Senate Veterans

THE passing away of the four veterans from the Senate, during the present session—Morgan, Pettus, Whyte and Proctor—took from Congress three hundred and thirty-three years of experience. It left no Senator over eighty. Senator Stewart, who has since been appointed by the Governor to finish Senator Proctor's term, is eighty-three. A dozen of the Senators are over seventy. Five are over seventy-five. Not one of them is noticeably bald. Not one is more than gray. All but one wears a full beard, kept well trimmed. The five are Allison, Stephenson, Cullom, Teller and Frye. Stephenson is a new man and is only filling Spooner's unexpired term. The remaining four are the new Senate veterans in length of life and time of service. There are no weaklings among them. They are all strong men in legislation.

William Boyd Allison

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is now dean of the veterans, in years of service as well as years of life. He is seventy-nine, and has served in the Senate for thirty-five years. He had already been in the House of Representatives for eight years, giving him in all forty-three years in Congress.

Some people outlive their usefulness, but they are not Allison. There is not a

SENATOR ALLISON.

more valuable man in the Senate today than the senior Senator from Iowa. Outside of his own State it was difficult to believe that he was being forced to pass through the fight he has just made for re-election. There was a sincere "Thank Heaven" from all who realized his worth when he finally won out.

Senator Allison is showing his age in some ways. He is tall and broad, which emphasizes an increasing stoop to his shoulders and the careful deliberation with which he moves about. His voice is not what it used to be. But these are externals, after all. The real man is there, alert, alive and active when there is need of him. His thick gray hair shows no inclination to surrender. He wears a full beard and mustache—iron-gray, not white—close cut. His face is long and grave. All his life, I fancy, he has seen the serious side of things. But a glance under the shaggy gray eyebrows gives one a glimpse of the soul which looks out through the keen, clear windows. Allison's face has a quick way of lighting up in a genial, cordial greeting, and even in the solemn matters which chiefly fall to his lot to discuss upon the floor, his eyes frequently twinkle and his grave lips perpetrate something which in others would come dangerously near being a joke.

In years past—no less today—Allison has helped to make important history. He has done it, not only without leaving a single blot upon his record, but with a constantly increasing popularity among all classes and partisans. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he was never more useful or necessary than today. He has the matter of Government supply bills better mastered than any other living man, and while he is at the helm the country has a good guaranty that neither extravagance nor injurious parsimony will be favored at his end of the Capitol.

Allison's services to the country have never been of the showy order, but there are few public servants to whom the nation really owes as much. For years he has been the great pacificator of the Senate. Following his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary I was lunching in the Senate restaurant with two of the long service members. We naturally fell to discussing Allison, and one of the two compared him with Ingalls, who entered the Senate the same day and served for eighteen years with him. I wish I might give him credit for the following, but he refused. He said:

"As much a partisan as Cannon or Foraker, Allison is always conservative, always for peace. Ingalls was brilliant, Allison plain to the prosaic. Ingalls dazzled, Allison did things. Ingalls was admired, Allison was trusted. Ingalls cut a dash on dress parade, Allison cut ice every day."

The other, referring to Allison's health, which had not been satisfactory, and to his home fight, then in progress, said:

"If we could only have him here one day a week, we would better keep him than any other man Iowa can send."

One of Allison's signal achievements—a sample of many—was the pulling together of the Administration, Aldrich, Dolliver and Knox in the tangle which tied up the railroad rate legislation two winters ago.

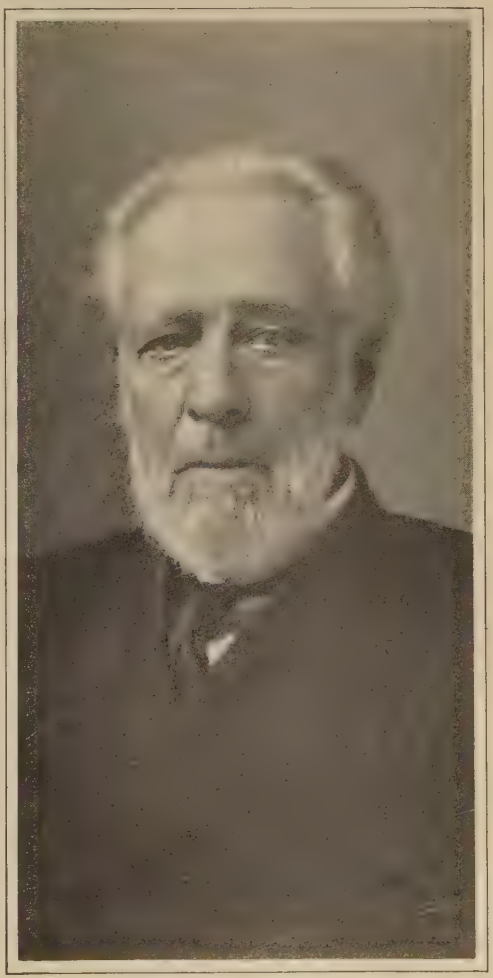
Henry Moore Teller

The next in long-time service—Cullom is a few months older in years—is Senator Teller, of Colorado. He is seventy-eight in May, and is completing his thirtieth year as United States Senator. His public life has in it many peculiar incidents. He never held an office till he was elected to the Senate. He was elected by Colorado on her admission as a State and has held the office ever since, with the exception of three years, when he was Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's Cabinet. Both Teller and Colorado were Republican when he came to the Senate. They are both Democratic now. In 1877 Teller sat in the Senate with five colleagues who had worked side by side with him on a farm in Allegany County, N. Y., where he was born. When the six met in the Senate they represented five different States, to which they had drifted from the farm in New York.

Teller says that Senatorial life has not materially changed from what it used to be, but that everything else Senatorial has changed. He is without exception in any quality an ideal Senator. There is no man in the chamber who outreaches him in reverence for the Senate and respect for its amenities. Nor is there any man better respected. He is tall, but slight, with a fine head and square shoulders, that of late have been bending a little under the weight of years piling up. In every motion, whether at the Capitol or away, Teller is the acme of togal dignity. He is always grave, always intensely in earnest, especially when endeavoring to force his convictions thru partisan prejudice on the floor of the Senate, where he is often on his feet. Teller stands alone in the new set of veterans in that respect, but he is on the wrong side of the chamber for influence in debate, and often hurls the fact defiantly at the other side. He is keen and quick, and forever on the watch, and if not all of the good things have been put into legislation which he urged, many bad things have been left out thru his ability and indomitable energy in debate.

His full beard, close cut, is growing very gray of late, and his long, thick hair, which he brushes straight back from his bold, bulging forehead, is pretty well bleached on top; but his defiant gray eyes flash as fearlessly as ever, and he shakes his clinched fists at the Republican seats while he speaks with all the self-reliance of youth, regardless of the frail body behind them.

Senator Teller is not really the distant, unapproachable man many think him. Everything has not always gone precisely as he thought it should, and his inherent earnestness sometimes gives a tinge of irony to his tongue. He is always abnormally serious, always absorbed, always inclined to walk with thoughtful strides, with his eyes fixed on the floor. Even those who know him well must attract his attention if they



SENATOR TELLER.

would receive it; but to know him is to feel sure that you know a warm-hearted friend, always ready, within the limits of courtly dignity, to be cordial, sympathetic, democratic; and always, under whatever conditions, a man of absolute honesty and unflinching courage.

William Pierce Frye

The next in the line of veterans is Senator Frye, of Maine. He is seventy-six years old, with a record of twenty-seven years in the Senate. He has served just eleven days less than his colleague, Senator Hale of Maine, but he is five years older. Hale took Hannibal Hamlin's place when he declined re-election; Frye followed James G. Blaine, who resigned to go into the Cabinet. They were both serving in the House of Representatives at the time. Hale had been there ten years, Frye twelve years; so that Frye has thirty-nine years of Congressional service behind him. He is not so demonstrative on the floor as in years past, but he is always in his seat. He is one of the most constant attendants and always on the watch, ready with something forceful whenever it is required. His face has a slumberous look about it all the time, but he must step softly and speak low who would catch Frye really napping.

Frye is the Senate authority on rules and usages. He comes very near being the court of last resort in parliamentary questions. Active and passive he has been President *pro tempore* of the Senate for the last dozen years. He instinctively feels the strength of his position and tho he frequently insists that he is "a very patient man"—which he surely is—he cannot well avoid taking the dictatorial tone, and who has a better right? Outside of general legislation, Frye's special field has been the work of the Committee on Commerce, of which he is chairman, and very little of shipping interest has past the Senate in years which has not felt Frye's influence.

He is a tall man, with a clear, deep, strong voice, and a fine, old-fashioned face, lined with intellectual furrows and lighted by New England blue eyes. He is not yet very bald, and his light brown hair seems most reluctant to turn gray. He is the only one of the Senators on the last lap toward fourscore who recognizes the innovating razor. All the rest wear the old-time full beard. Frye has only a mustache, and when on dress parade

SENATOR FRYE.
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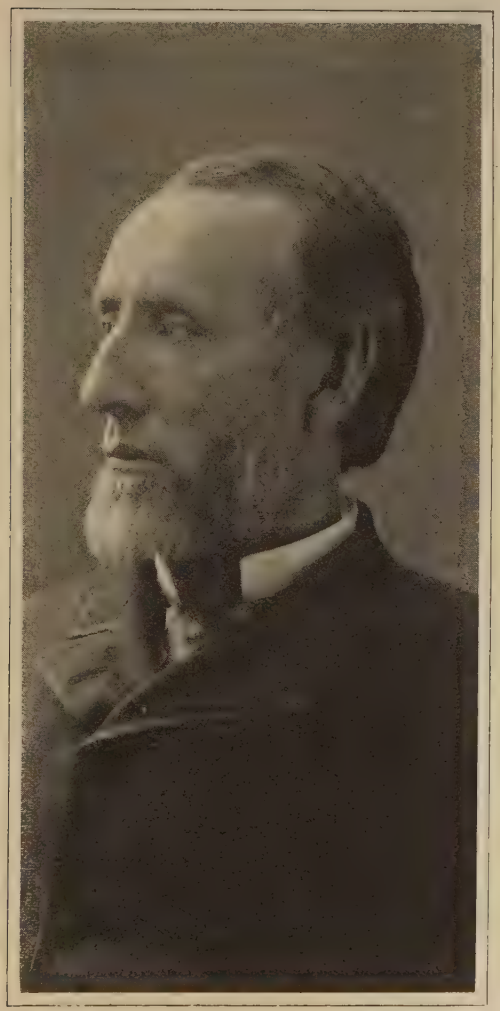
there's many a suggestion about him still of the gay Lothario which those who knew the Senator years gone are so fond of recalling.

Few men are more interesting to meet, and away from the compressing shades of the Senate few are more cordial and democratic than Senator Frye. I have to thank him for more than one unforgettable hour in his old-time quarters in the old-time Hamilton. And he can fish —or tell a fish story—and do other

things today with as much zest and realism as the younger ones.

Shelby Moore Cullom

"Uncle Shelby" they call him up in the press gallery, where a good, honest gauge of the real man can be obtained, if anywhere on earth; otherwise Senator Cullom is the youngest in Senatorial service, except Senators Stephenson and Stewart, of those who have passed seventy-five. He will be seventy-nine



SENATOR CULLOM.

next November. He has had just a quarter of a century under the toga; but he resigned the Governorship of Illinois, where he was serving his second term, to come to the Senate, and before that he had been in the House of Representatives for six years and for eighteen years in the State Legislature, where for a time he was Speaker of the House. So that altogether Uncle Shelby has been making laws for over half a century. He is surely the dean of American lawmakers. And all the laws he ever made or tried to make were such as he believed to be good ones. No one doubts that, for no one knows Senator Cullom who does not know that he is one of the old-time honest ones, who came to the Senate poor and has been growing poorer ever since, with virtue pretty much the whole thing in the way of reward.

He is the finest example extant today of the noiseless statesman. There is nothing of the modern "gum shoe" order about his inimitable quiet. It is a seeing and hearing and say nothing principle. Cullom is wise. He puts on no frills. He makes no noise. He is never sure of anything until it happened yesterday. But there is not a young blood in the Senate who does not better himself by following Cullom if he wants to keep in the way things are going to go. He has impressed himself upon legislation and politics as very few who have figured in public affairs during the last half century. He is tall, slender and frail. He has rather thin gray hair and a full gray beard. His voice is deep and strong and carries always a sense of sympathetic interest which makes one feel that Cullom is his friend. His only vanity is his strong resemblance to President Lincoln, in whose office he studied law and who was his lifelong friend. He told me once that a compliment he prized above most any he ever received came from an old Quakeress who called at his office while he was Governor. Early in their conversation she said to him, "Friend, thee somewhat resembles Abraham Lincoln." At the close of the interview she took his hand and said, "Friend, thee *very much* resembles Abraham Lincoln."

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Cullom holds a most important post in the affairs of the nation, and the value of his piloting has often been evident to those who were in a position to sift the forces of legislation and give honor where it was due.

AN ENGLISH GAME PRESERVE.

Popular Prejudice Against Game Preserving

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

[This is the sixth article in our series of "Game Preservation," by the author of "Our Feathered Game." Others will follow. They already seem to have had a wide effect and several of the States are considering the changing of their laws.—EDITOR.]

POPULAR prejudice has always held a prominent place in history, where we find many singular stories of its entertainment by those most likely to be benefited by the changes they opposed. Farmers have been arrayed against the railways; weavers and other workmen against weaving machines and other labor-saving devices; taverns and saloons against license. Towns have opposed the building of a bridge and dock; donkey men opposed the introduction of wagons. Nearly everything new, from the telegraph to the umbrella, has encountered prejudice and opposition. It is not peculiar, therefore, that there is a prejudice against game preserving (in addition to the prejudice against the English methods of shooting, which formed the subject of a preceding paper), and that it is entertained by many sportsmen and gunners who would enjoy more freedom and much better shooting than they now enjoy if game preserves were numerous. The statement applies not only to sportsmen who would own preserves, but also to those who would continue to shoot in unprotected fields, and includes market gunners.[1]

During my investigation of the American preserves I took an especial interest in observing the effect of the preserves upon the shooting in their neighborhood, and in every case where gamekeepers are employed I ascertained that the shooting is better in the vicinity of the preserves than it is elsewhere in the State, and in many places the only open shooting to be had in the county where a preserve is located is at game overflowing from the preserve. The deer shot by local gunners and others in Suffolk County, N. Y., come from the preserves. The only pheasants shot in New York State are shot on or near preserves. Wild ducks, which fly out of a preserve in New Jersey, are shot in a place where a few years ago there were no wild ducks, and many other instances might be cited where the local shooting

[1] In the paper on "The State and the Game," I pointed out that both the market gunner and the millionaire enjoy better shooting in England (where preserves are numerous) than they do in America. In England the market gunner may even shoot a punt gun. In America he is prohibited from shooting any weapon in most of the States.

on unpreserved ground is due entirely to the game preserves and where the local prejudice against the preserve has changed to a prejudice in its favor.[2]

When it became evident that our game birds were rapidly diminishing we hastily formed the opinion that market gunning and the sale of game were the chief causes of our loss. A young man just out of college, who was not a practical sportsman, soon began an attack upon the market gunners and the sale of game in a magazine which no doubt influenced the legislation which has practically put the game dealer out of business. The shooting of the sportsmen next engaged our attention, and we conceived some lovely and unselfish thoughts of moderation, which are expressed in many unexecuted laws[3] placing a limit on the bag.

A vigorous champion for this new found notion was soon heard from in another magazine, which undertook to enforce this doctrine of moderation by a somewhat lively vilification of those who shot too much. Many were now heard to say that it was atmosphere and foliage that should lead sportsmen out of doors; we soon had numerous game laws placing a limit on the bag, and all of this was pleasing to the foxes, hawks and cats.

The "game hog" doctrine became widespread and popular, and influenced many who did not fully approve the preacher's methods, since he included in the denunciation those who made good bags of game on preserves where the birds had been made plentiful (at some expense) by their owners. The quill proved to be mightier than the gun. Many who were able and willing to create game preserves of great value to country went abroad to shoot. Land values rapidly increased in Scotland, where game is properly looked after, and the English sportsmen complained in their magazines that they were being driven out by the Americans, who came in large numbers to shoot where there was more *"freedom,"* as was said by an observing English editor.

Some Americans continue to wonder why our farms are abandoned, but the editor of the *Shooting Times and British Sportsman* knows the reason well.[4] Lecky, in his history, informed us long ago that field sports tend to keep people in the country and form a sufficient counterpoise to the pleasures of the town.

Mr. Sweeney, the able and observing Game Commissioner of Indiana, writing of the "moral value" of fish and fishing, conveys a similar idea. He says:

"In regard to the moral value I would say that it is well known that children reared on farms almost invariably desire to 'go to town.' This is largely because they associate the farm with hard, drudging toil and 'town' with pleasure. Our forests have largely disappeared; our birds have gone, and the depletion of our streams has left the farmer boy with hardly anything in the shape of recreation. Hence he must go to 'town' if he would take any pleasure. We all know what 'town' has nowadays for the farmer lad. Far better a fishing rod on the banks of a beautiful stream back of the old home than a billiard cue in a 'town' saloon."[5]

Or still better, Mr. Sweeney, a shotgun in the stubbles and the brush. Why should the game preserve which promises to give agreeable and lucrative employment to thousands of country boys, who will have the care of more game birds than they ever dreamed of and the management of handsome dogs, be restricted out of existence? The entire proceeds of the bird crop will remain in the country, and additional money will be brought from "town" by men who are not ashamed to shoot, whose acquaintance is well worth having—"now that the birds are gone."

It is often said that sportsmen make the game laws. There can be no doubt that the sportsmen's magazines and the numerous associations which have been formed to save the game have largely in-

[2]The last time bobwhite was mentioned in a New York State report the Game Commissioner said: "Quail are becoming quite scarce except in Suffolk County, where a fresh supply is liberated every spring by private clubs."

The reader will find many references to the benefits of game preserving in the *American Field* for April 11th, 1908. There is also an important note on the absurdity of opening the marshes owned by duck clubs to the public in the same magazine for April 4th, 1908.

[3]"It is a fact that in many parts of the State the game laws are a dead letter and the game, to a large extent, is practically exterminated." (Rep. Ohio Game Com.) Similar statements are found in other State reports.

[4]The number of Americans shooting in Scotland and England has not only increased land values much, but many Englishmen have been crowded out. The *Shooting Times* says: "It is enough to know the Americans are here."

[5]Biennial Report Comr. Fish and Game, Indiana.

fluenced legislation.[6] It is quite evident that the State game officers do the same. An official report is seldom issued which does not contain many recommendations for changes in the laws.[7]

When we read in an official report that "the game preserve always tends to arouse the greatest indignation"[8] we may well believe that prejudice is near the legislative hall.

The constituent parts of popular prejudice often are found to be self-interest and ignorance. The farmers who opposed the railways feared the destruction of their animals; the hackney coachmen feared the umbrella might cost them a loss of fares; the taverns preferred not to pay the tax; the weavers and donkey men apprehended the loss of their employment, and each town feared the other would profit by the bridge. All were quite ignorant of the benefits near at hand. Those who object to the game preserve seem to be entirely unaware that an abundance of game in any neighborhood is far better than extinction.

It is quite natural for those who are interested in majorities to listen to the voice of popular prejudice. The politician may be led by popular prejudice to form a wrong conclusion. The statesman often sees that the number to be benefited is not represented by those who at the outset make the most noise. Since it is evident that in the absence of game preserves no one can ever sell or serve game, and that only a few sportsmen can shoot it or eat it until it becomes extinct, many sportsmen, in addition to the game dealers and hotel men, who have become tired of being mulct, and all those who like to eat game and know that it would be an easy matter to have cheap game plentiful in the markets, must be included in the count.

Many sportsmen have already associated and have game preserves, and do not wish to be limited to five or seven birds or have laws enacted prohibiting for a term of years the shooting of the birds which they have made abundant. Many are now heard to say that the game preserve is the salvation of the game. There are signs of discontent among many sportsmen, who, having paid a license, are arrested as they come near home. When (as it now happens with some frequency) a game preserver has an abundance of birds reared at his own expense and on his own grounds and is prepared to sell them to the dealer or hotel, it is quite natural that both parties to the proposed contract should resent the interference of the law; and there are many others, who, observing that the sale of food is thus prohibited, openly declare the law is wrong. The innkeepers and dealers are well organized in many States, and there are many farmers who would gladly see a game crop reared upon their lands.

There can be no doubt that it was necessary to call a halt; that both sportsmen and market gunners were shooting the game which nature intended for restocking after vermin had freely dined, and in this sense Mr. Thomas, the capable game officer of Vermont, was clearly right when he said: "Man is the worst enemy of game." A careful reading of the paper on "Game Bird Enemies" will indicate that the writer assents to the statement made by Mr. Thomas, as explained in a recent letter. Man undoubtedly is the worst enemy of game because "he knows better" than to take game when he is aware that by so doing he fatally upsets nature's balance and causes the game to become extinct. Field sports, as I observed, when I quoted Mr. Thomas, must be discontinued unless the people are permitted and encouraged to make game abundant. We must create before we can destroy.

While it was undoubtedly necessary to prohibit the sale of game, to shorten the

[6] A recent circular sent to the affiliated clubs by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association contains the following suggestion: "You are aware that the time is near when the clubs ought to be prepared to present to the incoming legislature such changes in the present laws as they desire."

[7] The Rhode Island Commissioners recommend seven changes in the laws (the number is not unusual), among them: "That the law protecting pheasants *be extended until October 15th*, 1910." These birds were successfully introduced into the United States over a quarter of a century ago. When under the present system are we to know how they taste?

[8] Rep. Game Com. New Jersey. The State Commissioner of Indiana says: "The creation of a public park or game preserve for the benefit of the people in general does not arouse the antagonism or criticism sometimes caused when a large tract is purchased or maintained as a game preserve for the exclusive use of a private individual or club." Rep. Indiana Com., 1904. Professor Pearson, the State game officer of North Carolina, is in the best position to give an opinion on this subject, since there are more preserves in North Carolina than in any other State. In a letter to the writer he says the game preserves are popular and that it would be well if there were more of them.

season, and to limit the bag, and it cannot be denied that all who sought to bring about such legislation and to enforce it by denouncing big bags, were actuated by good motives, a serious mistake was made in not excepting those who increased the game from the operation of the restrictive laws. Vermont has already discovered the error, and now permits those who wish to have game in abundance to do so, and to sell it to pay the cost of protecting it, and Mr. Thomas well says it is now "up to the people." The best game bird in Vermont, the ruffed grouse, is reported to have become very scarce, alarmingly so everywhere, during the past season. Various causes for this diminution have been assigned—disease, a bad breeding season and others. I have, however, reports from widely separated places, where the birds are protected by gamekeepers, that the ruffed grouse have increased during the same period. Intelligent game preserving will soon make these splendid birds abundant in Vermont and thruout their range.

In an entertaining letter, Mr. Oldys, of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, informs me that he is "unalterably opposed to the substitution of the European system of game preserving for the American." "The wild game belongs to all the people," Mr. Oldys says; "not to the sportsmen or the game preserver."

In discussing our legal blunder, in a paper on the failure of our game laws,[9] I pointed out that we had borrowed from England—the land of preserves—the idea expressed by Mr. Oldys, but that we had overlooked the fact that the crown, altho it holds the title to the game, just as we the people hold it in America, long ago decided that it could not personally look after the foxes, hawks, snakes, cats and other game enemies thruout the kingdom, and it had, therefore, insisted that the people should attend to these matters if they wished to have any game. The result of this sensible method of game handling has been a wonderful abundance of game, not only on large estates, but on smaller places, where syndicates of sportsmen employ some one to control vermin and make game plentiful, and on small farms, where the farmers find it profitable to look after game.

Mr. Oldys presents some interesting figures, and forecasts some dire results if we make game plentiful by giving it our individual attention. He says:

"In Germany, where the private game preserve system is in full sway, 600,000 of the population of 60,000,000, or 1 in 100, shoot annually. In the United States a conservative estimate places the number of shooters at 3,000,000 out of 86,000,000, or 1 in 29. That is, if we adopt the European system, we may look for the cutting off of nearly 3 out of every 4 that now enjoy the privilege of hunting game; or, in other words, the change involves depriving 2,140,000 American citizens of the privilege they now enjoy of hunting."

This would be too bad. If the change would result in putting 2,140,000 guns out of business the writer would certainly not favor it. Mr. Oldys evidently has not had the opportunity the writer has of seeing an increase of guns in the vicinity of game preserves in America or of getting some fairly good shooting, quite near New York, in the vicinity of a game preserve, where, in the absence of the preserve, there would be none. Mr. Oldys evidently has not undertaken the rearing of a few game birds, as the writer has, or he would know that his neighbors, in such case, necessarily get some shooting which otherwise they would not enjoy.

I once had a few pheasants, in order that I might study them. They wandered about the neighborhood, and (altho they came to me in a box) they belonged, as Mr. Oldys says, to all the people in their sovereign capacity, and, I may add, some cats, too, in their sovereign capacity, since the cats, as usual, discovered there was some game in the

[9] We made an important legal blunder at the start. "The title to the game is in the Crown," is a well known maxim of the English law. This we copied almost word for word. Our game codes say: "The title to the game is in the State."

We seem to have reasoned that the State must look after the birds because it is declared to be the sole owner of them, and our lawmaking has indirectly proceeded on this theory. In England the declaration of title to which we have referred is regarded as a legal fiction, not to be urged too strongly when it appears to come in conflict with common sense.

The crown is well aware that it cannot engage to destroy the game enemies, collectively termed vermin, which are found on every farm, or to mitigate the losses due to climate, or properly to look after the birds, in order that they remain plentiful. On this account the crown property, or the care of it at least, has been intrusted to the people. Those who wish to have game or to shoot it may use the crown property as if it were their own.—*New York Tribune*, January 19th.

neighborhood; a most unusual thing for that part of the country. The statistics indicate that the local guns in my neighborhood shot more pheasants than have been shot by all the sportsmen in Ohio during the past twenty-five years, altho Ohio has spent a large sum of money in pheasant rearing. The statistics also show that the sport in the vicinity of my experiment station was 300 per cent. better than my own shooting was, and that the entire pheasant shooting was due to my experiment. Had I employed a gamekeeper my neighbors would have shot more pheasants, since the overflow would have been larger. I have, however, referred to the benefits of the overflow in a preceding paragraph. Mr. Oldys's figures, which are office figures, are not the figures any one makes who is familiar with localities where game preserves are located. The tendency of such figures is to excite prejudice; and prejudice, here as elsewhere, is clearly wrong. Mr. Oldys, in making his figures, has overlooked the fact that the area of the country where only one in one hundred shoot is smaller than the State of Texas, while the population is about two-thirds as large as that of the whole United States. There is absolutely no danger that we will have too many preserves under the most favorable legislation. The danger is that we may have too few, unless all prejudice against those who intelligently save the game can be made to disappear.

Mr. Oldys overlooks the fact that the farms in America are rapidly being abandoned, and that there is room and to spare for all who are willing to do something practical. Mr. Oldys overlooks also an economic fact of the first importance. The people of Germany are supplied with cheap game in abundance, but the greater part of the game now eaten in New York comes from abroad. To pay for this money in large sums is sent away which should go to the American farmer, who is said to be the best "American citizen" that we have. In the North American Society of Game Preservers (which includes sportsmen who do not own preserves as well as those who do, and also those who wish to deal in game and serve it) the American farmer holds a prominent place.

It is gratifying to observe that in all probability our prejudice will be overcome in time to save our vanishing game birds from extinction. Mr. Shields, the well-known editor of *Shields's Magazine*, and president of the League of American Sportsmen, who has done as much as any one man in America to call the needed halt, believes, as the writer does, that it is time to encourage those who will make game plentiful. In a recent letter, which I quote with his permission, he says:

> "I am in favor of anything and everything that can in any way prolong the life of the few game birds and quadrupeds remaining in this country. The time will come, and that within a few years, when the only game to be found in the United States will be on public or private preserves, with possibly some overflow, so I am always glad to hear of individuals or clubs creating game preserves. Your scheme is a good one in many respects. If the owner of a preserve propagates and protects game he should have the privilege of shooting any quantity he may see fit during the open season, and of marketing it without restriction."

Mr. Charles Hallock, the founder of *Forest and Stream*, after reading the paper on the "State and the Game" in THE INDEPENDENT, wrote: "Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense."

Mr. Grinnell, who now conducts *Forest and Stream*, seems to think that the time to favor the preserve by legislation will be after there are more preserves than there are at present.

Legislation which caused the building of railways and the starting of various other industries, however, has always preceded the work. *Forest and Stream* editorially says that they now have inquiries for gamekeepers. This is a most encouraging fact, since in populous regions gamekeepers are absolutely necessary to increase game, just as shepherds are necessary for flocks and cowboys for cattle. It is an easy matter for a gamekeeper almost instantly to show a large increase of any kind of game. We have learned that a dozen new game laws, more or less, do not accomplish such results.

The American Field in an editorial

calls for an expression of opinion. The editor of *Forest and Stream* says he is open to conviction; that his only fear is that some game may be sold from places where it is not properly looked after. Those interested in increasing the game can and will assist the State officers in prohibiting the sale of "moonshine" game until the time comes when game will be so plentiful that there will be no objection to the market gunner making an honest living from the overflow and enjoying the same freedom that the market gunner has in England. Mr. Pond, the editor of the *Sportsman's Review*, calls my attention to the fact that his paper has always believed the American people should eat some game. Even Mr. Oldys, who, as we have observed, is unalterably opposed to substituting the European for the American system, says that game should be sold from the game preserve when identified. This is as it should be. Let us not regard the farmers and sportsmen, who in combination make the game abundant, as European in any way. Let us think of them as fairly representing the true spirit of American industry, thrift and enterprise. If the game dealer contributes to pay the expenses of the gamekeeper, who sends him some of the turkeys or other game birds which have the true game flavor, because they have been reared wild in the woods, let us no longer regard him as a criminal, and arrest his customer, the innkeeper. Such performances, which are looked upon with amazement by people from civilized countries, may soon be unnecessary. I confidently predict that the time is at hand when our prejudice against game preserving will take its place in history in the long line of absurdities, a few of which I have cited.[10]

[10]There is much to be done. The game preservers (especially the duck clubs) must be urged to establish refuges and multiply the birds; to employ gamekeepers; to create more than they destroy. The N. A. Society of Game Preservers now has correspondents in many places and soon will be in a position to supply its members throughout the land with much information. Anyone who wishes to aid the increase of the game is eligible. Sportsmen, farmers, game dealers, and innkeepers are now members of the society.

YONKERS, N. Y.

A Picturesque College for Girls in the Orient

BY MARY MILLS PATRICK, Ph.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

TURKISH literature abounds in stories illustrating the popular attitude of the land toward women.

There is the story of the man who was invited by a pasha to visit him. Of course, he must take a present with him on this great occasion. "What shall it be," he asked his wife, "quinces or figs?" "Quinces," replied the wife, "they are so much larger and handsomer than figs." As the wife advised quinces the man took figs, and when he was asked by the pasha to stand in the corner while the figs were one by one thrown at his head, he said to himself, "What a mercy that I did not follow the advice of my wife."

Yet, on the serious side of life, Mohammedanism recognizes the rights and privileges of our sisters behind the lattices in at least one respect, and that is in regard to property. Turkish law leaves women free to hold property, independent of any control, and this is perhaps one cause of the sturdiness of mental development among them, and of their receptiveness and eagerness in regard to education.

The American College for Girls was established as a high school in 1871 by Americans, with the aim of giving higher Christian education to the women of Turkey. Its field was soon extended to include the countries of Eastern Europe, and in due time the high school became

an incorporated college, and received also, as a mark of special favor from the Sultan, an irade, freeing it from taxation for all time. It is situated in Scutari, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, overlooking the wonderful harbor of the Golden Horn, which is perhaps the finest in the world. In the grounds of the college violets, roses and pomegranates blossom in profusion, and from the terrace one can distinguish against the background of the domes and minarets of Stamboul the approach of the steamers that bring expected visitors, and later on one can watch them as they steam away again toward the west. In the harbor may be seen the flags of all nations, but one regrets the fact that the American flag is seldom there. All the other leading nations keep a gunboat in this harbor with its flag flying, as a visible protection of their interests in Turkey. America does not, and, as a consequence, is not considered by the people as strong a power as the other nations.

The American College for Girls is the only cosmopolitan college for women in Eastern Europe or Western Asia, and students have been enrolled there from as many as fifteen different nationalities. Thus it comes about that one hears a babel of languages in the college halls, yet in the classrooms and in social life all combine in the use of English, and it is wonderful how soon new students understand and speak the English language. The education of these students cannot be complete, however, without a knowledge of their own language, including the ancient and modern forms, and the literature. There are, therefore, many languages taught in the college—ancient and modern Greek, ancient and modern Armenian, Slavic and Bulgarian, Turkish, Persian and Arabic, French, German and Latin. This array of languages does not mean that all the students must study so many, but that each is expected to be thoroly conversant with the language which she uses at home. The require-

VIEW OF SCUTARI.

THE CLASS OF 1907.
Central figure is Professor Jenkins, Department of History, class teacher.

ments for entrance to the college are the same as in colleges in America, but the ancient form of the vernacular of a student is accepted for a classic language.

In other respects the curriculum is similar to that of colleges in America, with its work in biology and physics, English and mathematics, psychology and philosophy. The departments of art, archeology and history have special advantages in the surroundings, so closely connected with the rich past of Byzantium and Asia Minor, and offer attractions to Western as well as Eastern students. There is a strong musical department in the college, which adds greatly to the college life, and offers also occasional concerts to the public.

Oriental girls lend themselves easily to all that belongs to the esthetic side of academic training, and give very graceful entertainments of different kinds. One of the literary societies presented "Cranford" last year, to the satisfaction even of the English part of the audience, and the Greek classes have several times given dramas in ancient Greek, among others "Antigone," "Medea" and "Iphigenia in Tauris." When the latter was given, there were many prominent Greeks present, who said that the drama was wonderfully well staged and presented. The music of the choruses was written by a Greek who has made an exhaustive study of the music of the ancient Greek drama.

The graduates of the college are of twelve different nationalities, and some of them are notable in their various countries. One of the Turkish graduates has translated a book from English to Turkish, "The Mother in the Home," of which a thousand copies were distributed among the wives of the soldiers, and which so pleased his Majesty that he conferred a decoration upon the author. This book has lately been in demand as a textbook in some of the schools of Southern Russia. This woman has other books also ready for publication, and she has written from time to time for the Turkish press. She is the only Mohammedan woman in the Turkish Empire holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but she is not the only writer, as there is a strong movement at the present time among Mohammedan women of the higher classes in the direction of culture of all kinds.

Two graduates of the college are in Albania, a province of Turkey, where the people are so illiterate that they are called by the Turks "the bookless." These two women, Sevastia and Paraskeve Kyrias, are at the head of a fine boarding school for girls, the place in Albania where Albanian girls are taught in their own language, and for this pur-

pose many of the textbooks now in the school have been translated from English to Albanian.

An Armenian alumna is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and is now practicing medicine in a city in Asia Minor, and another is carrying on a college settlement under

A Greek graduate, Cleonike Clonari, is at the head of a hospital for children in Athens, which is under the patronage of Princess Sophie, the wife of the Crown Prince of Greece. Miss Clonari is from the island of Mitylene, the home of Sappho, where, six hundred years before Christ, there was a school of music

THE ART CLASS.

circumstances of great personal sacrifice in a remote village of Asia Minor. Her work includes teaching simple industrial arts, classes in reading for both men and women, and very many other things. The men of the village, for instance, came to her and asked her to explain the cause of the seasons and of day and night; she is accordingly giving lessons in elementary astronomy, using a large squash for the earth with its flattened poles, and a small squash for the moon, and a lamp for the sun. As the result of her work the village must soon have improved moral and industrial conditions.

and poetry for women, carried on by the greatest of all women poets. Miss Clonari studied nursing in the Massachusetts General Hospital; thus she is bringing to bear upon her work in Athens the results of a complete American training.

The influence of the alumnæ has been very widespread. Twice it has happened that a Hungarian has stood among the recipients of the degrees on commencement day, and this year there will be a Servian graduate for the first time. Graduates of this college have had their share in producing the rapid transformation which Bulgaria has undergone dur-

ing the last thirty years, as the college is very popular in that enterprising little country, and often receives as students the daughters of its highest officials. The college has affiliated officially with the Department of Public Instruction in Bulgaria, with the intention of doing the utmost possible in education for the Bulgarian people, and this year, of the one hundred resident students in the college, forty are Bulgarians, who come, many of them, from a great distance. Russian students are also beginning to attend the college, altho there have been as yet no Russian graduates.

Two years ago a great fire destroyed one of the principal buildings, including more than half of the general equipment and dormitory accommodations of the college. Picture a long procession of half clad girls in the unpaved and badly lighted streets of Scutari, hurrying away on a winter's night from the scene of confusion to a place of protection; all that many of them possess is in the burning building, yet they are calm and self-controlled. This is in great contrast to the hysterical tendencies of many of their sisters in the Orient, for in a time of sudden crisis in an Eastern household it is not unusual that the mother in the family presents the greatest problem, often throwing herself upon the floor in violent hysterics, and being usually rather stout and heavy to move, gives perhaps more trouble than fire or earthquake, or whatever is the cause of the disturbance. The sight of the students of the college, walking two by two, half clad, but perfectly self possessed, thru the streets of Scutari the night of the fire was a wonderful revelation to the people in the houses on either side of the street thru which they passed, and the story of this remarkable result of college education for girls spread so rapidly over the city that we heard it from Pera, on the European side of the Bosphorus, early the next day. The students returned in the morning to a dismantled college. Among them was a young Slav girl from a wealthy family who had quickly donned

THE BIOLOGY CLASS.

a gymnastic suit when she fled from the burning house.

"Why, Jedila," said one of the professors to her, "did you save only that gymnastic suit?"

"Oh, that does not matter," replied the young girl, "but I am so sorry that the college is burned."

A father of one of the students who lost everything came on from his home on the borders of Greece. Sincere regret was expressed to him by the president of the college that his daughter had lost all her clothing.

"Madame," he replied, "the shops in town are full of clothes, but supposing that I had lost my daughter, what then!"

Since the loss of the principal dormitory the college is not able to receive all who wish to enter, and many students are being turned away. The building which was destroyed has not yet been replaced, as the trustees plan to rebuild on a larger scale, in order that this college for women in the near Orient may be adequate to all the demands upon it from Turkey and surrounding countries.

Plans for the future include improved facilities in the general academic work. This college must lead in education for women in that part of the world. A strong pedagogical department is much needed, as teachers are in demand for schools of all classes and grades. For example, one of the graduates of the college is at present in charge of the biology and chemistry in a school in Bulgaria, and, in fact, more than half of the graduates have taught for a longer or shorter time in different schools. These teachers who are sent out from the college receive training of the highest grade. The college also plans to unite with Dr. Thomas S. Carrington in a training school for nurses, which it is hoped will eventually develop into a medical department. Dr. Carrington is at the head of the American Hospital in Constantinople and his medical work in Turkey is well known. There is peculiar need of medical work among the women in the harems, whose sufferings we cannot easily picture.

A doctor of my acquaintance was once passing a house from which violent screams were heard.

"What is the matter?" he asked a servant of the house.

"The hanum is ill," was the reply.

"I am a doctor," he replied, "and I should be glad to come in and help the hanum."

The servant went inside to consult his master, and on returning, said:

"My master wishes that his wife may die before she may see a man doctor," and, as a matter of fact, the woman died. Altho this was an extreme case, yet the opening for medical work among the women is large beyond the power of language to express.

The college also plans to affiliate with American colleges in offering advanced work in archeology in connection with the wonderful opportunities for that kind of research in Asia Minor. A thoroly equipped preparatory school is also a necessity, with teaching of simple industrial arts included in the program. Such a college for women as we have described in all its equipment would add very much to the charm of the Bosphorus, making it a center not only of natural beauty, but of intellectual privilege.

Nazr-eddin-Hoja, the great Turkish satirist, tells the following story:

"On one occasion he saw twelve women sitting on a bank beside a stream, waiting to cross. Seeing their forlorn condition, he offered to take all across on his back for twelve coppers (that is, a cent apiece).

"All went well until he started with the tenth woman, who rolled off into the stream and was drowned. After returning for the other two, he found all the women weeping and wailing on the other side. 'Foolish women,' he cried, 'why do you lament? Do you not know that I shall take off one copper, and charge only eleven?'"

The graduates of the American College for Girls have proved that the value of human beings is increased by education, and more and more the power of the trained woman will be felt in the school, in the hospital, in the press and in thousands of cultured homes. We must give our best to the girls of the Orient in intellectual, moral and religious training, studying the special needs of the situation, and producing a result that will be creative and will show itself in improved social, economic and spiritual conditions in the national life of the East.

Premonition

BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

When you and I have sailed away
Across the sunlit sea,
If you should have a last regret,
Should search my eyes to find them wet,
There would be nothing I could say,
No prayer that I might dare to pray,
Just silence for my plea.

When you and I have touched the strand
Where all our fancies bloom,
Your garden walks, your soul retreats,
Shall fold you from the summer heats;
And so I seem to see you stand
With rapt, strange eyes in that far land
Of asphodel perfume.

When I have given you all and set
Your life in its delight,
Dear heart, dear heart, if you should sigh
While some dead memory drew your eye—
I could not ask you to forget;
I am not all your life, and yet
My day were then made night.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, DES MOINES, IA.

The Christ of the Andes

BY CAROLINA HUIDOBRO

[In the issue of THE INDEPENDENT of October 5th, 1905, Señora de Costa contributed an article telling how she was instrumental in placing the statue of Christ on the summit of the Andes in commemoration of the peace treaty between Argentina and Chile. At that time she had already in mind the establishment of a hermitage near the statue where monks from St. Bernard could aid the travelers crossing the Andes during the winter. As this is the most practicable pass between Chile and Argentina there will always be herders crossing with their cattle and flocks, even after the railroad is finished in 1910. The following article shows that Señora de Costa's dream has finally been realized. Señorita Huidobro is a Chilean and has now for some years resided in the United States, where she has been endeavoring, with great success, to bring the two continents nearer together by telling of the real conditions in South America. She has contributed frequently to the magazines articles on her home countries and is in great requisition as a lecturer on South America.—EDITOR.]

THE two most southern republics of this hemisphere, Chile and Argentina, are the first in the history of nations to have, at the beginning of this great century, stood for universal peace, and given a tangible example to the whole world of what can be avoided by arbitration, even tho two nations may be on the verge of a bloody war; and it was only just that a fitting recognition of this great fact should have been made at the last Hague Conference, when the treaties between Chile and Argentina were brought forward. Away up on the very crest of the Andes, where the travelers who go from Argentina meet with those who come from Chile, buffeted by the snows, raising its redeeming cross and piercing the mists of evening, stands the great bronze statue of "The Christ of the Andes"—and can aught be more significant? It was cast from molten cannon, placed there by the efforts of the noble women of Argentina thru the initiative of Señora Angela de Oliviera

SENORA ANGELA OLIVIERA CEZAR DE COSTA.

BLESSING THE CORNER-STONE.
The monastery is to be erected a few feet beyond the cross in the middle distance to the memory of travelers who were frozen to death crossing the Andes last winter.

Cézar de Costa, in that solemn and memorable hour which augured well for the peace of South America, when Chileans and Argentines met and fraternized, and the treaties of amnesty, arbitration and disarmament were consummated, thus finally settling a long-time dispute over boundaries, which not only involved the great watersheds of the Cordilleras, but the sovereignty over 83,000 square miles of territory. And it is a coincidence that two great nations of the East lately resorted to the sword in order to settle the rights over Korea, also a territory of 83,000 square miles.

Since both great republics are alike in tradition, history and destiny ever since the glorious days of independence to those of progress and prosperity which the future offers, war between Chile and Argentina would have been fratricidal. It was the great Argentine soldier-patriot, San Martin, the real George Washington of South American independence, who marched his armies over the Andes early in the last century to the succor of the almost vanquished Chileans and gained ultimate victory over the Spaniards in April, 1818, which makes it significantly fitting that on the 22d day of last February a pilgrimage should have been made from Argentina to the foot of the great peace monument, with the purpose of there consecrating the flag of the South American Association of International and Universal Peace, recently founded by the same Señora Oliviera de Costa, with the same prevailing spirit which inspired the heroes of peace and independence when they passed there over a century ago—the spirit of the Prince of Peace, to the symbol of which, at its unveiling the 13th day of March, 1904, over 3,000 persons assembled. The venerable Fray Marcolino del C. Benavente, Bishop of Cuyo, who first thought of the Christ statue as a fitting way in which to commemorate another century of Christianity, offered up a solemn mass and then

blessed the peace flag, which embodies the colors of all the flags of the two Americas, embroidered in gold, with laurels and palms. On one side a large sun is seen, while on the reverse a white dove; at the top is the motto, *"Paz á todas las naciones"* ("Peace to all nations").

Among the sponsors to this ceremony we find General Roca, ex-President of Argentina, and Señor Luis Maria Drago, of Drago Doctrine fame, and whose voice was heard at the last great Hague Conference. This part of the ceremony ended, a few feet only from the Christ statue, at an elevation of nearly 14,450 feet above sea level, was laid the corner-stone of an "ermita"—a house of refuge for travelers in the winter months, a convent similar to that of St. Bernard, on the Alps, and, according to Señora Costa's plan, to be presided over by monks from St. Bernard. Strong electric lights from high poles will cast their rays over the cañons and valleys, and the almost human St. Bernard dogs will aid the good monks in their work of rescue.

THE NEW SOUTH AMERICAN PEACE FLAG.
The Bishop of Cuyo and Señora de Costa.

Again, it was thru the efforts of Señora de Costa that the land for the hermitage

AT THE FOOT OF THE STATUE.
The Bishop blessing the corner-stone. Señor de Costa standing at his right. Flag of the new South American Peace Association used for the first time. Ex-President Roca is the president of it.

was given by Señor Cárlos González, of Mendoza, and since verified by the Pacific Railway (Trans-Andean).

Who shall gainsay the future of it all? A simple ceremony in the extreme, witnessed by less than one hundred faithful souls, on this great height and where stands the first monument to *Peace,* on whose pedestal we read:

"Se desplomaran antes estas montañas que chilenos y argentinos rompan la paz que han jurado à los piès del Cristo Redentor." (Sooner shall these mountains crumble unto dust than Chileans and Argentines break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer they have sworn to maintain.)

Surely this is the sentiment which today should stand as the very cornerstone of the great peace movement, not only in South America, but in the entire world.

BOSTON, MASS.

Governor Hughes's New Book*

BY GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, LL.D.

EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN AND PRESIDENT OF THE HUGHES LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

I HAVE been looking carefully thru the addresses and speeches of Governor Hughes, collected by THE INDEPENDENT, just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and with an introduction by President Schurman of Cornell. This book is a timely contribution to present civic and political needs. I have known Governor Hughes from his early manhood, and each year he grows larger in the thought of our people. He is certainly a unique figure in our public life. He has many of the personal characteristics of Washington; he is always dignified and yet always kind; he is wise, patient, brave; he makes up his mind very slowly, and sits in judgment on himself and his own opinions more judicially than any man I have ever known. When he has to act promptly he acts with a soldier's instinct; but he always withholds decision, if he can, until he can look at the given question from both sides and be sure that he is acting from judgment and not impulse.

His addresses and speeches as published in this book give almost exact photographs of the real man. During the last two months I have been somewhat closely associated with him in the matter of his possible Presidential nomination, and have learned to know and appreciate his modesty, his courage and his conscience. I do not believe there lives a man to whom he has ever suggested any desire to be nominated for the Presidency. In this there is no affectation, no playing of a part. More than any man in our generation he holds to the old Washington idea that public office is a public trust, which no man is compelled to seek, and which, when conditions permit, no man should lightly or selfishly decline. Every public duty which has so far come to him has come without personal solicitation. Every public duty has been accepted modestly, resolutely. And every public duty has been discharged with the single purpose of serving the State and the people. Should the Presidential nomination come to him I believe he will be elected. Should it be withheld, he will be relieved of an unsought and heavy burden, and will not have one moment of regret.

As I have said, these speeches reveal the man. They should be widely read and studied. They will be an uplift to our young men in this time of graft and self-seeking. It is certainly a large example for good citizenship when a man named for the Presidency keeps himself at his present official work and daily duty, leaving all effort in his behalf to others, and doing nothing for himself. This is the highest ideal of democratic citizenship. Years ago a great American said: "The Presidency is an office which no citizen should seek and no citizen should decline." In Governor Hughes this ideal of the days of the early Republic lives again.

NEW YORK CITY.

*Addresses and Papers of Charles Evans Hughes, Governor of New York, 1906-1908. With an introduction by Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Proper Banking Legislation

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

Vice-President of the National City Bank

THE cost of the financial crisis of 1907, measured by whatever standard one may choose—measured either by the direct financial losses, by the disorganization of industry, by the destruction of confidence or by the discouragement of thrift—makes it one of the great calamities of history, the burden of which has by no means been confined to wealth alone. That burden falls with severity on every class and on all sections.

Financial crises have occurred with such periodic regularity in the United States that many have, with Mohammedan stolidity, come to regard them as "the will of Allah," and to look alike upon banking panics and crop failures as dispensations of an inscrutable Providence, just as we once regarded visitations of plagues and fevers.

In no other great nation of the world are such financial catastrophes regularly enacted. Nowhere else may be found an important financial system subject to such violent turbulence as is the money market of the United States.

If there is any lesson to be learned from history, then there is none clearer than that the financial system of this country inadequately fulfils its functions and ineffectively serves the interests of commerce and industry. If there is any lesson to be learned from experience and example there is none more obvious than that the other great nations have evolved orderly systems of finance which, in their application to the problems of banking and currency, are immeasurably superior to our own, and that there are no inherent reasons in the position of our affairs which would prevent our profiting by their experience and example.

If these general statements are true, if their force is not exaggerated, then there can be few subjects that are of greater importance for general public consideration. If the crisis, the effects of which still surround us, has been a national calamity; if similar crises have come, and under unchanged conditions are likely to continue to come, with periodic regularity; if intelligent examination indicates that such disturbances bear no relation of necessity to general commercial development; if the example of other nations working under financial systems different from ours shows comparative freedom from such crises, then clearly it is time to give to these somewhat intricate problems the consideration which their importance merits.

The fundamental proposition which I first wish to establish in regard to all commercial banking is that the business of the modern bank is almost solely the exchange of credit; to use a homely but clear phrase, the swapping of credits. The business of a bank is not in the main the reception of money and its safe keeping, nor is it the loaning of money. The money transactions of a bank are, under ordinary conditions, comparatively insignificant; almost its entire business consists of receiving from its customers their evidences of indebtedness, which have a narrow currency, and giving to those customers in exchange the bank's evidences of indebtedness, which have a wide currency. These evidences of a bank's indebtedness are, then, transferred from one individual to another and from one bank to another, and in that way the credits created serve the purpose of the medium of exchange by which, perhaps, 95 per cent. of the exchange transactions of commerce take place.

It is a misconception to suppose that a bank first accumulates deposits and then loans them out to borrowers. The operation is the reverse. The bank first makes a loan to the borrower and in so doing creates a deposit. The borrower exchanges his credit, his evidence of indebtedness, for the bank's credit, a deposit balance. The creation of these credits has relation to production. Their liquidation is related to consumption. If production increases, the demand for this exchange of individual credit for bank

credit increases; and the indebtedness incurred is liquidated as the articles upon which the financial credit was based enter into consumption.

The manufacturer buys raw material and in order that he may pay for it exchanges his credit for the bank's credit. The raw material is converted into a finished product and sold, and by its sale the means are provided by which the indebtedness may be liquidated. The merchant who in turn buys the manufactured product may exchange his credit for the bank credit which he will use to make the purchase; and when in turn he sells to the retailer or to the consumer, he provides the means for the liquidation of his indebtedness. That is the true business of a modern bank. It swaps its credit, which has a wide currency, for the credit of its customers, and the bank deposits thus created become the medium of exchange for the greater part of the transactions of commerce.

Obviously erroneous is the conception that so-called deposits represent an actual deposit of money. When the nature of fundamental banking transactions is understood, the error is made plain; but the conception is a persistent one, and confuses much discussion of banking questions. There is comparatively little money deposited in a bank. No person can say that he has money on deposit. What he has is a credit on the bank's ledger. Such money as the bank holds belongs to the bank rather than directly to the depositor.

Resolved to its simplest analysis, the main figures in a bank's statement are, on the one side, the totals of the promises of individuals to pay the bank money, and on the other side the promises of the bank to pay the individuals money. The one results from the other. The one has been exchanged for the other. Now while this accumulation of evidences of indebtedness, this total of credits called deposits, are promises to pay money, they become in the aggregate an amount vastly greater than all the money that might by any possibility be available for such purposes. It should be evident that it is not possible nor desirable that a bank should keep itself in a position to pay in money all its deposits if demanded at once; just so it is evident that its customers could not redeem in money their promises to pay the bank if such demand should be made by all banks at once. There is a co-operative quality in the functions of a bank which should be understood by the bank's customers, and, whether understood or not, must be accepted by them; as, for instance, in a time of panic, when they have impressed upon their minds that no matter how solvent a bank may be it cannot possibly be in a position to redeem all the credits that are evidenced on its books in cash at a given time.

This co-operative quality ought to be more clearly understood by bank customers. They are clear enough in their desire to enjoy the advantages of the modern banking system. They wish to convert their credit into a credit that may be used as a generally acceptable medium of exchange. They expect to share in the profits from the use of capital temporarily idle in the hands of its owners. They demand the facilities which the banking system offers them for making credits instantly and cheaply available at distant points from their places of business. But even tho they gain all these advantages they frequently see with indistinctness that they themselves must play their part in the financial mechanism; that they must recognize the co-operative nature of the system and comprehend that so-called deposits are not deposits of money, but are the book entries resulting from an interchange of credits, and that they are of a nature where their wholesale redemption at a particular time is impossible.

One of the principal functions of money is that of a medium of exchange. In the modern system of finance, however, money is only so used in petty transactions. In transactions important in amount money is seldom or never the medium of exchange, the medium in such cases being bank credits. As I have said before, it is estimated that 95 per cent. in value of all commercial exchanges are effected by an interchange of bank credits rather than by the use of money. It is, of course, obvious that a bank credit must be related to money, and in the ordinary course must be redeemable in money. It is for this reason that a bank, after giving its custom-

ers credit upon its books, permits its credits freely to be transferred from one customer to another, and agrees to honor the credit upon demand by redeeming it in money. The bank must keep itself in a position to fulfil that obligation by having constantly in its vault an amount of money equal at least to all of the ordinary demands that may be made on it. All banks must, therefore, hold a cash reserve against deposit liabilities. The minimum amount of that reserve in relation to the deposit liabilities may be fixed by law, as in the case of national banks, or it may be left to the discretion of the bankers, as is permitted by the laws of some States. Ordinarily it may be anticipated that the amount deposited in a bank will equal approximately the amount withdrawn. The reserves are held against those unusual occasions when demands predominate. Reserves are the only part of the bank's assets which can immediately be used to pay off depositors. Should the predominance of demand develop into a run on a bank, its ability to meet the situation must depend upon its reserves, plus the amount of its assets that may be quickly converted into cash.

Reserves, however, have another extremely important function. They furnish a natural and necessary check to inflation. Were there no immediate necessity for the redemption in cash of any portion of a bank's promises to pay, the bank, so long as it found customers who would borrow and whose obligations it was willing to take in exchange for its own, could go on indefinitely expanding its liabilities. The relation which must be maintained between total deposit obligations and cash reserves forms a definite check upon such inflation. Under proper banking methods deposits cannot expand without a proportionate increase of gold reserves.

Conversely, supposing a bank's book credits to have expanded to the limit permitted by the legal relation between deposits and reserves, then if the reserve be reduced and the bank is without means to make good from outside sources the deficit in reserve, it must meet the situation by the calling of loans. It must induce its customers to cancel a portion of the bank's indebtedness to them, thru the bank, on its part cancelling an equal amount of the customers' indebtedness to it.

This intimate relation between loans, deposits and reserve is an extremely important one to comprehend. Most people are, of course, famliiar with the legislation concerning it and I will recall it in but the briefest words. Under our National Banking Law banks in the three central reserve cities are required to hold a reserve in lawful money equal to 25 per cent. of their net deposit liabilities in their vaults. Banks in the forty reserve cities must also hold a reserve equal to 25 per cent. of their deposit liabilities, but they may keep half of their reserve on deposit in banks in central reserve cities. Banks located in neither the reserve nor the central reserve cities are required to keep reserves equal to 15 per cent. of their deposits, altho only two-fifths of that reserve must be in their vaults and three-fifths may be with their reserve agents either in reserve cities or central reserve cities.

As one of the primary objects in the organization and operation of a bank is to earn profits for the stockholders, and as under ordinary conditions these profits are increased in proportion to the size of the loan account of the bank, it is natural that banks will habitually run with their loan account as large as possible; that is to say, they will swap their credit for their customers' credit until the total credits which have been granted on their books bear as high a relation as the law will permit to the cash reserves which they hold in their vaults. The governing factors are the ability of the bank to make what it regards as safe and profitable loans and its ability to secure and hold cash reserve which will sustain the proper legal ratio to the credits it thus creates and calls deposits.

Two consequences of enormous importance to the whole community flow from the condition of affairs which has been set forth. One is that to avoid dangerous inflation bank reserves must be maintained in gold or its equivalent. It seems to me obvious that the danger which would follow the plan which many bankers favor, of counting in reserve the notes of other national banks, would be extreme. Such action would break off

the inter-relation of volume of credit to the gold stock, and would open the door to an inflation which would be limited only by the bounds that the laws might place upon the issue of bank notes. These limits are now marked by the total of interest-bearing obligations of the United States and the total capital of the banks. Should the law remain unchanged it is easy to see how some national disturbance might sharply increase the total of interest bearing obligations, create a basis for dangerous inflation, result in extraordinary exports of gold, and bring our whole financial system face to face with a crisis at the very moment when such a crisis might be most dangerous to the life of the nation. Whatever new legislation we may have should always keep embodied in it the principle that a bank reserve must be definitely related to the stock of gold.

The other important consequence to which I have referred follows from the fact that while two of the fundamental qualities of money are that it must be a medium of exchange and a store of value, its use for either of these purposes is a varying one. Under the development of our banking system very little money is ordinarily used as a store of value. Occasionally, when confidence is disturbed, distrust of banks widespread, and panic conditions prevail, that function of money assumes the utmost consequence. If the disposition to use money as a store of value increases, that is to say, if hoarding becomes general, the entire credit fabric may fall in ruin.

(*Concluded next week.*)

NEW YORK CITY.

"Religious Overlapping"—Testimony of Our Readers

[In our issue of April 9th Mr. Alfred J. Kennedy gave the sad story of an over-churched town in Minnesota. He showed what had been the waste of missionary money in a community quite able to support its own religious institutions were it not for the pernicious rivalry of sects calling themselves Christian. That article has attracted much attention and we publish herewith some of the comments sent to us, unable for lack of space to print many others. A pastor in that town recognized the description and his is the first of these replies. Very valuable is the discussion by a secretary of a leading Home Mission Board. Just one letter did we receive defending the multiplicity of sects, and that one we include.—EDITOR.]

He Recognizes the Portrait.

The article on "Church Overlapping" in your issue of the 9th inst. has brought cheer to the heart of one who is struggling with the local problem. We had no difficulty in recognizing our own portrait, and do not feel proud.

We should welcome joint effort on the part of the denominations represented to cut off appropriations made to the two existing organizations.

We should be glad if one denomination could present its unused building to the city for use as a public library, and that another could give its building, now going to ruin, to be transformed into a dwelling for a minister, and that all would pray for grace and wisdom, which is so much needed in order to have a Church that can make available for the people "all things that pertain unto life and godliness."

THE RESIDENT ENGLISH MINISTER OF "Y.," MINN.

A Defense of "Overlapping."

In my opinion, the statistics furnished by Mr. A. J. Kennedy prove the opposite of his contention. They prove that the best years for his illustrative town were those in which all the four evangelical churches had pastors and the machinery of each was going. I refer to the years 1890 and 1891. Then the membership was largest—213, and the churches' contribution to pastors' salaries the greatest—$2,075; yet competition between the churches was then supposedly at its hight. Since the closing of the Episcopalian church in 1892 there has been a gradual decline in the town's church membership. When the Methodist church was closed in 1903 there was another slump. If competition was a bad thing for this community, then the less of it the better, and yet, in 1906, with two churches closed and no longer competing, the town's church membership was but 83, and the contributions $1,000. Reduce the competition still more by

closing one of the two remaining churches, and the above mathematical analogy would give about 30 members and $500 contribution.

In the year 1890 there were 575 American born persons in the town.

In 1905 there were 475 of American descent.

In 1890 the total contribution of 575 persons was $2,075, an average of $3.60.

In 1906 the total contribution of 475 persons was $1,000, an average of $2.10.

In 1890, out of 575 persons, 213 were members of the churches of the town, or 1 in every 2.2. In 1906, out of 475 persons, 83 were members of the churches, or 1 in every 5.7.

In 1890, when the mission societies contributed $725 to the town, there were 213 members. In 1906, when mission societies gave $300, there were but 83 members.

Therefore, the largest membership, heaviest contribution by local members, heaviest contribution by mission boards, and time of greatest competition—all these four things were contemporaneous and coincident.

All four evangelical churches should have been kept open and at work to their full capacity, and with four pastors.

1. Because four men at a salary of $700 each can do more good than one man at $2,000. The four will go to see more sick people, hold more religious conversations, teach more Sunday school classes, preach more sermons, lead more prayer meetings, act as spiritual policemen in more sections of the town, than one man, and by discussion among themselves come to a wiser decision as to any moral or spiritual crisis in the town than one man with his own judgment could come to.

2. In these days, when men in all lines of work are trying to find and are content with a living wage, it is better that four should have a salary of $700 than for one man to have the whole work at $2,000. It is better for the country, for this is a poor man's, a common man's country. It is better for the community, for the $2,000 man will be above the average of his congregation, will spend half his salary for necessities and the rest for luxuries, whereas the $700 man will be on the level of his parishioners and most of his salary will be spent well within the line of necessities.

3. One man with all the work upon him will not have the time for study which four men, with one-fourth the work each, would have. and it is study, not so much travel or luxuries, which makes the preacher. From these four men studying to show themselves workmen that need not to be ashamed there is more likelihood of some great preacher coming than there would be were there just one of the four doing the whole work of a community, rushing from weddings to funerals, from banquets to sick calls—always in a hurry.

4. One united church in a town is so likely to be captured by a wealthy and worldly clique, who will select officials in accord with their wishes and form rules acording to their own taste. In my opinion the Roman Catholic Church fell into corruption in the Middle Ages not so much because of its religious tenets as from its monopoly of religion in each town.

My conclusion is—Open the closed doors, send an evangelist to the town, don't be afraid of competition, and give more generously.

A HOME MISSIONARY.

OHIO.

Religious Tiddledewinks.

I began my ministry in a small town in Kansas of 600 people. We had four church buildings, six religious organizations, seven resident preachers, the representatives of twenty-two denominations and very little religion. Money was wasted and my salary of $400 mostly behind. I was told I ought to make sacrifices, but I found I was not sacrificing for God and humanity, but for denominational rivalry and stupidity. I was pastor of a church in North Dakota in a town of 1,200 people, in which we had eight churches. There were only 300 English-speaking people, and for these there were four churches. One of the buildings was abandoned and rotted down. A second was closed and a third had services only at long intervals. The fourth of the English churches, the Congregational, had survived out of the wreck and decay, but the feuds and rivalries engendered in the eliminating process had alienated and embittered people, and very few attended the surviving church. We bought a parsonage with missionary aid. The preacher put $100 of his own money into the price, then painted the building with three coats of paint, the church only paying for cost of part of the paint materials. The preacher's salary of $800 ran nearly a year behind. The church has not yet paid up, tho the preacher left nearly a year ago. And now the church wishes to deduct rent of above parsonage in settlement! And they are not poor people in that town, either. In this town sectarianism went to seed and religion among the English people has about died out. What does God care about our hair-splitting divisions? The difference between pouring water on a man's head or holding him in the water until the water runs out of his shoes is religiously about as important as the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. We are playing at our religious tiddledewinks, while humanity is staggering down the dark ways of human sin and human woe.

H. V. R.

"This Useless Waste of Money."

The town which I have in mind is one in which my family lived during my boyhood. It is a village of 600 inhabitants, located seven miles from a railroad, in Southwestern Iowa. At the time of which I speak it had about the same population that it has now, 600. It had five churches — United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Wesleyan Methodist and Free Methodist. These denominations all had church buildings and there was also an old deserted building which at some former

time had been occupied by the "Old School" Presbyterians. A small "college" was located in the place and was largely supported by the United Presbyterians, who had a strong and growing congregation. The Methodist Episcopal denomination was also quite strong. The churches mentioned were all English churches, as there was practically no foreign-born population in the community. The two stronger churches mentioned were drawing to some extent from the three weaker denominations. The Wesleyan Methodist and the Congregational churches struggled along and at one time considered the proposition of uniting, but were prevented from doing so by one vote. I do not know whether the former church received missionary society aid or not, but I well remember the time when such aid was offered to and accepted by the Congregational church, for my family were members of that church at the time. Missionary society aid was given for several years, altho the church was growing weaker instead of stronger, the town was not growing, and with two strong Protestant denominations in the place it would hardly seem like the sort of field for which pleas are made for home missionary collections. The Congregational church has since died, while the United Presbyterian church has grown to be one of the strongest branches of that denomination.

The time has surely come when different denominations should unite in saying that this useless waste of money, which is needed so badly in Christian work in other places, should cease.

F. E. SHORT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A Case of Successful Competition.

I am acquainted with a minister who, in two pastorates, covering thirty-five years, quietly and steadily took his stand against the policy of religious overlapping. He felt it was an exhibition of zeal not according to knowledge for his own denomination to go into a community with a missionary-supported church where the gospel was already fairly well preached. To do so was not only contrary to worldly prudence, but also, by reason of the pauperization of preacher and people, added to the reproach of the name of Christ. Even in places where the financial conditions were satisfactory, it seemed to him like putting the Master to an open shame when two or three churches were planted within gunshot of each other and occupying the same territory; and the finer the edifices the more they advertised to the world our differences!

In course of time he moved into a small community, where there was only one evangelical church, and, tho of a different denomination, he believed that to be an ideal condition, especially when he learned that the people were just able, without help from a missionary board, to give the church a decent support. But he had not much more than unpacked his trunk when he learned that a movement was on foot to start another religious organization and to join itself to his own denomination. When approached in regard to co-operating with it, he at first said he would have nothing to do with it, repeating his objections to increasing the number of churches in sparsely settled communities. But, upon investigation, he learned there was a large number of non-churchgoers who were ready and anxious to give their support, by attendance and means, to a new enterprise; that these persons, under no circumstances, could be induced to attend the existing church. Whereupon he privately interviewed several of the leading men of the community, begging for a candid expression of opinion, and they all, with one exception, expressed their belief that, under existing circumstances, it would redound to the best interests of true religion if another church was started. He could not refuse to preach the gospel to the twenty-five or thirty people who assembled Sunday mornings, but with the hope that his spirit and ministrations would be of such a character that all the people might be led to return to the already established church. Besides, he hated to seem to lend a hand to separation and schism. But the new enterprise prospered; a Sunday school was organized, and a young people's meeting was established for Sunday evenings, with an average attendance of forty. The morning congregations have grown from twenty-five persons to seventy-five and a hundred, a marked proportion men, some of whom have not attended church for ten or twenty years. So the people were united, industrious, happy, and business prospered for six months, until four months ago, when a church was organized with forty members, half of whom professed faith in Christ for the first time. Now there are forty-seven members, with a score, in due season, to follow. This week the financial reports were completed, and it appears the society, without solicitation or solicitude, has raised $750. And the Sunday school has a membership of eighty-nine.

What about the other church? Has it gone to pieces? Oh, no; the members were aroused to unwonted zeal; those who had been missing for several years came back; the pews no longer left all the work to the pulpit. New energy, like an electric fluid, diffused itself thru all departments of the church. Springtide, with the promise of summer, is in the air. So far as I know, the average congregations are undiminished, and the usual required sum of money, $650, has been raised, it being one of three meeting-houses under the same pastor.

The net results up to date are: $1,400 contributed for religious purposes in a village which hitherto found it difficult to raise $650; from two to four times more men, women and children attend church than were ever known; the standard of piety has been lifted up in the daily (domestic and business) lives of many; the social atmosphere is sweeter; the sense of personal responsibility has been deepened, and in prayer meetings we have evidence of phonascetics! And it is the determination of the new church not to appeal for aid to a missionary board. It has at command a minister who can *cheerfully* serve for what the people can *comfortably* raise. And when the church hasn't money enough to pay a minister

to come to preach to the people it will go without the minister, but go on with its Bible school and prayer meetings. The sensible officers prefer to have an occasional sermon for which they can pay rather than regular sermons paid for by some outside agency.

N. B. REMICK.

PINE HILL, N. Y.

Two Preachers—Sixty Churchgoers.

The article and the editorial on "Religious Overlapping" are most timely. I am pastor of a little church with a resident membership of thirty-five. All my people are workingmen. The town has about 700 population and we have just dedicated a second church. Some one got dissatisfied because of his inability to control the political situation and wrote to the presiding elder to send a minister to organize a church. That very amiable gentleman looked over the field and came to the conclusion that they had a work to do here, sent on his man, and a new organization was established.

What has been the result? The religious interests of the town have been divided. The leading families who undertook to build the new church became so tired of the burden that they have left the community. The crop of animosities and jealousies which has sprung up is immense. Many of the best people in the community decline to have anything to do with the religious situation. Both pastors are preaching to about thirty people every Sunday morning. Both get $50 a month. The new church was dedicated a few weeks ago. The presiding elder and the Governor of the State raised in pledges $2,500. Two-thirds of these pledges were made by people who could ill afford to give them. The town has just voted to abolish its saloons. There is not a reading room or any decent place of the kind where the men can go. The churches look upon each other with jealous eyes. If the religious people of the town had religion enough to convert one church into a parish house it would mean more to the town than the "dry" vote, but catch them doing it!

PASTOR.

COLORADO.

A Twofold Reply.

Mr. Kennedy's article in THE INDEPENDENT for April 9th is well worth the consideration of all Christian denominations, churches and individuals. The editors desire replies, giving other instances of like waste of money, power and love. Alas! it is too easy to give them! And they need not be sought in the West, but within a few miles of New York City.

For example, here is an excellent illustration of the polemic relations between Christian denominations. In a town we will call Y—— there was organized recently a Congregational church to meet the worshiping needs of those who were fast building up an outer corner of the town. The church started well, and included in its number members of several denominations, and a promising Congregational church was started. It happened that the majority of its members were Presbyterians, who gladly joined the new church by letter. The presbytery that included that section heard of this and promptly said, "We need a church there, then." They, backt with ample funds, canvassed the district, built a church edifice superior to that of the Congregationalists, and formed their new church. The ex-Presbyterian Congregationalists went back to their original denomination, the promising Congregational church was forced to the wall, its building sold and its pastor left without a charge—fortunately, not for long.

Another example, less distant from New York and in another direction—the former was a scant twelve miles from the City Hall—has parallels all over the country. In a town of less than 8,000 inhabitants, and covering very little territory for its size, there was a church (it is unnecessary to particularize the denomination) which was situated quite in the center of the town, equidistant from the "rich" section and the "poor" section. But the dwellers in the former thought the dwellers in the latter should have a church of their own. They even gave generously of their money toward founding, and, for a few years, largely supporting a new church for the latter; and now, besides five (or six?) other denominational churches, this one denomination has two churches where only one is needed, two buildings, two pastors, two organizations to support, and there is a great waste, not to mention the lack of Christian love that separated these two.

A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

Three Churches for Three Hundred.

We have a situation in our home town which is very similar, on a smaller scale, to the one described by Mr. Kennedy.

Our village has a population of about 300 and is in a prosperous agricultural community, but the whole township has about the usual percent. of churchgoers, probably 25 to 30 per cent. There are three churches in the village, any one of which is of ample capacity for all the church-going people of the town and surrounding community, and any one of which, with comparatively slight additions, would be far *better* adapted for efficient Sunday school work than any one of the three is at present.

The oldest and strongest church has been organized twenty years, has a membership of about sixty, and has four regular weekly services. Its influence in the community is considerable, but the power of all the Christian people to accomplish something worth while would be greatly increased if the three denominations could see their way clear to unite or federate in one strong body.

One of the other two churches has no regular services except a very small Sunday school. The third has a preaching service twice a month, a small Sunday school and prayer meeting weekly. The membership of the second is about thirty-five, of the third about twenty. The third and newest church has a mortgage indebtedness on its building of over $1,000, and not very good prospects of paying it off soon.

There is at least twice as much invested in church buildings and twice as much in the way of church organization as is needed to efficiently carry on the religious work of the community.

RESIDENT.

ILLINOIS.

Missionary Money.

A town in Western Washington, having a population at the last school census of 1,450, has one Catholic Church, one Norwegian church which is also used by the German Lutheran, and the following churches that have stationed pastors who live in the town and hold regular services twice each Lord's day—Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist and Baptist. The combined membership is less than 200, the combined salary less than $1,800.

And as if this were not enough, the Congregationalists for some time past have rented a hall that is used for lodge purposes and public dances, and have, during the past eighteen months, had four pastors, some of whom declared to the writer on leaving the town there was no outlok for their society, and the money they were receiving from the parent board could be better spent elsewhere; yet within the last month another pastor, a married man, has come to minister to about fifty people.

Is the missionary money wisely expended?

X. Y. Z.

Religious Overlapping in the Large.

That is a capital article in THE INDEPENDENT for April 9th, from Mr. Kennedy. He is conducting his studies in a field where the Lord and everybody else knows study is needed. God speed you in your efforts to induce more of such study and over the broadest possible area.

But Mr. Kennedy stops where most investigators in this field have stopt, which is far short of the end. Mr. Kennedy expressly disavows attempts to fix responsibility, intimating, however, that the attempt would be "easy." And his closing paragraphs seem to afford some intimation of where he considers the responsibility is to be fixt. These missionary fields in which overlapping occurs ought to be brought to time, and evidently the "authorities" ought to bring them to time. There ought to be a central-interdenominational-union-"Associated-Charities" bureau to control operations. We must "weed out" a lot of "dead churches," and we must further "weed out" a number of "poorly paid" and "poorly equipt" ministers. And so on.

This is quite the common formula—as tho the human nature involved awaited passively the application of the prescription; as tho Western missions might be made over and turned out to order from an office in New York or Boston. One of our Presbyterian field officers went into a community the other day to expostulate with a group of Presbyterian people who were clamoring for the organization of a Presbyterian church, urging them to abandon their effort, since there were already too many churches in the community. Greatly scandalized, the people replied, "But have we not souls worth saving as well as the Methodists and Baptists in this town?" When Presbyterians are capable of such narrowness and sectarian perversion of the means of grace, what in all reason can be expected of others? There is a deal of human nature which ready-made theories do not fit.

The narrow sectarianism of new territory is transplanted from old territory; there is no other source whence it might come. It certainly is not indigenous to the new territory. Our home mission fields are often compared disparagingly with the foreign, and we wonder why the Christian unity which charms so at the distance cannot be duplicated on our American frontiers. All of which presupposes an unaffected pagan or at least uniformly unchristian constituency with which the home missionary is to deal; a presupposition which is so wide of the truth as only to demand the statement to reveal its absurdity. Where the home missionary encounters unspoiled ungodliness he has no difficulties with sectarianism. It is the old-country sectarian importations which are turning him gray.

Mission headquarters are supposed to carry the final responsibility. Mission secretaries are armed with the club. If they would only wield it doughtily the sectaries on the mission fields shouting their claims would be so occupied with their cracked heads that they would shut their mouths. Those with their hands on the purse strings are judged to hold the key to the situation—if a string can be turned into a key.

But two observations are in place at this point. First, the powers of a board secretary are greatly misunderstood by the spectators and the theorists, and they are usually immensely overestimated. A board secretary is not nearly the autocrat and wielder of ecclesiastical destinies he is supposed to be. He has not his hands on the purse strings with the grip he is thought to have. Most of the American Churches are controlled by principles and restrictions of democracy which place the power in other hands than a made-to-order autocrat. Many a board makes appropriations of missionary aid quite against its own judgment, and cannot, even in justice, do otherwise. Mr. Kennedy's central bureau presupposes ecclesiastical conditions which do not come within miles of existing, and which will never exist until some measures are taken far more thorogoing than the establishment of a central interdenominational bureau.

It is at last the smug sectarianism of the older sections which is playing the mischief in the missionary work of the Church, the very sectarianism which finds itself so horrified by the militant sectaries of the new territory. Sectarianism where it exists on missionary fields has at least this virtue, and it is in its way a noble one—it knows why it exists; it knows how to fight; it believes in itself; it shows no shame of face; it is frankly going to heaven, and by the same token, sectaries of the other complexion are going elsewhere.

Such sectarianism has stuff in it, at any rate, even if the stuff is scorned by sectaries of milder manners.

But your smug sectarianism of the older sections has not even conviction; it is ashamed of itself; is so ashamed of itself that it actually repudiates its own existence; it scorns its own more virile offspring; it regards it as criminal that its money should be employed in reproducing itself in new territory. A cold shiver runs up and down its flaccid spine when Mr. Kennedy informs it that almost eighteen thousand dollars of its hardly extracted pennies and dimes have been spread over twenty-six years in maintaining the means of grace in a Western town during that period, incidentally reproducing itself meanwhile. And it does not lift its eyes to contemplate with any serious appreciation the enormous piles of next to useless equipment which it has erected and maintains at prodigious cost on its own city and town four-corners. It is certainly awful that those eighteen thousands of dollars should have been expended, many of them so needlessly and worse than needlessly, during the last thirty years in the Minnesota town, but what of those four different religious institutions which I have seen in one of our leading cities, and which probably you also have seen in the same or in the duplicate, erected at an expense of $250,000, each on the four corners at the crossing of two streets, when one of them would have fulfilled all essentials? Yet the sheer waste of $750,000 in one spot at one time is probably quite overlooked by our smug old-country sectarianism in the horror of this partial waste of a pitiful $18,000!

The West is commonly made the scapegoat. By way of vindication of the real liberality and unity of Western Christianity, it is safe to prophesy that, if some comprehensive and radical measures are not soon taken by the national ecclesiastical elements, the Christian forces of some progressive Western State will combine independently of denominational affiliations and demonstrate what a Church can do for a commonwealth when it takes itself seriously as a unified regenerating force. It would be just like some of our Western States to teach the whole country that lesson, as much of the real progress in civic and economic affairs has come from the same source.

THE INDEPENDENT'S editorial reference to movements thru the Federal Council and elsewise is timely. Each such effort helps some. But the most advanced of them are decades behind the times. All formal ecclesiastical movements, instead of leading on, are ploddingly bringing up the rear. A leading minister of one of the denominations frankly declared the other day that progress in this direction at anything like the pace the pressing exigencies of the day demands is hopeless if ecclesiastical councils are to be depended upon to furnish the initiative. Nothing short of the mighty tug of popular churchly consciousness and conscience can do the business.

The complacent *modus vivendi* among the denominations adopted by a sort of sluggish common consent in the older sections, has little of the grace of Christian unity in it. More conspicuous in it, perhaps, is the evil spirit of inanition and stagnation which Reginald Campbell has pronounced the final incarnation of his Satanic Majesty. I know of one city where the parishes of four different churches of the same denomination overlap, and it would be difficult to catalog the churches of other denominations whose parishes cover the same territory. All which saves those churches from violence in their onslaughts upon each other is their all-'round and constitutional inactivity.

We make much of the essential diversities of human nature, which dooms one of us Methodist by a sort of temperamental fate, another of us Baptist by the same token, another Presbyterian, and so on. There will always be denominations, therefore, and there is naught but to resign ourselves to the divinely appointed ordering. All of which reasoning is, to be sure, fundamental in its premises, but crudely superficial in its conclusions. It is a blessed truth that human nature develops marked diversities, and that certain marked and irrevocable psychological types appear. But it is certainly time we discovered the *e pluribus unum* of grace and of ecclesiastical functioning, just as we have discovered the civic principle and have applied it in civil government.

A unified Church would still leave abundant room for all healthy temperamental differences, and some room even for unhealthy ones if we should insist upon carrying them over with us. There are already as marked diversities, both in thought and in manners, within certain distinct denominations as now organized as there need be in an organism comprising the entire Church. It is today often true that given churches in different denominations are more alike in manners and essentially than are given churches in the same denomination. And yet we go on bungling and bluffing it out by repeating hackneyed remarks about the fundamental differences in human nature. The most ignorant of us know, down deep in our hearts, that we are bluffing, talking big and psychologically to cover our cowardice and indolence. Shall we wait forever for ecclesiastical temporizing to haggle thru all the conceivable moot questions?

It is the sheerest sort of bluffing to raise hue and cry over the wastes of missions, which are the merest trifles in the final reckoning. The final question is up to these big, easy-going churches at the center of things, and they and everybody else know it.

JOSEPH E. MCAFEE,
Associate Secretary of Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

NEW YORK CITY.

Literature

Russia in Turmoil

Of the many books that have appeared on Russia since it has come prominently before the world on account of its internal convulsions, we select three for special comment, as giving the American, the British, and the Russian points of view. Of these the most attractive and instructive is that of the American, Mr. Durland.[1] One reads the volume with supreme astonishment and genuine admiration: astonishment at the mass of most interesting material gathered in the short space of one year, and admiration for the author's ability, notwithstanding his ignorance of the language, to come into direct touch with all sorts and conditions of men, to become a witness to the most diversified phases of life over the vast extent of the European portion of the empire, and even beyond in the Caucasus and Western Siberia, and to participate in a multitude of daring ventures without losing his head in either the literal or the metaphorical sense. Mr. Durland seems to us the ideal newspaper reporter

THE AUTHOR AND HIS BRIGAND GUIDE AND INTERPRETER.
Frontispiece of "The Red Reign." Copyright, The Century Co., 1907.

[1] The Red Reign. A True History of an Adventurous Year in Russia. *By Kellogg Durland.* New York: The Century Co. $2.00.

—born, not made—with an unfailing sense for the thrilling, the striking, the pathetic, the place, and the persons. *The Red Reign* covers the year 1906, the year of the ferocious counter-revolution to a revolution that failed to materialize and was never more than an aspiration. It is a most impressive indictment before the bar of civilized public opinion of the present so-called Russian Government. Mr. Durland does not say it in so many words, but the overwhelming impression one carries away from his book is that in the year 1906 government in Russia had ceased to exist. There was a barbarous and infuriated power that devastated the country, burned down villages, bombarded defenseless towns, massacred men, subjected women to dishonor by the soldiery, perpetrated all the horrors attaching to the name of an Attila, a Jenghis Khan, a Tilly. But of government there was no trace—not even in its most elementary form, that of maintaining public order.

Mr. Maurice Baring, the Russian correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, came to Russia equipped with a knowledge of its dominant language, and a familiarity with the best literature on its past and present. His book[2] is based in the main on letters to his paper from August 8th, 1905, to August 6th, 1906. During this year there took place the peace of Portsmouth, the general strike, the October manifesto promising a constitutional government, the Moscow uprising, the convocation of the first Duma, and its dissolution. But *A Year in Russia* makes no pretensions to being a systematic exposition of conditions or a complete narrative of events. It merely aims to convey the momentary impressions, views and opinions of the author and of those with whom he came in contact. This modest purpose is achieved in an easy, graceful and interesting manner. The strongest impression the peasants made on Mr. Baring is that of their essential humaneness, notwithstanding their occasional excesses. It is interesting to note that Mr. Baring found Milton's "Paradise Lost" to be one of their favorite books.

Prince Urussov[3] has become widely known by reason of his speech in the first Duma, in which he exposed the leading role played by the Police Department of the Empire in the organization of pogroms. The Prince was governor of the province of Bessarabia, of which Kishinev is the capital, from June, 1903, to November, 1904. He was appointed to this post for the especial purpose of bringing order out of the confusion resulting from the Kishinev pogrom of 1903. It is owing to this circumstance, as well as to the fact that the Jews, who number 250,000 in the province, or 11 per cent. of the total population, are subject to innumerable restrictive regulations constantly calling for the interposition of the governor, that the subject of the Jews so frequently recurs in these pages. Their real theme, however, which runs like a connecting thread thru the various subjects under discussion, is the incessant conflict between Governor Urussov and the Russian system. To express it in more general terms, it is the conflict inevitably arising between an enlightened and able administrator on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a stupid, ineffective and chaotic mass of endless laws, rules and regulations, an arbitrary police superior to all law, and a heterogeneous population, the component elements of which are, as a matter of high policy, being constantly goaded on one against the other. It is the details of this absurd and anarchic system which Prince Urussov sets forth most convincingly, and at times in a highly amusing manner.

[2] A Year in Russia. *By Maurice Baring.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

[3] Memoirs of a Russian Governor. *By Prince Serge Dimitriyevich Urussov.* Translated from the Russian and edited by Herman Rosenthal. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Many Mysteries

The story of crime and its detection continues to flourish. It has outlasted, during the last decade, the fiction of the kailyard and the historical novel; it has sent out realist shoots, that have blossomed into the "exposure" tales of frenzied finance, corrupt politics and dishonest business methods; it may be assumed to have led, part of the way at least, to the many recent fictional accounts of the real ways and methods of the world of

graft and crime, and of the real measures taken to prevent and punish them, or, at least, to confine them within bounds that will keep the respectable part of the community fairly well satisfied with the measure of its protection against the powers that prey. It has gradually taken all our social system for its province, from top to bottom, from the anarchist who plots against the life of crowned heads to the "dip" who "lifts" your watch on a street car, but it invariably returns to its old romantic traditions, which have little in common with the real facts—to the picturesque lawbreaker and to the superhumanly clever detective, who prefers inductive reasoning to the prosaic employment of stool-pigeons and of a familiarity with the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery, the "records" of their subjects, and with their haunts. And it is this older, romantic form that will probably continue to flourish, long after its more modern realistic developments shall have had their day and been forgotten. By the same token, a mysterious murder is more interesting than a businesslike burglary, because the one suggests an infinity of motives, the other but one, thus hampering the author's inventiveness.

It has been said by no less an authority than the late Dion Boucicault that "plays are not written, they are rewritten." It may be said of the detective story that it is not written; it is constructed, often backward, from conclusion to the point of departure, and that the practitioners of the art are inventors rather than authors. Plot is the thing, not character—even plain, everyday human nature may be ignored—literary graces are not necessary, the problem is to present the reader with a puzzle in a book instead of in a box, to mislead him with thirty-seven wrong ways of solving it, and then to reveal to him the real solution, the more surprising and unexpected the better, provided always that this solution be carefully hidden in the puzzle from the first. It is not "playing the game" to spring upon the interested reader at the last moment a new character or a new motive to which no reference, however slight, has been made before. It is legitimate, for instance, to lead him to fix his expectant mind upon a possible double bottom in a trunk, and then to remind him in the last chapter that everybody has forgotten to look in the top tray, so carefully put aside in the first, but it is inadmissible to keep him ransacking that trunk, and then to inform him casually in the end that, six years before the beginning of the story, an old lady, of whom no mention has been made, hid the solution in her cupboard, six miles away. The *dramatis personæ*, the real criminal as well as the wrongly suspected, the real clue as well as the false ones, must be presented to the reader from the very beginning. It is not playing the game to cast suspicion upon the peerless daughter of the house unless the wicked woman be "in the picture" from the first.

And, apropos of women, here is one of the most effective rules of construction for this kind of story: Seek the woman and you will find another one. It is a markedly successful constriction of the wider rule, Seek the right man and you will suspect many wrong ones. As to motives for crime, it has already been suggested that love, jealousy, hatred, revenge, ambition, are much more promising than mere professional law-breaking for the sake of revenue. And, of course, there is the inexhaustible topic of the rivalry and conflict of the amateur detective and the professional, between whom there has arisen of late a third aspirant for fame, the enterprising reporter. But however complicated and ingenious the story may be made, it remains in the end a puzzle, whose interest is killed the moment its solution has been revealed to us. We rarely care to read a story of mystery a second time. Hence, no doubt, the uninterrupted flow of new puzzles from our printing presses.

No less than eight books of this kind have recently made their appearance. In four of them Woman plays an important part, in two of these[2] as the cause of murder, in one[3] as an involuntary and justifiable homicide, and in the fourth[4] as the redeeming influence, unconsciously pitted against that of another, in whom

[1] THE MAGISTRATE'S OWN CASE. *By Baron Palle Rosencrantz.* New York: The McClure Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[2] THE SILVER BLADE. *By Charles E. Walk.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. 12mo. $1.50.

[3] THE HEMLOCK AVENUE MYSTERY. *By Roman Doubleday.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[4] THE FOUR POOLS MYSTERY. *By* ————. New York: Century Co. 8vo. $1.50.

passion overrules all considerations of right or wrong. In the fifth[5] *das Ewig Weibliche* plays but an unimportant rôle; it is more to the fore in the sixth,[6] without, however, being implicated in the crime. The seventh[7] is a collection of ingenious puzzles, pure and simple, the offense and its detection following each other within a few pages. The eighth[8] is not a detective story, nor is it a tale of mystery, the homicide occurring at its close instead of its beginning, and the case going to trial at once. Jealousy and revenge are the motives in most of these stories; there is but one case of theft, and that is spoiled by the amazingly unprofessional recklessness of a professional thief under the influence of an infatuation. There are three amateur detectives in the eight books, of whom two are reporters, and four professionals, tho one is inclined to rank Professor Van Dusen, the Thinking Machine, with them.

Of these books, the first is by far the most interesting. It is apparently the work of a criminologist, who is probably also a judge or a criminal lawyer, to employ an amusingly ambiguous current designation. Its plot leaves nothing to be desired; it is a "capital puzzle," but its treatment by a trained mind lifts it above the average. The story is a striking argument against the reliability of circumstantial evidence, the defense's demonstration that all that has been brought out against the accused may be directed with just as much plausibility against the public prosecutor being notably ingenious.

With the last page of *The Magistrate's Own Case* we bid farewell to the scientific and legal aspects of crime to enter upon its romance. Mr. Walk's book is an analytical rather than a narrative piece of work, a remarkable amount of cleverness having been expended upon the construction and explanation of the processes of detection employed by its hero, who is a member of the New York detective force. The great Converse discovers that there is a woman in the case the moment it is placed into his hands, almost immediately after the murder has been committed. He sniffs the air and discovers a faint trace of the perfume she uses; the fact that the cigaret stumps which he so carefully collects must have produced an odor of their own while in the course of consumption does not deceive his olfactory organs. He has an eagle eye, for it discovers the imprint of a woman's heel on a rug—in short, he is all that the traditional detective of this sort of fiction should be, and when a second murder is committed immediately after the first he is really in his element. Mr. Walk has constructed a very complicated puzzle. There may be a bit of incredulity mixt with our marvel at Captain Converse, but his ingenuity keeps us entertained, and what more has one the right to ask from a story of this kind?

A reporter pitted against a detective—this is an important ingredient of Mr. Doubleday's tale. He is a reporter faithless to his trust, for one concludes from the narrative that he serves, not so much his employer, the paper with which he is connected, as the man accused of murder. No less than two women are plausibly implicated, with a third held in reserve in a minor part until the right moment. Chance claims a goodly share of the credit for the solution of the case. Another reporter, one loyally out for glory, promotion and a "beat" for his yellow journal, will be found in *The Four Pools Mystery,* whose scene is laid in the South, on a plantation. The negroes begin to see "ha'nts," and when the old master is murdered it is to "ha'nts" that they ascribe the deed. But the lawyer who tells the story and the reporter know that one of these "ha'nts"—the white one—appears to implicate at least one and possibly both of the dead man's sons. The identity of the other "ha'nt"—the black one—furnishes the solution, which is somewhat loosely tacked on to the story, if one consider it as fiction, but firmly based on well-known conditions in the South. A slight "love interest" has no particular conection with the crime.

Morally Mr. Paternoster's *Master Criminal* deserves his title, but as a successful lawbreaker he fails signally in the attainment of his great aim, the wreak-

[5] THE MASTER CRIMINAL. *By G. Sidney Paternoster.* New York: Cupples & Leon Co. $1.50.

[6] THE COAST OF CHANCE. *By Esther and Lucia Chamberlain.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[7] THE THINKING MACHINE ON THE CASE. *By Jacques Futrelle.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

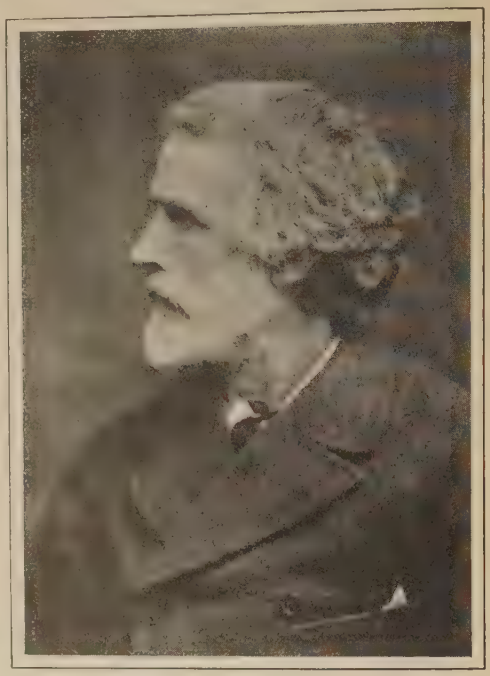
[8] THE CLUTCH OF CIRCUMSTANCE. *By James Barnes.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

ing of a vengeance nursed thru many years. He has planned to strike the father thru his son, but love interferes, the love that purifies and ennobles. It may interest the reader to know that it was this master criminal who planned the theft of the antique snuffboxes from the London home of Mr. Wertheim—Floerscheim he is called in the story. A touch of pseudo-realism of this kind is always effective. The book will furnish rather entertaining occupation for an hour or two.

The social highwayman reaches San Francisco in Esther and Lucia Chamberlain's *The Coast of Chance*. It is an ingenious story, in which the victim of the theft and the thief are made to change places with good effect. But why was the thief bent upon making discovery almost unavoidable by his recklessness? A well-planned love interest, ably handled, is not the least attractive part of this story. Mr. Futrelle's "Thinking Machine," Professor Van Dusen, is by now a well-known and popular amateur detective of fiction. In the new volume devoted to his amazing feats of reasoning he solves one problem after the other with unerring neatness and dispatch. Mr. Barnes's story, as has already been said, ends with a case of sudden death under circumstances that point to manslaughter, if not to murder. The trial of the accused and his acquittal are well handled, but the book is marred rather than made by its sensational ending. Most of the way it is a telling study of American life and character, of a woman and two men in an interestingly complicated situation. Mr. Barnes chooses to cut the Gordian knot he has tied himself; it is his right to do so, one supposes, but one cannot help regretting that he did not find an ending more in keeping with the major portion of his book.

The Novels of George Meredith. A study by Elmer James Bailey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

It is hardly possible that Mr. Meredith ever hoped for wide popularity, but he could never have doubted that an enviable reputation would at the last be his; that he might dine late, as Landor expected to, and, like Landor, with a chosen company. Artificiality, which was Landor's weakest point, will tell as time goes on in Mr. Meredith's case. Bunyan, De Foe and Fielding, our earliest great writers of prose fiction, were simple in their



GEORGE MEREDITH.

style. Only the lazy call Mr. Meredith's English obscure, but no one calls it simple. Of several attempts to treat his collected novels critically or to furnish a guide to them, Mr. Bailey's work is easily the best. It is the fullest and the most philosophical, and it springs from a riper study of nineteenth century fiction. It narrowly misses unquestioned right to a place beside Mr. Trevelyan's splendid study of Meredith's poetry and philosophy. Mr. Bailey treats the novels as an evolution, showing Mr. Meredith's first efforts in literature—that is, in verse and his fantasies—and then his breaking forth in "Evan Harrington," and one by one the galaxy that followed it, are discussed in what may be called a comparative method. The influence of Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, George Eliot and other novelists on Mr. Meredith is inquired into, and some attention, too, is paid to those novelists of the more immediate present who have learned or borrowed a turn from him. This is inter-

esting as showing the debt of literature to literature, and as showing perhaps how Mr. Meredith set about his calling after he, with due deliberation, had called himself to it—for the critique of Mr. Bailey, and the novels too, suggest more of intellect than of inspiration. And it matters not that Mr. Meredith used a bit of scaffolding that another used. It served his purpose in brilliant character studies and demonstration of life, such as no other living writer possibly, unless Mr. Hardy, has given us.

The English Stage of Today. By Mario Borsa. Translated from the original Italian, and edited with a prefatory note, by Slewyn Brinton. New York: John Lane. $2.50 net.

Not for a long time has there been published a more pertinent treatise on current stage matters in England than that of Dr. Mario Borsa. So well has it been translated that the idiomatic freshness of the style enhances the undoubted excellence of the critical attitude. As an expression of foreign opinion, this new volume takes its place by the side of the noteworthy French view of "The English Stage," by A. Filon, and very well supplements it in point of historical consecutiveness. As a popular book it has the excellent advantage over Henry Arthur Jones's "The Renascence of the English Drama" in being fraught with a certain flavor of humor. But, like Jones, Dr. Borsa is fearless in his arraignment of English conservatism of a particular kind. Dr. Borsa's analyses of English temperament are very keen; they deal with dramatist, actor and audience. He has the journalist's grasp of theatrical detail, the student's sense of historical perspective. He has kept apace with the present day English dramatist's activity, and has been wise enough to connect their activity with the work of their predecessors. Being familiar with the pliable art of foreign actors, he is not given to criticising the English "star" without praising his polish. Yet it is evident that Dr. Borsa is not particularly impressed with the fate of the drama of ideas in England; he acknowledges the scenic accuracy, the Thespian polish, but he denies the actor any power of mimicry; he believes the English public's conservatism is one of the drama's chiefest drawbacks. With a definite viewpoint of English character and of English taste, the author's estimates of individual dramatists are most potent, and his power of creating the dominant atmosphere of a particular movement is well exemplified in his chapter on The Irish National Theater.

The Judgment of Eve. By May Sinclair. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Miss Sinclair has carved a tragedy on a cherry stone. The story of Aggie Purcell, "the pretty one," is a pathetic little history of a life that was meant to be "intellectual" and became sordid, with many cares; yet not quite sordid, either, but glorified with the mother love which surrounded husband and children alike. Aggie is not a wise woman, but she is brave, patient and loving. She makes a foolish choice in her girlhood, but she stands by it with pride and courage. She chooses a refined man instead of a strong one, and finds that weakness is more cruel than strength; but, in spite of narrow means, failing health, and a house full of children to care for, she does not

MISS MAY SINCLAIR.
Author of "The Judgment of Eve."

flinch, nor, but for one unguarded moment, is there a regret in Aggie's faithful and affectionate heart. One is sorry for the husband, too, because he is not

strong enough to conquer success or himself. He is a sorrowful failure.

Hill Rise. By W. B. Maxwell. New York: Empire Book Co. $1.50.

Mr. Maxwell, whose former novel, "The Guarded Flame," was one of the most powerful of recent books, in *Hill Rise* turns from somber and lurid passions to a simple theme—that of suburban snobbery. "The Hill Rise set" looks down upon the rest of the inhabitants of a small city with a scorn only matched by Mr. Maxwell's as he picks out this selfish social promontory with the long searchlight flash of his satire. The hero is a braver man than he who faces cannon, for he fights a caste prejudice as old as English society. The father of the heroine resents a slight to his daughter with a fire and avenges it with a success not often granted to middle-class rebels against the established order. The only wonder is that so sane and substantial a man as the Master Builder should care so much about the inept people of *Hill Rise,* the aristocratic suburb of the town he has built. But English ways are not as our ways, except when we forget ourselves and our finer traditions and imitate the bad manners of the snob. The new novel, pitched in a lower key than "Vivien" or "The Guarded Flame," is quietly successful in its quality and interest as a clever satire upon self-sufficient uselessness.

Foreign Religious Series. Edited by R. J. Cooke. The Virgin Birth, by Richard H. Grützmacher. The Resurrection of Jesus, by Eduard Riggenbach. The Sinlessness of Jesus, by Max Meyer. The Miracles of Jesus, by Karl Beth. New Testament Parallels in Buddhistic Literature, by Karl Von Hase. Our Lord: Belief in the Deity of Christ, by Karl Muller. The New Message in the Teaching of Jesus, by Philipp Bachmann. St. Paul as a Theologian (two parts), by Paul Feine. The Peculiarity of the Religion of the Bible, by Conrad Von Orelli. Do We Need Christ for Communion With God, by Ludwig Lemme. New York: Eaton & Mains. 40 cents each.

Any one who has the impression that German theological professors are all radical and heterodox may correct his opinion at small pains by procuring one of these little translations from the *Biblische Zeit- und Streitfragen,* by which some of the "positive" theologians of the land of the Kaiser have sought to counteract the influence of Schiele's *Volksbücher.* Professor Orr himself is not more strenuously conservative than the authors of these little volumes. Sincere lovers of the truth can only welcome the fullest and most earnest presentation of all that can be said on the traditional side of such questions, but it may be hoped that these convenient and attractive volumes will provoke perusal of some of the books they were designed to combat, such as Professor Bousset's "Jesus" and Professor Lobstein's "Virgin Birth of Christ." The attitude which the editor seems to encourage, that since some competent scholars still hold the traditional views, one may rest on their authority, is not commendable. It is doubtful if any one can secure from these treatises alone thoro realization of the difficulties and problems of the subjects which they treat.

The Christian Faith and the Old Testament. By John M. Thomas, President of Middlebury College. 16mo, pp. x, 133. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.00.

We do not need to recommend this present volume to our readers, for portions of it have appeared as articles in our columns. It represents frank, free and devout study of current biblical problems, by one who has the taste of study and the art of expression. We commend it heartily to thinking people who have no fear that the ark will tip over, and we find in it the promise of fruitful and successful service for Middlebury College. The drift of this book is not destructive, even when the conclusions of the higher criticism are accepted. To be sure, President Thomas tells us of the disadvantages that have come to Christianity from clinging too closely to the Old Testament, but that is a lesson that Paul taught quite as radically. By such a study as the present we learn the place of the various books of the Old Testament in religious history, and the supreme worth of the teachings of Christ.

The Political History of England in Twelve Volumes. Volume XII, "The History of England During the Reign of Queen Victoria," 1837-1901, by Sidney Low, M. A., and Lloyd C. Sanders, B. A.; Volume VII, "From the Accession of James I to the Restoration," 1603-1660, by F. C. Montague, M. A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.60 each.

The period covered in the twelfth and final volume of *The Political History of England* is at the same time the most difficult period of English history to treat and the period concerning which the most ample and voluminous material is accessible. Reports of the debates in Parliament; parliamentary papers, newspapers and other periodicals; political pamphlets and manifestos; monographs, treatises and contemporary histories; and letters, diaries and biographies of all the great figures and of many of the lesser ones, in the first three-quarters of Queen Victoria's reign, make a mass of literature which might well daunt the most valiant historian. On the other hand, the authors have to avoid the danger of partisanship and of prejudice. Mr. Low is now fifty years of age, and to say that for thirty years back he has taken a keen interest in British politics is merely to say that he is an intelligent Englishman. It is easy to discern almost from the first chapter of the volume that his bias is strongly Conservative, and of the events that occurred during the whole of the latter half of the Queen's reign he was an intelligent spectator, and a spectator who, by the nature of things, could scarcely be impartial or unprejudiced. Nevertheless, Mr. Low and his colleague, Mr. Sanders, have succeeded in detaching themselves from party interests and party strife, and in making clear and not unfair estimates of the personalities and achievements of the great leaders of the Liberal party. As would be expected from any work from the pen of Mr. Sidney Low, the *History of England During the Reign of Queen Victoria* is scholarly and exact in statement, full authorities being quoted in any case where doubt might arise. It is comprehensive, clearly written and excellently well arranged, and must prove of inestimable value as a ready book of reference for the period it covers. There was manifestly a need for such a history. It is more concise and accurate than Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," besides being more colorless. Sir Spencer Walpole's history only extends to 1870, and two volumes are occupied with the twenty-five years from 1856 to 1870. Paul's "Modern England," which covers from 1845 to 1895, is the work of a brilliant journalist, but is neither scholarly nor impartial. Besides these three histories, there are in existence various text-books written for the use of students in English advanced schools and colleges, but the present volume is the first history of the entire reign which can be safely reckoned as one of the permanent classics of English history. Volume VII of the *Political History,* which has been published almost simultaneously with Volume XII, covers the first half of the seventeenth century. From the point of view of the monarchy the story is anything but agreeable. James I came to England with no knowledge of the English character, with no comprehension of that indefinite but powerful entity, the English constitution, and with an overweening sense of his own powers and importance. The whole story of his reign and of that of his son, Charles I, is a story of mistakes and ineptitude on the part of the sovereigns, and of the slow evolution of self-government by means of Parliament on the part of the nation. The folly of the kings was the salvation of the people, and two mighty nations—the United States and Great Britain — may look back with recognition if not with gratitude to the first two Stuarts as the involuntary founders of their self-government. Mr. Montague's story is remarkably well written, and it is scarcely possible that the history of the period could be presented in a more attractive or interesting manner.

Oficio divino de la Iglesia Filipino Independiente. Published under the authority of the Filipino Independent Church by Isabelo de los Reyes, Barcelona.

This is a book that should have a much wider circulation than will probably fall to its lot, for it is a distinct contribution to the world of religion. Halting and inadequate as it is in many ways, indeed, often puerile, it still marks an effort, an aspiration toward an ideal, and a seemingly sincere and earnest endeavor to discover the truth. The Filipino Independ-

ent Church, born partly from jingoism, partly from patriotism, and partly from sincere religious conviction, has been separated now some years from the Church of Rome, under the religious leadership of the secular priest, now Bishop Maximus, Gregorio Aglipay, an Ilokan, and the lay leadership of the somewhat notorious and shallow Isabelo de los Reyes, also an Ilokan. In great measure it attracted to its ranks the disaffected and seditious element which was active during the insurrection of 1898. It has worked in harmony with the various Protestant sects in the Philippines; has furthered education among the masses; has sought to build up a patriotic priesthood; and, above all, has endeavored to bring its religious tenets to the full understanding of its adherents, of whom it claims about two millions. The present book is the "Divine Office" or the ritual of the sect, which still calls itself Catholic, and may be likened in some ways to the Old Catholics. The book is divided into three parts: first, "the Unified Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, carefully expurgated of heresies and other interpolations, and rounded out with the writings of Moses, and of the prophets and apostles"—in which the attempt is made to cull from the four gospels, the real words and teachings of Jesus; and second and third the Ritual proper. The first part is divided into thirty-one sections, one for each day of the month, and as its title given above indicates, is a composite made from the Old and New Testaments. This part, as well as the remainder of the book, is annotated very fully, some of the notes being of historical value. In the Ritual, it is expressly stated that all dogma, mystery, miracles, belief in saints, and belief in what is called the "pagan Trinity of the Roman Church" are *not* tenets of the new Church. Jesus is a manifestation of God, and hence one with God. The Aglipayan faith is thus really Unitarian, but is not so confest. The explanation probably lies in the character of the people for whom the new worship is intended, who it must be remembered, have been Catholics for several centuries. One startling innovation is the permit to priests to marry, which is doubtless an answer to the charge that Aglipay did not demand personal purity from his priesthood.

Morals in Evolution. A Study in Comparative Ethics. By L. T. Hobhouse. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 2 vols. Pp. xvii, 375, 294. $5.00.

In the first volume of his *Morals in Evolution* Mr. Hobhouse inquires into the principal variations of the conception of the Good as held by men in different places at different times. It is shown, for example, how the conception of justice emerges out of dark beginnings in private revenge and the blood feud; how "composition" modifies instinctive ferocity; how justice finally becomes public, and its administration falls to society, which at first goes about its business clumsily, with trial by ordeal and duel, thinks only of punishing the criminal, regardless of his motive, and at last arrives at the conception of the criminal's regeneration as the chief aim of justice. The relations between community and community are traced in process of development. Moral obligations at first are restricted within the community. Upon this primitive state of inter-tribal hostility the great world-religions have had a mixed influence. Ferocity has reached its hight in religious wars; in such, for instance, as those that preceded the peace of Westphalia, as well as in those of the ancient Hebrews. But by generalizing the conception of personal rights the world-religions have contributed toward the formation of modern ethical sentiment on international relations. The ideal of humanity as a whole of which each nation is a member—the ideal of Mazzini and of Comte—has begun to play a part in practical politics. The Hague tribunal, still in the position of a court in primitive society for the settlement of disputes, which had no power except that of public opinion, will have become a fully developed court of justice when its decisions have acquired such authority that to dispute them will be held "an outrage on justice and a menace of the public peace." The ethical synthesis deemed most successful by the author is presented in the chapter named "Modern Ethics." He refers to it frequently as Humanitarianism, but since he quotes Comte as its chief exponent, we cannot be far wrong in calling it by the

more familiar name of Positivism. The author sums up the course of moral development as a tendency to combine strength and order in the state with the utmost freedom of the individual members.

Ship Subsidies. An Economic Study of the Policy of Subsidizing Merchant Marines. By Walter T. Dunmore. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. xviii, 119. $1.00.

There are already in print two thousand books and pamphlets on the question of Government aid to American shipping. Notwithstanding this fact another book is welcome when it is of as good service as Mr. Dunmore's monograph. The value of Mr. Dunmore's book lies in his lucid and careful examination and summary of the causes which led to the loss of the place which the United States once held in the ocean carrying trade, and of the arguments for and against further Government aid to the ocean transport business. Mr. Dunmore shows that Government aid in the past, and the experience of France with subsidized shipping, do not go far to justify additional subsidies from the Washington Government. As a matter of fact Anglo-Saxons are today not nearly so fond of sea service as they were in the days of wooden ships. Every year there is an increase in the number of Lascars and non-British seamen serving in the British mercantile marine. In 1906 Lascars on British vessels numbered 44,300, and non-British subjects, 38,000; and even in the Maritime Provinces of Canada there are today fewer men available for sea service than at any time since the change from wooden to iron and steel ships. In the summer and autumn of 1907 captains of lumber carrying sailing vessels from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports were compelled to send to Boston and New York to recruit their crews; and in one case a bark had to lie in port until a crew could be secured in Norway. In the Maritime Provinces, as in Great Britain and in the United States, the standard of living of the men who fifty years ago went to sea, either as officers or before the mast, has been enormously raised. The consequence is that in proportion to population there are fewer Anglo-Saxons in the ocean transport business today than ever before; and men of nationalities other than American or British are now serving on the vessels which carry the world's commerce for the same reason that Italians and Poles are today digging the sewers and building the railroads of this country and Canada. These social changes are not always taken into account by those who deplore the small share of the world's carrying trade that is done by vessels flying the American flag.

The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies. By Henry Charles, Lea, LL. D. S. T. D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi, 564. $2.50 net.

Dr. Lea has now rounded out his life work in religious and ecclesiastical history, and has capped his four-volume *History of the Inquisition of Spain* with a separate volume on the same institution in Spain's dependencies. The record of the tribunal is traced separately in Sicily (with a sub-heading for Malta when under the Spanish Crown), Naples, Sardinia and Milan, while these Italian principalities were under Spanish suzerainty; for the Canaries and for the American colonies, under the headings of Mexico, Peru and New Granada. These three tribunals covered in their operations all Spanish America, and there was a commissioner of the tribunal of Mexico in Manila, the Philippines being in matters of civil administration also a dependency of the Mexican viceroyalty. Twenty pages are given to the Inquisition in the Philippines, in the chapter on the Mexican tribunal. These pages deal mainly with a few famous clashes between Philippine civil and ecclesiastical authorities, in which the commissioner of the Inquisition played an odious part. The islands now under American suzerainty were so fortunate, owing in great part to their distance, as almost to escape the terrible inquisitorial zeal in matters of religion. The natives being exempt from the tribunal's operations, anyway, the comparatively small number of Spaniards in the Philippines gave no great scope for the activity of the commissioners. Hence, a small number of prisoners were sent from the Philippines to Mexico for trial, and these chiefly for minor offenses. Dr. Lea

has drawn his notes about the Philippines chiefly from the Chilean student of the subject, J. T. Medina, and this record is not complete. Medina has also been the chief source regarding the Inquisition in Mexico and South America. In fact, this volume is a less notable contribution on Dr. Lea's part than its predecessors alluded to above. This is because, on one hand, he is writing (as regards the Spanish colonies) in a field less familiar to him than Spain in Europe, and the effects of his own research do not here show so well; and, on the other hand, because the inevitable division of the work territorially, as above indicated, interferes with any continuity of argument. The volume is, in truth, a piece of compilation that serves as an appendix to the *History of the Inquisition in Spain*, and must be read in connection with the latter work in order to get a satisfactory view of the Inquisition in the dependencies themselves.

Thomas Gainsborough. By William B. Boulton. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.75.

Gainsborough is an artist in whom the modern critic takes peculiar interest. First, he is one of the greatest of all of the craftsmen in paint. His delight and success in the handling of the pigment are apparent in every stroke of his brush. Sir Walter Armstrong has gone so far as to say that even Velasquez is not his superior as a craftsman. However that may be, his pictures are, for those interested in technique, among the most fascinating in the world. Any one who has followed the work of Mr. Sargent for the past few years will recognize the profound influence of Gainsborough on the modern master. In the second place, he is the first of the English landscapists. The modern impressionist movement may be traced indirectly to him thru Constable. The main part of Mr. Bolton's book is a carefully written account of Gainsborough's life and works. It will be found to meet all the requirements of the student. This is followed by a temperate and admirable account of Gainsborough's general artistic achievement, an account certainly on the near side of idolatry, but not therefore the worse. The reproductions in half tone are not extremely good, but considering the low price of the work, they are as good as could be expected.

Our Domestic Animals: Their Habits, Intelligence and Usefulness. Translated from the French of Gos. De Voogt, by Katherine P. Wormeley. Edited for America by Charles William Burkett. Boston: Ginn & Co. $3.50.

There is one field in which civilized man has never been able to equal the achievements of his prehistoric ancestors —that is in the domestication of wild animals. For petting, service and food supply we have practically the same domestic animals as men had ten thousand years ago, and no more, except in so far as we have been able, by selective breeding, to split them up into new varieties or even species. This volume is devoted to dogs, cats, horses, asses, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, fowl and rabbits, described in an easy popular style, with abundant photographic illustrations. There are over five hundred of these, besides seven full-page color plates, making it an interesting and profitable book to look over.

Literary Notes

....Students and editors of chess problems will be greatly interested to find a good guide thru the labyrinth of problems in the newly published book, *Terms and Themes of Chess Problems*, by S. S. Blackburne, of New Zealand. It classifies the different kinds of problems thoroly and in a most scientific way. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1. net.)

....A person who does hard intellectual work does not find it a relaxation to chop wood, but he may be rested by indulging in some light gymnastics to clear his brain. A little book by Dr. Anders Wide, describing the Ling system, originating in Sweden over fifty years ago, is valuable to the man of sedentary occupation, who is anxious to keep himself in good physical condition. (Funk & Wagnalls, 50 cents.)

....*The Rosicrucians*, by Hargrave Jennings, is a large hodge-podge of labored, learned and ignorant nonsense. It discourses of mysteries, alchemy, kabhala, and a multitude of unrestrained and undigested divagations of an unguided or misguided imagination. Nothing is tested; assertion takes the place of evidence, and it is a happy chance if anything stated is true. It is a book for those who have time to amuse themselves with the extravagancies of fancied mysteries. (Dutton, $3.00.)

....There are still new things to be said and new applications to be made of the four cardinal virtues of the Greeks—Courage, Pru-

dence, Temperance and Justice—and a goodly portion of new light breaks forth from these old topics in the pages of Paul Revere Frothingham's *Temple of Virtue* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net). A Christian atmosphere pervades the discussion of these themes, as well as the last chapter on "The Altar of Love." Mr. Frothingham writes in a gentle, pleasant style, with much persuasiveness.

....Any one who is desirous of learning how the Rev. R. J. Campbell's new theology will preach might read his *New Theology Sermons*, recently issued by the Macmillan Company. Many will find them altogether too theological, and too much of any theology, old or new, is bad for sermons. It is difficult to see how the common man can make much of such statements as this: "Whatever else he may be, God is eternally man." An older prophet declared in the name of the Almighty, "I am God, and not man," and there are many who think that this is better theology as well as better preaching.

....A sign of the increase of rational and scientific methods in the study of the Bible appears in a little volume privately printed by the author, Miss Isabella T. Redfield, of Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Redfield has divided carefully the material in both the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul into convenient and related sections, and by a series of questions has prepared the way for the student to arrive at independent opinions on the course of the history and the various types of religious thought. The price of the volume is 50 cents.

....The German "Who's Who," which goes by the title *Wer Ist's?* should be always found beside the American and English volumes in our public libraries. Since it consists largely of names, addresses and dates, it can be used by any one who has a smattering of German. The 1908 edition contains 18,000 biographical notices of living men and women of importance, mostly Germans, of course, but including also many British, French and other European names, and a few American. Lists of pseudonyms and of the rulers of all nations, and tables of statistics, add to the value of the work. It is sold in this country by G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, at $3.

....We seem to discover an overmastering ambition on the part of our young women to surpass their brothers in high scholarship which sometimes excites wonder and admiration. Here are cases of the daughters of two distinguished scholars: A daughter of Professor Charles F. Briggs is his helper in his Hebrew studies and is the author of a considerable part of his late critical commentary on the Psalms. Another case is that of a daughter of Professor W. C. Wilkinson, whose Socratic dialog, after the manner of Plato, in Greek, is published in the *Classical Weekly*, and has very high praise from Grecians. Miss Maud Wilkinson's sister Florence is an author and playwright of reputation.

....The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, has done a good work in reprinting the late Prof. L. H. Mills's *Avesta Eschatology Compared with Daniel and Revelations.* In this thin octavo the aged Zend scholar gives his conclusion that the doctrines of angels, devils, the resurrection and the eternal life were adopted by the Jews at the time of the exile from the religion of Media and Persia. In this he follows Kohut among Rabbinic and several Avestan scholars, but he develops the points of comparison, even to an extreme, especially in treating of the Revelation, for here the dependence is very indirect on any Persian source, but its angelology follows that of the later Old Testament books. The author often see parallelisms that are not convincing, and his arguments are at times inconclusive, as when he ventures to assume that the names of Hebrew and Babylonian months came from the Persian, as that *Adar* means *fire.* The book is not easy reading, but deserves critical study, for Mills was one of the best Zend scholars.

Pebbles

WHIT—How does the new mare travel?

Skit—Fine. Took my girl out driving yesterday, and she went great. My arms are sore from holding her in.

Whit—Holding who in?—*Illustrated Bits.*

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

HER MOTHER—I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara; I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat.

Clara—Oh, but he does, mamma; he showed me a letter of recommendation from a New York firm he used to work for, and they speak very highly of his salesmanship.—*The Circle.*

AMBITIOUS.

THE toiler in the city had been given an advance in salary.

"Now," said he, jubilantly, "I can begin saving to buy a farm."

Out in Washington the agriculturist looked at the check received for his season's wheat.

"Another such crop or two and I can move into the city," he mused.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

HER ESSAY.

A SCHOOLGIRL was required to write an essay of 250 words about an automobile. She submitted the following:

"My uncle bought an automobile. He was riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. I guess this is about fifty words. The other two hundred are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but they are not fit for publication."

A DIFFICULT ROLL-CALL.

THE professor of English in one of our Western colleges was noted for being very absent-minded. It was his custom to call the roll each morning before the lecture. One morning, after calling a name to which there was no response, he looked up and, peering over his spectacles, asked, sharply:

"Who is the absent boy in the vacant chair I see before me?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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Ten Years of Dewey

It is ten years since, on the 1st of May, Admiral Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet in the Philippines and put an end to Spain's colonial empire. That day began a new era in American history. It was not Sampson's defeat of Cervera that created the epoch, but Dewey's capture of Manila. Out of Admiral Sampson's victory we got Porto Rico, and we may get Cuba, but Porto Rico makes no great show in our history, no more than would the purchase of the Danish Islands, had they been secured. It was the hardly welcome, the quite unanticipated possession of the Philippine Islands that made the United States a colonial Power, with its part to be accepted in the high politics of the world. Admiral Dewey did as he was bid, but he did more than he knew, and more than President McKinley had any thought of doing. From the date of May 1st, 1898, the world has looked upon the United States as something other than a negligible quantity in world diplomacy. Where the nations of Europe consult our country must be called in counsel, and our judgment and will must have its influence.

How do our people like their new attitude and duty? Do they wish to go back to the old days, when Washington's advice to a little and feeble country, to live secluded and keep hands off, was our policy? Are we content to take a strong nation's part in the task of giving good rule to the world? Have we fairly well begun the task we reluctantly assumed?

These questions must be answered first in the Philippines. We have not done all we ought, but we have done much; on the whole, we have begun pretty well. We have begun so well that the chorus of the hooting owls of ill omen has about ceased. They, even they, see that the United States means well by the Islands, and that it is impossible to dispossess ourselves of them. Were Mr. Bryan to be elected President it would make no difference in their dependence or independence. We have shown that we believe that the Philippine people ought not to be ruled as a subject state, as all other nations rule their subjected colonies of alien people, but that they should be taught to rule themselves. In this we are consistent with the principles which underlie our own Government. We assert that other people, brown people, have by nature the same sort of rights that we possess, and we are trying as fast as we can to teach them to exercise those rights. To that policy there are just two possible outcomes. As the Philippine people become ready to be fully self-governing, they must be made self-governing, either under the American flag or outside of it. They may either be given their full independence, or, if that seems to them undesirable, they can under our flag have the relation to the United States which Canada bears to Great Britain, or they can become States in our Union. We are on the whole ruling them well, giving them education and civilized development, and that policy is assured.

But we have not done our full duty. Congress is slow. Sugar men and tobacco men are selfish. We are imposing a tariff on goods from the Philippines which ought to be removed. The President and Secretary Taft have done their best to relieve the disabilities of Philippine commerce, but not with full success. Even more unhappy, there and in Porto Rico is the prevalence of a spirit among the American officers, soldiers and resi-

dents to treat the people as inferiors instead of as equals, and we have had about as little success in securing their affection as the British have had in India. Nevertheless, the main movement has been helpful and right.

As a result of the naval battle in Manila Bay ten years ago the Pacific Ocean became the great highway of the world, with the United States holding the chief ports of entry on the Western Continent, at Panama, San Francisco and Seattle, and Japan and China holding those on the Eastern Continent, but with the United States in possession of the halfway port of Honolulu, and strongly intrenched close to China and Japan. Our position is strategically an admirable one —could not be better. It is admirable for the peaceable rivalries of trade; it is, properly defended, what we would need in case of war, for it gives us harbors for our fleets from which we could reach any foe.

But we are not a people that love war, and these ten years have given our nation the opportunity it could never have had before Dewey's victory to exercise a great influence for peace in the councils of the nations. It may seem a far cry from Manila Bay to the Hague conferences, from a naval battle to arbitration treaties, but the connection is close. After Manila the United States were recognized as a Power to be considered, having influence and the right to be heard. So we spoke at the first Conference for peace, and it was our demand that created the court of The Hague to settle international disputes, and we have in the second Conference made our influence still further felt for the avoidance of the occasions of war.

So on this decennial occasion we give honor to Dewey and Sampson and McKinley and Roosevelt and Taft, and the other men whose acts have created our new era. We have no chance of quarrel as a nation with the nations of Europe; will we cultivate the brotherly arts of peace with our own people in the Philippines and the mighty Empire of Japan, and the Empire of China, so soon to be the mightiest empire in the world? Will our people have the sense to be friends with them? It rests with us whether we will awaken the yellow peril, which is the chief peril of this century, but one so easily escaped.

Congress and the President

CONGRESS was preparing to close a session which has not been marked by important legislation outside of the annual supply bills when it was reminded by the President that it appeared to be avoiding action upon several of his recommendations. The earnest message of last week was unexpected. At first, those who control the House were inclined to ignore it. Sober second thought, however, and the arguments of a protesting Republican minority have convinced them that it must be taken into account.

Mr. Roosevelt has not lost the confidence of his party. No recent Republican State or district convention has failed to commend enthusiastically both the man and his policies. Two years ago many of these Representatives were greatly helped, in their campaigns and at the polls, by his report that they had done well. It has now occurred to them that they cannot afford to face their constituents with an admission that they have failed even to consider the measures which he has repeatedly pressed upon their attention.

And so it comes about that the message is not to be ignored. An attempt to withhold from the Commission the money needed for the inspection of railway companies' accounts has been defeated. There is now promise of legislation against child labor, for the relief of employees who suffer injury in the Government service, for the modification of injunction practice, and even for an amendment of the Sherman act. All this in the House; what the Senate will do no one can foresee.

The chief subjects of Mr. Roosevelt's message are the proposed modifications of injunction practice and his plan for the supervision and control of great trade combinations. What he suggests concerning injunctions is not what organized labor, as represented by Mr. Gompers, seeks, but something much less radical. It is approved by Mr. Taft, whose record on the bench shows that he has no bias

in favor of the unions. Some modification of injunction practice in labor disputes is needed. The pending Payne bill may or may not be sufficient. By those who desire that injunctions be prohibited it is called a mere subterfuge. But it may serve as a basis for discussion, and the question should be discussed thoroly in the House and in the Senate. Congress ought not to avoid it. And the discussion should take place now.

It will be observed that Mr. Roosevelt, in his remarks about the Anti-Trust law, does not ask that labor unions be permitted to indulge in injurious or unreasonable restraint of trade, such as was condemned by the Supreme Court in the Danbury boycott case. In fact, his recommendations concerning the relation of unions to Trust legislation involve no changes of any importance:

"So far as labor is engaged in production only, its claims to be exempted from the Anti-Trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of laborers to combine, to strike peaceably, and to enter into trade agreements with the employers. But when labor undertakes in a wrongful manner to prevent the distribution and sale of the products of labor, as by certain forms of the boycott, it has left the field of production, and its action may plainly be in restraint of interstate trade, and must necessarily be subject to inquiry, exactly as in the case of any other combination for the same purpose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy."

But it is lawful now for laborers to combine, to strike, and to make agreements with employers. Their rights so to act have not been affected by recent decisions. He would not legalize boycotts. The exemption of which he was speaking related to the working of his plan for requiring statistics, reports, etc., from combinations.

It is not practicable, in our opinion, for Congress at the fag end of a session, when members are longing to go home and their minds are full of politics, to deal thoroly and wisely with the plan he suggests for the control of all corporations and combinations engaged in interstate business. We do not expect that it will attempt now to legislate upon this subject. He ought not to be surprised if it fails to do so. The present law is objectionable, in that it condemns all combinations in restraint of trade, whether they be harmful or not. Railway traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval, should be excepted. Restraint of trade by combinations of industrial companies or firms, if beneficial or harmless, should not be prohibited. But is it not possible to obtain the desired modification of the law without subjecting all existing combinations and combination agreements to the judgment and authority of a Federal Commissioner or a Federal Bureau?

In the plan suggested by Mr. Roosevelt, enormous power would be given to this bureau or this officer, power to pass upon all combination trade agreements, and practically to grant immunity to the corporations whose agreements should be approved. The question is one of great importance. If the method which the President commends is ever adopted, it will be only after discussion for which one entire session of Congress will not suffice.

It is reported that among the bills which the House now intends to pass is one which requires full publicity for campaign fund receipts and expenditures. We do not understand why the President failed to ask for this either in last week's message or in the one he sent to Congress in March. Some time ago such a bill had his public commendation. A national campaign and a Presidential election are now at hand. Recent testimony before a grand jury in New York and a widespread discussion of that testimony must have directed his attention anew to the need of law to compel such publicity. We hope that the bill for such a law is one for the passage of which Congress does not require the spur of his earnest recommendation.

Executive and Legislative at Odds

It is a very curious parallel which we have between political conditions at Washington and at Albany. In both cases the executive is at odds with the legislative department of government, and in both the executive appeals to the people. The New York Legislature refuses to pass a law to enforce the provisions of the State Constitution against gambling. So the Governor sends mes-

sages to the Legislature and appeals to the people with speeches here and there and everywhere. When a State Senator has sided in his vote with the gamblers the Governor goes to his district and addresses the people in great mass meetings, and tells them how false their representative has been to them, to the organic law of the State, and to the demands of morality. Of course he has the ear and the heart of the people, but the politicians think it is very irregular, that it is an attempt to browbeat and coerce the Legislature, and that he should keep his hands off.

There was an interesting incident in Ithaca last week which shows how the people stand with the Governor. There was to be a great public meeting, and Governor Hughes was to be the principal speaker, and he was sure to protest vigorously against the vote of the local Senator in support of the race-track gamblers. So the local politicians made ready and had a series of milk and water resolutions all prepared "regretting" the vote of their Senator, and "respectfully" requesting him to change his vote. Thus far they had to go in deference to public opinion. The resolution might have slid thru, but there was in Ithaca a professor of the Cornell Law School, who gave up the musical entertainment of the evening because he had a presentiment that some crooked work would be attempted, and he went to hear Governor Hughes, or, rather, to hear the resolution. It was presented as drafted, when the chief excitement of the evening occurred. Professor Woodruff rose, declared that "regret" was not sufficient, that it was the time for denunciation and condemnation; that he could not "respectfully" make a request of a man for whom he had lost respect altogether, and he presented amendments that really met the case, and the meeting adopted them enthusiastically. Thus Governor Hughes terrorizes, coerces, the Legislature.

The case is as nearly the same in Washington as the circumstances allow. The leaders in Congress, that is, the Republican leaders, had settled among themselves that they would have no legislation in this session before the Presidential election—they did not want to risk anything. But President Roosevelt saw that there was economic and labor legislation needed that the people want, and he asked Congress to pass it. He did it in the usual way by a message such as the Constitution directs him to send when he sees fit. But Congress declined, refused. Then he sent a second message, a long one, nothing formal in style, vigorous, popular, for it was addrest only in form to Congress, but really to the people, and then a third. He is getting to be known as the Great Message-Writer, because he makes his appeal so strongly and frequently to the people, not simply to Congress. These leaders do not like it. They do not want the President thus to go over their heads and appeal to the people. They don't want to be "coerced." There is really serious friction in Washington between the President and his party leaders in Congress, just as there is friction between Governor Hughes and his party leaders in Albany. At Washington they are afraid the President will send in another message, and again urge them to do something. They wonder why he does not mind his own business at his end of the Avenue, and let them mind theirs—or neglect theirs.

Well, the people appealed to will decide the questions. They have their ways of influencing the votes of their representatives. We shall see, but we believe that neither President nor Governor has gone beyond his constitutional duty, and that the omnipotent people will side with their executives.

Our Wretched Rich

WHETHER it were more irritating in these days to be a bank president or a "parlor socialist," a President of the United States or a multimillionaire "whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess," we are not in a position to say with absolute certainty.

But let us at a venture make the guess that the lot of our self-made American rich folk is just now peculiarly undesirable. For what shall it profit a millionaire if he gain the whole world and buy with it nothing but discomfort and derision? It is hard to be so magnificent that you

have to give up the simple joy of eating with your knife, if you have been brought up that way; or, if you can't break yourself of the habit, to be told by people who make you feel that they were born of "ancestors" that you "betray your origin."

For at least two generations our self-made men and their wives have been subjected to annoyance by supercilious persons of good breeding. American liberty, as everybody knows, runs easily into license, and no restraint has been put upon people of good taste addicted to the cruel sport of baiting the vulgar rich. The consequence that might have been expected now confronts us. Ridicule has become aggressive persecution. No longer confining themselves to disparaging allusions to fortunes made from oil wells, lumber camps and stockyards, or to innuendos about "table manners," our self-appointed censors of the successful now openly charge them with "wallowing in their wealth" and with being, in certain instances, "the least admirable of all our citizens."

We would not think of paying attention to such ungenerous attacks by culture upon pecuniary psychology if they were anonymous. They no longer are. So bold have become the apostles of genteel behavior in their crusade against what they are pleased to regard as the esthetic and moral imperfections of the rich that they declaim over their own names in communications to the press, and even in official communications to deliberative bodies. Such aggressive tactics can no longer be ignored.

Here, for example, is an English lady, one Mrs. Humphrey, described by the London newspapers as "a prominent social writer," who says:

> "The American Four Hundred has thrown into lurid light all the worst features of humanity. They are brutal, purse-proud, avaricious."

Mrs. Humphrey seems to be aware that this is more than uncomplimentary, for she presumes to offer proof. She brought to the notice of two wealthy American women the case of an American girl in London "who was starving and desperate, but deserving." They did not even send postal cards in reply. And, as if this were not enough, Mrs. Humphrey knows of a rich American woman who gave a freak dinner party and engaged a number of artists, one of them well known, to entertain the company:

> "After dinner the hostess put her head over the bannister and shouted to the footman to bring up the animals."

One of the animals heard the remark and called up to the lady: "The animals will not come up; they are going home."

The only comment necessary upon all this is that Mrs. Humphrey's case is obviously weak. She does not tell us whether she inclosed "stamps for reply" in her communication to the wealthy ladies, or if she has ever taken the trouble to read Mallock's "Lectures on Socialism" or even his book on "Aristocracy." Were she acquainted with those works she should know that "the struggle for distinction" has now superseded the old Darwinian "struggle for existence," and that a lady who gives a freak dinner must be able in some way to indicate to her guests the difference between herself and artists. If she did not happen to be well versed in zoölogical terminology she might not like to announce: "The pachyderms are now ready to witness the antics of the quadrumana." It was really safer to call the artists merely "animals," because that designation was general, and, tho vague, was not inaccurate.

Of President Roosevelt's concluding paragraphs in the message of April 27 we really do not know what to say. The Constitution lays upon the President the duty to keep Congress informed "upon the state of the Union"; and, if it be true that we are breeding a type of the multimillionaire who is "a man of whom it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel, while his body has grown soft," the President had no choice but to transmit the information to Congress. If Congress finds upon investigation that the fact is as alleged, it should provide a way to put this particular species of the multimillionaire under the personal charge of the ex-President when next spring he goes to equatorial Africa to hunt the lion and the hippopotamus. The discipline might not soften the multimillionaire's face, but it should toughen his legs and diminish the excessive activity of his gall.

The Color of Religion

We are getting the five or six senses so mixt up these rhetorical days that we need not be surprised that color has strongly invaded religion. We have color tones in both music and literature; poetry has its chromatic effects which match the chromatic scale, and taste is not limited to gastronomy, but has invaded every art, and Milton annexed two of the senses to religion when he denounced the false clergy as "blind mouths." One is imprest with the alliance of color with religion when he reads the accounts of what stirs the admiration of the reporters of the public functions connected with the centennial of the archdiocese of New York.

We run down the column: "Spectacular effect," "gorgeous colors of the elaborate vestments," "red and purple cassocks," "cloth of gold," "the brilliant red of the robes worn by Cardinal Logue," "the purples of Archbishop Farley and the monsignori," the golden vestments" of Monsignor Lavelle, "the scarlet and white and black of the processions of acolytes," the "purple cassocks and white surplices" of the vested choir, and the "fifty altar boys in scarlet cassocks and white surplices" who followed them; again "the purple robes" of the Archbishop, and Cardinal Logue's "scarlet beretta," and finally the two "little pages garbed in white with broad scarlet sashes," and the "two more little boys in scarlet cassocks to hold the hem of his train." It is wonderful; it is beautiful; and thus art, like music, is made the hand-maid of religion. But the hand-maid it has been in all ages, from Moses's tabernacle and Solomon's temple, and Saint Sophia at Constantinople.

But it should not be imagined that gorgeous color or magnificent architecture or pealing organs are themselves any part of religion, any more than polychrome hoods and sashes are any part of education. John B. Gough sat with the dignitaries on a college commencement stage, and did not understand a word of the salutatorian's Latin until he came to the word *"ignoramus."* "That's me!" said he. The colored glory is as distinguished on the shoulders of an ignoramus as on those of a university don; and a cardinal or archbishop or altar boy is not a whit sanctified by his outer decorations. He must quite disrobe himself of them when he comes to St. Peter's gate, and must enter in as plain as a Quaker. Color makes more show on earth than it does in heaven.

Far be it from us to disparage color and show. We believe in the simple life, but not too simple. We want sauces with our meat, syrup with our buckwheat cakes, laces on our gowns and frills on our rhetoric. They are for ornament, not for use, and we all like ornament. Cardinal Logue feels no more spiritual for his scarlet, but he knows that it impresses others, if it does not impress him. We are not wholly spiritual, not all of us, and the splendor of chromatics is meant legitimately to affect with admiration and respect the less spiritual, or, perhaps, the less intellectual among us, and it has a great influence. We find it very difficult to live up—or down—to the utter bare simplicity of Galilee. By nature we are more priest than prophet. The Gospels do not tell us the color of the seamless robe divided between the soldiers. We think it was blue, and that it was not embroidered. We are not as artless as were the disciples who followed Jesus. We know more; we have more taste. Some one long ago contrasted the golden priests and wooden chalices of the primitive church with the golden chalices and wooden priests of his own time; can we not now have both of gold? Can we not claim both splendor and sanctity? So let Paul's cloak, left at Troas, be all broidered over with gold, and send it to him, but don't forget the parchments.

Woman and the Land

Is there anything essentially degrading in land culture? Is there essentially any reason why a woman may not be a farmer? We do not mean to ask whether a woman can become a farmer's wife, and do a certain amount of indoor work, measured off to her as "woman's work"; but is there any reason why she shall not go into the field, swing a sithe if you please, hold a plow if you please, or make hay? There is certainly a very

widely disseminated prejudice against field work for American women. In the dairy countries of England the women have entire control of the herd, not only the butter-making, but the milking and the feeding. It is asserted, and we believe with good reason, that the finer breeds of cattle in Europe are mainly the result of woman's control. The German woman works in the vegetable garden, and she is pointed out to us around our larger cities as an example of degeneration. Yet her children attend the high schools, become our teachers of science, and the farms are bought up and well managed by the combined product of the labor of man and woman. Possibly we have labored under a misapprehension as to the effect of this outdoor work. It has not made the women less muscular nor has it destroyed their nerve stability. It has worked well for the body at least; has it injured mental force? There does not seem to be the least possible demonstration of any such mischief.

This question is coming before us with doubled interest from the fact that in our Western States farming by women is getting to be a fashion. These women farmers are doing a large part of the State and county fair exhibitions, and are said to be quite as zealous and effective in the way of showing wheat, corn and fruits as they used to be in exhibiting patched quilts, bread, cookies and wearing apparel. There certainly is romance and poetry enough in land culture to stir all the sentiment that is dormant in the woman's heart. She likes to compete, and likes to surpass. There is room enough for this on the farm. If you will attend a Grange exhibition you will see, very quickly, how woman comes to the front in these affairs, where she is permitted. We recently made note of a Farmers' Institute which was manned and commanded entirely by women. The work was well done, and called out the heartiest commendations of the press as well as the audience. The speeches were practical, directly to the point, and by no means lacking in the spirit of investigation. It was most notable that these women agriculturists held foremost the relations of food and work to the human being—the relation of labor to health as well as wealth.

We make no apology in this case, by setting apart a handful of employments as particularly associated with femininity. It has been the fashion to say that women could conduct an apiary, or raise turkeys and chickens; or possibly a truck garden might be assigned to them. What we mean to affirm is that there is no work at all associated with farm life, in these days, which cannot be managed by women as well as men. She can run an engine, or ride a reaper; and a woman, born and educated as all women should be, can handle a spade or a digging fork, or run a strait furrow, planting corn and potatoes and harvesting them without consideration of her belonging to a weaker sex. We are thru with the back-bending work that used to make our fathers old at fifty. Woman can command science just as readily as man, and come in from her day's labor with rosy cheeks. Such a woman need not be any the less a good cook or a good housekeeper—on the contrary the probabilities are the other way. The right philosophy of health drives the indoor worker out of doors for recuperation. The rule holds good for both men and women. Life should be adjusted so that a change of employment can be commanded.

There is, in fact, very little outdoor labor that can be compared for its nerve wear with housework—we are inclined to say there is very little that can compare with housework in muscle exhaustion. What we are breaking down with is fret, and tedious repetition, and the uninteresting. Housework is mostly monotonous. It would wear out the husbands and sons with great rapidity. Not long since the president of a farmers' club said: "I would rather plow than sweep; much more endure the sweeping of servants." Cooking is a tax beyond apple-picking or potato digging. There are few things in the line of toil that are alleviated so well as this tossing up of a long line of handsome tubers. Berry-picking is medicine. A physician could prescribe nothing better for nerve wear and pale cheeks than a few weeks spent in the raspberry and currant gardens. It is said, and boastfully, of the Southern woman of the ante-war period that she could handle a horse or ride a horse with skill equal to her father and brother.

There certainly is nothing to be ashamed of in the ability to handle a horse skilfully, either in harness or otherwise. A well-kept homestead involves a clean stable as well as a clean kitchen. The cleanest stable that we have ever seen, and the best groomed horse, were the property of one of the most cultured women we have ever known.

We have come to a crisis in this matter, and woman is fully aware of it. The victims of heart failure in New York increased 27 per cent. in 1907 over 1906. This means nothing else than a collapse of the present race of human beings under present conditions. It means that we have come to a period when we must change our methods of doing and living. The woman must become a healthier mother, and going back to Nature must mean taking her by the hand in our everyday employments. Circumstances are favorable. Agriculture has come to the front as an industry. Agricultural colleges are making land tillage the most scientific of all employments. Perhaps we are engaged in a work of supererogation—for we believe that, whether we favor it or not, the women are going to take possession of the fields and the orchards. We feel confident that the bulk of the gardening of the next fifty years will be done by the mothers and the daughters. The new ideal is catching. It loses something of the social functioning and the shopping, but it does not exclude social economics and the refinement of a clear judgment and physical health. The outlook is infinitely preferable to that of the women who spend their unwholesome hours over mending and stitching, or even over fancy sewing. Much pleasanter is it to look forward to women, strong, even if obscure; healthy, even if less womanish; with children well fed, well taught, and themselves thoroly wholesome—while the whole family cooperates and shares together the fresh air as well as the labor of home-making.

The Encyclical Abroad

LAST December the bishops of Germany met at Cologne under Cardinal Fischer. After the meeting rumors began to spread that Cardinal Kopp, of Breslau, had declared that Rome should post itself on how things stood in Germany before publishing documents bound to have serious consequences in the land. Later on this interview was denied. Now it has leaked out not only that Cardinal Kopp had expressed the aforesaid views, but also that the German bishops agreed to accept the Encyclical only on condition that the section or diocesan vigilance committees be abolished for Germany. They demanded and won their canonical rights as bishops and were well within the limits of Canon Law. There are thus now two important exceptions to the operation of the Encyclical, in France for Catholic youth aspiring to degrees at the State schools, and in Germany the suppression of the "vigilance" committees.

This practically means that Rome allows the Encyclical *"Pascendi Gregis"* to go into abeyance, where it can not help itself. This is exemplified by two grave disputes in Germany, in which Rome has followed two different methods. Eberhard was Professor of Church History at Vienna, whence he was removed because of his advanced views. Friends secured the same chair for him at Strassburg. He attacked not dogma, or Scripture or Church history; only Church politics. But Rome could only demand a retraction which Eberhard gave. He is in a German university with William II to be reckoned with. Far otherwise Rome dealt with Professor Schnitzer, of Munich, who, like Eberhard, touched only on Church politics. Altho he had voluntarily abandoned his course of lectures, yet Rome suspended him *a divinis*. Unhappily for himself Schnitzer is in clerical Bavaria. Events, however, have avenged —and pretty thoroly—his punishment of a brother professor. Bardenhewer—the author of an excellent handbook on patrology—in one of his lectures attacked his fallen colleague. A storm of indignation broke out and the seminarians are in open rebellion. The storm is spreading to the other universities of Germany, and everywhere solemn meetings of academic senates denounce "the accomplice of Roman authority." Furthermore, the professors of the Gymnasium in Munich, ninety-one in number, have sent an address of sympathy to Professor Schnitzer. To conclude, a petition

has been laid before the Bavarian Government demanding that the faculties of Catholic theology in the State universities be suppprest.

Perhaps the strongest proof of how much the present Pope is opposed to the policy of his predecessor is seen in the letter denouncing the two Catholic weeklies, *Justice Sociale,* of the Abbé Naudet, and *Vie Catholique,* of the Abbé Dabry. The former held a brief of Leo XIII approving his work and its weekly organ. He has submitted, but adds that he is not the director of *Justice Sociale* and can only advise the laymen who control it. The latter published *Vie Catholique* in one lone page, which announced its death, premature certainly.

The Encyclical is making trouble enough in Europe, but in this country those affected think much and say nothing.

A Newspaper Sensation

A little company of men and women have met occasionally at private houses in Brooklyn to consider in what way they can help the colored people of the neighborhood and relieve the interracial prejudice. They include several white men and women engaged in social work and a number of colored clergymen, editors, etc., with representatives of old families of abolition heritage. Last week they agreed for the first time to hold a dinner in this city and invite a number of friends to meet with them. It was a very quiet affair, for they were most respectable people. The subject under discussion was caste prejudice, and it was treated conservatively. Not a word was said or a thing done in the least out of the way. We know, for one of our editors was there and spoke, as did an editor of the leading evening paper of this city. The New York *Times* gave a few lines to it the next morning, and its reporter said afterward that he did not see anything in it to make a "story" of. But there are papers which expect their reporters to make a "story" whether there is one or not; and the reporter of such a paper was present, and he made a "feature" of it, describing it as a disgusting attempt to exhibit close social relations between white and colored men and women and to defend and urge intermarriage of the races. There was absolutely nothing of the sort said; not an act or expression that was not perfectly seemly; and yet that journal so distorted the facts as to do a serious injury to modest and self-respecting women, and send a foul sensation over the entire country. Not one of those present has any occasion to be ashamed of his part in it—in fact, their purpose and their conduct were highly creditable to them. As they have nothing to regret our sympathy goes more to those who are condemned to read such products of invention and inveracity than to those thus travestied. The latter suffer some wrong, but they know the truth; it is the readers of the journals who are deceived that suffer the greater wrong.

Mr. Taft's Optimism

One of Mr. Taft's virtues is his optimism, and we are glad to follow him; and when he predicts rapid results from education and self-government in the Philippines, or the speedy completion of the Panama Canal, we gladly believe him. We will also try to believe him when he tells us, as he did in a late address, that as the Republican party freed the negroes from slavery, so "the time is coming soon when the disfranchisement of the negro in the South will be obliterated entirely." We wish we saw the evidence that this will soon take place. It will come, of course, in time, but the hope for it seems to lie in the organization of a strong popular party in the South, opposed to the aristocratic Democratic party. Some fifteen years ago the emergence of the Populist party gave us some hope, but the fear of "negro domination" put an end to it. We have one little spark of evidence in the late declaration of a Georgia candidate for Congress that the negro should not be disfranchised in that State because his vote would be wanted to beat Tom Watson and his party; but he hardly gets a second to his motion. And yet in 1892 a Fusion candidate for Governor had 90,138 votes in Louisiana and 115,522 in Alabama, while in 1894 the Fusion candidate polled 148,344 votes, and in 1896 there were 85,832 votes cast for the Fusion

candidate in Georgia. But there is not now enough independent politics visible in the South, in either party, to warrant the hope that a party of the people, whether Republican or Populist, can be developed. Southern Democracy has been given out in commission to Northern Democrats, and no live Southern candidate is proposed. Indeed, the voting of the people has been handed over to a caucus system, and on election day the voters stay at home. Not half the white voters qualify. So long as the negroes are kept from the ballot they do not care how other things may go.

Forest Fires

It is a surprise to learn from the Forest Service at Washington that fires in this country have destroyed more timber than the lumbermen have cut. We have heard so much of the injury done by reckless lumbermen that we have not sufficiently considered the importance of protecting our forests from fire. And yet every country boy where there are trees knows the excitement every year when there is "a fire in the woods." Under direction of our Department of Agriculture the owners of timber in various parts of the country are organizing to protect their holdings from fire. A fire association in the State of Washington has made plans to protect three million acres by a system of patrol, and similar work is done in Oregon and Idaho, in the latter State by public taxation. Forest owners in Maine have gone to work in the same systematic way to combat their chief enemy, fire. Now that there is a threat of wood famine, and we even have to import wood pulp from abroad, it is wise to preserve what we have from needless waste.

Sumptuary Laws in Illinois

The temperance wave stirs up the mud in Illinois politics. Both the Republican and the Democratic conventions met that wave and both beat it back with a plank in favor of "personal liberty," which means, against prohibition. The Democratic resolution, after some verbiage, ends positively: "We are opposed to all sumptuary laws." One would think that definition enough, but it does not satisfy Mr. Koelling, president of the United Societies of Brewers and Liquor-Sellers, which presented longer resolutions that ended with an attack on the Church for its meddling with temperance legislation, and said:

> "Whenever church organizations meddle with politics and assume to dictate to law-making bodies, they should be treated as political organizations."

Well, what of that? We trust they will be political organizations wherever politics is bad. What Mr. Koelling did not like in the Democratic resolution adopted was some rather general statements prefacing the conclusion, which talked about "fundamental principles," etc. He wants to hit somebody, and he knows whom he wants to hit, for, in a press interview, he says that "it looks as tho the convention was afraid of the skirt and the Church." He does not like women and religion. Those United Societies are not at all pleased with Mr. Bryan either, for he is an abstainer. The Chicago organ of the liquor dealers calls him "a rabid Prohibitionist, a chaser after the Christian Woman's Temperance Union Chautauquas." He was given a loving-cup in Louisville the other day, and he thanked the Kentucky givers, and told them he would fill it with—*buttermilk!* That was unkind.

An interesting discovery in Christian archeology we fear will miss many scholars who would not think of looking for it in an article in *The Ecclesiastical Review* of Philadelphia, by the Very Rev. H. Vincent, of the Benedictine Biblical and Archeological School in Jerusalem. Among the common looking objects excavated by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister at the mound of Gezer was a little round, flat earthen dish, made to hang up, and having the middle deprest and covered with glass. It was found in a Christian tomb of the fourth or fifth century. Under the glass are the remains of what was the reserved wafer of the Eucharist. The author shows, with a wealth of patristic and other evidence, that at this early period communicants were allowed

to reserve a portion of the consecrated bread and keep it as a sort of talisman, perhaps, hung up at home, as now a crucifix is used, and that it might be buried with the dead, as a sign of his union with Christ. This humble object presents a very interesting bit of evidence as to early Christian worship.

We still have some pretty bad "slews" on Western river roads, and we have some knowledge of the adhesiveness of "gumbo" mud, but we doubt if anything in any town in this country can compare for vileness with the description given by Mr. Angier, the representative of the London and China Express, of conditions in Vladivostok. He tells us that not long ago a pony was actually drowned in the liquid mud of a presumably main road leading to the railroad station, and about two hundred yards from it, and almost in front of the Russo-Chinese Bank. Only a few yards of the main street are paved with stone. Money has been poured out for docks and other purposes, but the requirements of a decently civilized town have been quite neglected, even street lights. We do things differently in Panama.

Here is the argument which Lord Rothschild presents to the British people against the passing by Parliament of the licensing bill. It will, he says, cause a tremendous financial crisis, because so many people hold brewery bonds which would lose their value if the bill reducing the number of saloons should be enacted. Some years ago the great brewery firms, the Basses and Allsopps, etc., very likely seeing danger ahead, unloaded on the public and bought them peerages, and now we are told that the foolish brewery buyers must be protected at the expense of public morality and thrift; for temperance, we are told, may be a good thing, but not at the expense of injuring the value of brewery shares. Such property is sacred.

Perhaps not a sillier law has ever been enacted in the supposed interests of labor than that which provides that any workingman may enter this country who does not know how he will make a living best, but if he does know how he will get a job he is to be sent back. Sometimes it works strangely, as in a case lately decided under the law by Secretary Straus. Two rival glass-workers' unions got into a quarrel with each other, and one of them planned to import several hundred Belgian glassworkers. When they began to arrive the Government was informed and was compelled to send them back. Such a law is against the principle of free trade, and applies to labor the extreme principle of protection.

The anti-saloon movement, so strong in the South, is gaining strength also in the North. In the elections last week local option made very large gains in Illinois, Nebraska and other States, shutting up thousands of saloons. But the breweries and whisky men are combining and fighting, for they have no such vested rights in the good will of saloons as property as is allowed in Great Britain. They will get no compensation when the town or State goes dry.

It is greater to be rector of Trinity Church, New York, the wealthiest church in the United States, than it is to be bishop of any diocese, and Dr. Morgan Dix refused bishoprics to maintain his higher post of honor. He was not a great man, but he was a fairly strong man, and held his conservative position well. The succession is already provided for. A successor can hardly be found more opposed to women transcending their traditional duties.

The Advance, discussing the removal of Andover Seminary to Cambridge, tells the story how Harvard University was "captured by Unitarians." But it fails to add the later story, how Harvard University was lost to the Unitarians.

There was the annual debate between Harvard and Yale last week, and the daily papers of this city gave nine lines to it. If it had been a boat race or a football game they would have given nine columns.

Insurance

Insurance Before, Not After

THERE have been so many cases where men who had been repeatedly solicited to take out insurance against death or accident, but who died or were injured while yet the protecting policy remained unwritten, that it makes good reading when it is possible to cite a case like that of W. L. Allen, sometime freight conductor on the Central of Georgia Railway. He was just an average man—not half as smart as thousands of other men that are now living and moving and continuing to have their respective beings. And yet Mr. Allen took out a policy of insurance in favor of his wife last October, just eight days before he was instantly killed by the explosion of the locomotive of his train, instead of putting the matter off until after his killing, as many men do. It is not always possible to win by such a close margin of time, and it is far better to insure today, when it is possible to do so, than to gamble on the uncertainty of living even until tomorrow.

THE "who is who" idea, which has been so successfully applied to professional men, has now been adapted to the insurance world, and in the first edition of "Who Is Who In Insurance" (The Singer Company, New York; cloth, $5) we have a book that contains a mass of material that cannot but prove exceedingly valuable to insurance men generally. The new book includes nearly twenty-six hundred biographies, both foreign and domestic. As was, of course, inevitable, some names are omitted that ought to have been included, but the editor has done a painstaking piece of work, and we may well overlook certain shortcomings. The review of 1907 from an insurance standpoint covers much ground, and the twenty-seven essays devoted to the different phases of the insurance business in various parts of the world are illuminating. They present certain features of insurance here and there that are but little known, but which are exceedingly interesting. The chapter on insurance legislation contains the particulars of United States enactments during 1907. The insurance bibliography in the book is a helpful one.

AN ordinary postage stamp is not generally regarded as very much of a life hazard. And yet, strange as it may seem, a letter held for postage out in Cleveland, O., not long ago came near costing a human life. The circumstances in brief were as follows, viz.: A man was under sentence of death for the murder of his sweetheart. The Governor, for good and sufficient reasons, commuted the man's death sentence to life imprisonment. By some oversight in mailing the papers in the case the envelope lacked the needed transmitting postage stamp. A commonplace two-cent postage stamp thus became a life hazard that would have sent a man to the electric chair except for the telephone and the salvation that arose because of its use at a critical moment.

THEODORE M. BANTA, cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, celebrated last week the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the company. Mr. Banta is seventy-four years old. He has held his place through the administrations of five presidents. During the time of his connection with the company he has seen its business increase from $10,000,000 to $500,000,000.

OFFICIAL returns made to the Massachusetts Insurance Department indicate that the net losses of the insurance companies from the Chelsea fire were very largely underestimated, and that the loss figures will easily reach over $8,500,000.

Financial

Railroad Coal

THE commodity clause of the new Railroad Rate law became effective on May 1st. It was designed to compel railroad companies to withdraw from the business of mining and selling coal. Since May 1st every railroad company carrying its own coal across a State line to market has been liable to extremely heavy penalties. If the largest fine named in the law should be exacted the penalties, it is said, would amount to $16,000,000 a day for the anthracite roads alone. The passage of a bill suspending for twenty months the exaction of penalties has thus far been prevented in the Senate. Those who object assert that it is for the relief of the railroads, and that bills for the relief of shippers should first be taken up and past. It was unfortunate for the friends of the bill that while they were asking for the passage of it, last week, there was laid before Congress a long report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showing how the coal supply of the Rocky Mountain States has been monopolized by the Gould and Harriman railroads, whose subsidiary coal companies, it is alleged, obtained much of their coal land from the Government by perjury and fraud.

Suits are to be brought by the Government against several companies to test the constitutionality of the new law. Believing that the law will be annulled by the courts, the companies—one or two excepted—have taken no step to meet its requirements. It affects about three-quarters of the anthracite output, and a great volume of securities based in part upon railway coal property. Whatever may be the fate of the statute, the people will continue to insist upon either a withdrawal of the railroad companies from the business of mining and selling coal, or a thoro official supervision and regulation of railroad coal business in the interest of the public.

Business Indications

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE bank reserves exceed $60,000,000; in April we exported $11,000,000 of gold; money on call in New York has been averaging less than 2 per cent.; stocks and bonds have advanced on a broadening market; the sale of $40,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 4 per cent. bonds drew an enormous oversubscription; $6,000,000 of Philadelphia 4 per cents were sold at a little more than 104¼; since January 1st the redemptions of bank notes have amounted to about $150,000,000. These things show some revival of confidence, a release of hoarded cash, and a good demand for first-class investment securities. On the other hand, among unfavorable indications are the condition of the iron trade and the recent large increase in the number of idle cars, from 306,000 on April 1st to 375,600 on April 15th.

....At its recent sesion, the New York Legislature past a bill providing for the adoption of the Torrens system of recording transfers of real estate.

....The Whitman Savings Bank is the second institution of this kind in Massachusetts to take advantage of the new law of that State permitting savings banks to issue life insurance policies. The first was the People's Savings Bank of Brockton, of which ex-Governor Douglas is president.

....The Interboro Bank of New York, of which A. E. G. Goodridge has been president, has been combined with the Guardian Trust Company, of which Frank W. Woolworth is president. Mr. Goodridge becomes vice-president of the Guardian, whose capital and surplus are $1,000,000. Its total resources are $4,000,000.

....Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank, whose paper on "Proper Banking Legislation" appears elsewhere in this issue, returned to New York from Europe last Saturday. In a published interview he denied the rumored merger of his bank with the National Bank of Commerce. He was optimistic regarding the future, and he concurs with the French financiers in their expectation of an early revival of general trade in this country.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Nearly all of the delegates to the two national conventions have been chosen, and it is now quite generally expected that the nominees will be Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan. The managers of Mr. Taft's canvass claim for him 554 votes on the first ballot; only 491 are needed. A prominent independent journal gives him 513. For some time past none of the other Republican candidates has gained anything. It was thought that Mr. Knox could rely upon the support of all the delegates from Pennsylvania, but now there are indications that some votes from that State will be cast for Mr. Taft on the first ballot. Reports are published that Mr. Fairbanks will withdraw before the convention is held, and that nearly all of his delegates will join the Taft forces. Some think Mr. Hughes will not decline to stand for a second term as Governor of New York. Before the State Senate failed to pass his bills against race-track gambling, it was understood that he would not accept a second nomination for the office. Since the adjournment of the Legislature he has been going thru the State, making a vigorous campaign for the bills. The politicians say that if the bills are defeated again at the approaching special session, his party must nominate him for a second term, and he must accept the nomination. The prediction is made that he would be unwilling to give up the fight. ——At the New Jersey Republican Convention a motion to instruct the delegates for Mr. Taft was tabled. No instructions were given. It is said, however, that Mr. Taft will have a majority of the delegates. They were directed to urge the nomination of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy for Vice-President. Instructions for Taft have been given to a majority of the Connecticut delegates. The State's two Senators withdrew their names as candidates for delegates-at-large because they were unwilling to be instructed for him. But they had really been rejected for the same reason by the party leaders. Kentucky gave instructions for Taft; Utah Republicans declared that President Roosevelt was their first choice, with Taft second.——The Ohio Democrats nominated Judson Harmon for Governor and instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Bryan. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, opposed the nomination of Mr. Harmon, asserting that he was attorney for the breweries, that he was the legal representative of J. Pierpont Morgan in railroad affairs, and that he was the choice of those who defeated Bryan in 1896 and 1900. His nomination, he added, would be "hailed with delight by Wall Street" and be regarded by the country as "an abject and unconditional surrender of the live principles of Democracy." In the convention Mayor Johnson's candidate received 363 votes and Mr. Harmon 512. At the Massachusetts convention the delegates-at-large were instructed to support Mr. Bryan.——Headquarters have been opened at Washington by the National Negro American Political League, which has undertaken to organize the negro voters of the North against Mr. Taft. This association has sent a letter to each of the other Republican candidates, asserting that the nomination of either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt will cause nine-tenths of the negroes to oppose the Republican ticket at the polls.

Washington Notes Mr. Foraker has given notice in the Senate that before adjournment there must be action upon the bill for restoring to the army the negro soldiers dismissed on account of the Brownsville affair. Three Senators have recently received from the President letters defending his course. It is said that in these letters he declares that he would veto the bill, if it should come to him, and would even ignore it if Congress should overcome the veto. It is expected that the letters will be quoted in debate.——There may be no legislation whatever at the present session concerning injunctions in labor disputes. The bill now pending in the House is unsatisfactory to the labor unions as well as to employers. A child labor bill for the District of Columbia was past in the Senate last week. For this the House has substituted a bill of its own, but it is expected that all differences will be adjusted in conference. ——No action is to be taken upon the Hepburn bill for amending the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It is reported that Attorney-General Bonaparte has pronounced the bill unconstitutional. This is the measure embodying in legislation the policy advocated by the President in recent messages.

Increase of Freight Rates It is now admitted that the presidents and other officers of the railroads east of Chicago, at their conferences last week, decided upon an increase of both the class and the commodity rates for freight. Final action was taken on the 7th. Mr. Harriman is said to have been prominent among those who urged that the increase be made, while Mr. Baer earnestly opposed it. As a large majority favored the proposition, however, the latter voted for it, and it is said that there was no dissenting vote. The average increase of class rates, which affect less than one-third of the business, is to be about 12 per cent., and the addition to nearly all the commodity rates is to be about 40 cents a ton. The aim of the companies is to increase their gross revenue by 10 per cent. Some say the changes will take effect on October 1st; others assert that the increase will not be made until after the Presidential election. Commercial associations and shippers generally are making loud protests. In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Culberson denounced the act of the conference as a violation of the Anti-Trust law, and read newspaper articles asserting that the increase had been approved by President Roosevelt and the Commission. Mr. Foraker sarcastically remarked that those who voted to increase the Commission's power ought not to complain. Commissioner Lane denies that the Commission has in any way indicated approval. It is understood that rates thruout the country will be adjusted to conform with the increase in the East.——There are indications that Senator Elkins's resolution suspending for twenty months the exaction of penalties under the commodity (or coal) clause of the new Rate law will not be past at this session of Congress. Attorney-General Bonaparte gave notice on the 5th that arrangements for the test suits had been completed. On the 6th, the Senate adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Foraker, directing the Commission to report whether the railroads were obeying the law (which went into effect on May 1st); whether disobedience was due to any agreement or understanding with the authorities for immunity; and especially to show what action had been taken by the Western Maryland Company, which is now controlled by a Federal Court. Mr. Foraker read newspaper articles which said that immunity had been granted to the roads in the interest of the nomination of Secretary Taft. The Commission has replied that while as yet it has no official information, the roads do not appear to be complying with the law; that it is a party to no agreement involving immunity; that the Western Maryland receiver says he cannot at present comply with the law; that the Commission's recommendation that the exaction of penalties be suspended was made with the approval of the President and upon a report of the special counsel employed, because it was impossible for the roads at present to dispose of their great coal properties.——It is held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company violated the law in obtaining control and

possession of five trolley roads in that State.

Night-Riders in Ohio

Kentucky is no longer the only State in which independent growers of tobacco are persecuted by night-riders. For two weeks past lawless bands like those in Kentucky have been burning tobacco warehouses and destroying tobacco plants in three river countries (Brown, Clermont and Adams) of Ohio. On the 5th martial law was declared in Brown County, and two companies of mounted militia (one of them the well known Troop A, of Cleveland) were ordered to the disturbed district. About 80 miles of the river bank has since been patrolled, but the guard is inadequate and the county sheriffs have called for more troops. On the night of the 8th shots were exchanged between the militia and a band of night-riders attempting to cross the river from Kentucky. The presence of troops is resented by those tobacco growers who are members of the Society of Equity. Their opinions were expressed at a mass meeting on the 9th. Dispatches from the river counties say that this society seeks to prevent the growing of a crop this year, and that the farmers who suffer are those who oppose this policy. Tobacco growers in the southern counties of Indiana are threatened. Companies of minute men have been organized there, and troops are held in readiness for use. Night-riders are still at work in Kentucky. A warehouse near Lexington was burned on the 4th, and it is asserted that on their way to the place the outlaws defiantly "dashed by the soldiers" who were on guard in the neighborhood, and who made no attempt to restrain them.

Secretary Taft's Visit to Panama

It is understood that Secretary Taft, who landed at Colon on the 6th, is making an investigation as to the boundary dispute with Colombia, and is seeking a settlement of the claims of Colombia, arising out of the loss of her isthmian province. Panama resents Colombia's recent seizure or occupation of Jurado, near the boundary. Venezuela asks Colombia to give her a considerable tract near the Venezuelan boundary, and the Colombian President, General Reyes, thinks, it is asserted, that Panama and Venezuela are intriguing to draw his country into war. This accounts for his presence now at a seaport near the tract which Venezuela desires to possess. It is expected that Mr. Taft will meet him there. Owing to rumors in Washington that Colombia has again asked that her claim against Panama and the United States be submitted to arbitration, Senator Bacon has introduced, and the Senate has adopted, a resolution calling for all the correspondence between our Government and Colombia concerning Panama and arbitration, since January 18th, 1904. It is said that Colombia's request for arbitration has been rejected twice. There is a report that a treaty has been prepared, providing that Panama shall pay Colombia $800,000, and that Mr. Taft will urge Panama to accept it.—— In the House, at Washington, last week, an attempt of the Appropriations Committee to reduce salaries and wages on the canal was defeated. The committee had reported a provision that salaries and wages there should not exceed by more than 25 per cent. the prevailing rates for similar work in the United States. Mr. Tawney asserted that they did exceed these rates by 75 per cent. He and his committee were beaten by a vote of 110 to 10.

Philippine Islands

The new Assembly has been considering a report from its Appropriations Committee for a general reduction of salaries, beginning with that of the Governor-General, from which the committee would take $5,000. A reduction of from 20 to 45 per cent. is proposed for many subordinate officers. A large majority of those whose pay would be cut down are Americans. It is understood that the bill would be rejected by the Commission (or Senate) if it should be past by the Assembly, because such changes would make it difficult to obtain the Americans who are needed in the civil service. To the regular annual appropriation of $2,000,000 for education the Assembly has added $875,000 for

new schoolhouses in villages and for teachers to serve in them. It is asserted in the local American press that the Filipinos oppose instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts, which is said to be needed, and prefer that kind of education which makes clerks, for whom there is no employment.——It is expected that the Assembly will pass a pending bill which gives to women the right to vote, but not the right to hold office. This bill provides that the right shall be acquired at the age of twenty-three years; that a married woman must have the consent of her husband, in writing, before she is allowed to cast a ballot, and that an unmarried woman who is under the care of her parents must have their consent, in writing.—— Coal from the Government's mines in the islands is now to be tested on the naval cruisers. There is plenty of it, and tests on the transports have been quite satisfactory. In the navy it may displace the more costly coal of Australia and Japan.

Central America

William I. Buchanan and Ambassador Creel, special envoys from this country and Mexico to the Central American republics, will sail this week from Salina Cruz (Mexico) on the cruiser "Albany" for Costa Rica, to be present at the opening of the new Supreme Court of Justice, which was created by the recent treaty agreements of the five countries. Reports from Guatemala say that in addition to the cadets who attempted to assassinate President Cabrera, twelve soldiers were executed for refusing to fire upon the cadets, and that Cabrera's life was saved only by a coat of mail worn under his clothing. It is said that he was struck by four bullets. The prisons are full, and among those recently placed in them, refugees say, are women of wealth and social prominence. It is now said that Señor Bustillo, the Honduran Minister of Finance, who was in Guatemala on a confidential mission, was arrested by the Government because it was suspected that as an agent of President Zelaya (of Nicaragua) he was plotting the assassination of Cabrera. Dispatches from Nicaragua and Mexico say that Bustillo is still protected at the Mexican Legation in the Guatemalan capital, believing that if he should leave this refuge he could not get out of the city alive.

Churchill Elected

Winston Spencer Churchill, who was defeated in Manchester, has succeeded in getting an endorsement from the people in Dundee, and will therefore be eligible to his new Cabinet position of President of the Board of Trade. The week's campaign was the most intense and exciting that was ever known in Dundee, but the total vote was less than in the last election. The tariff reformers, which in England means protectionists, forced this issue to the front by ascribing the poor industrial conditions to the free trade policy. The local jute works were closed, and this was laid to the American tariff. On the other hand, the announcement of Mr. Asquith that the duty on sugar would be reduced helped the Liberal cause, since Dundee is the center of the jam industry. The result of the election was as follows:

Winston Spencer Churchill (Liberal), 7,079; Sir George Baxter (Unionist), 4,370; Mr. Stuart (Laborite), 4,014; Mr. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist), 655.

This is about one-half of the former Liberal majority. The Labor candidate also lost 2,500 votes. The suffragettes adopted more obnoxious methods than before, interrupting his open air speaking by the clanging of bells. Mr. Churchill attributes his success partly to

"the ridiculous antics of the professional suffragists, which caused a lively feeling of resentment in the minds of the electors generally, and whose frenzied behavior had the effect of rallying an enormous mass of Liberal votes."

——An immense demonstration in favor of woman suffrage is to be held in London on June 13th by the women of England who are opposed to the violent methods of the suffragettes.——In Wolverhampton, an election was held to replace Sir Henry Fowler, who takes his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount. The Liberal candidate, G. R. Thorne, got in by a bare majority of 8. In the election of 1906 this district gave a Liberal majority of 2,865. The opposing candidate was L. S. Amery, one of the most brilliant advocates of protection and imperialism.

Old Age Pensions

Mr. Asquith's budget is regarded by both friends and foes as a skillful piece of financial ingenuity. He was able to show that the Liberal party had carried out its pledges of retrenchment and reduction of taxes and is prepared also to fulfil its promise to establish an old age pension system. The Premier said that the national debt had been reduced by approximately $90,000,000 during the past year, and that a further reduction of about $75,000,000 would be effected during the current year. This would bring the debt of Great Britain down to what it was twenty years ago. The change in the income tax brought in $9,400,000 more than the Government had anticipated. There will be a total surplus for the year 1907-8 of $23,630,000. The estimated expenditure for 1908-9 is $764,345,000 and the revenues on the existing basis of taxation will bring in $788,850,000. The revenue from wines and spirits last year decreased $151,000. On account of the favorable condition of the finances he was able to propose the reduction of the sugar duty from 4 shillings 2 pence to 1 shilling 2 pence per hundred-weight. The duty on marine insurance policies is also to be reduced from 3 pence to 1 penny. The pension system provides for the payment of $1.25 a week to persons over seventy, excepting criminals, lunatics and paupers. It is applicable only to those whose weekly incomes is less than $2.50. It is estimated that the number of pensioners eligible will not exceed 500,000 and that the cost would not exceed $30,000,000 a year. It is to go into force January 1st, 1909. This budget, which was drawn up by Mr. Asquith when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, is regarded as a very strong one, and is as well received by all parties as could be expected. The general object of attack is, of course, on the establishment of the pension system for workingmen, which is opposed not so much on account of its immediate effect as because it is universally regarded as the first step in the establishment of a new national policy, which is feared by many on the ground that it will lead to socialism. Mr. Asquith met this objection by saying that if such measures were socialistic both parties in the country were responsible for them, for it is based upon the same principle as free education. The Laborites criticise the plan as altogether inadequate, and are much disappointed because the age limit was not made at least sixty-five. This scheme, they say, will only benefit rural workingmen, because few of those in the city reach the age of seventy. Some of the Liberals object to it on the ground that such a burden placed upon the revenues of the country is bound to force the establishment of a tariff, a deduction which Mr. Asquith himself emphatically repudiated. *The Spectator* styles it "A Plan to Discourage the Working Classes from Making Adequate Provisions for Old Age"; calling attention to the fact that a workingman who earns 10 shillings a week gets 5 shillings added to it, but if he is earning 11 shillings or has saved up enough money to give him that income he gets no pension at all. The Conservatives complain that the Government is adopting an expensive policy without providing any revenue for its maintenance, so when the Conservatives come into power, as they expect to before long, they will not be able to meet these demands without increasing the taxation.

——The bill repealing the Irish Coercion Act of 1888 past the House of Commons on its second reading by a vote of 201 to 7.——Premier Asquith, when closely questioned as to the policy of his party in regard to Home Rule, said it would be impossible for any one to determine now what issues would be placed before the country at the next general election, but the disenabling pledge given at the last election applied only to the existing Parliament, and thereafter the Liberal party would claim an absolutely free hand to deal with the whole problem of Irish government. Mr. Asquith reiterated that the policy of the Liberal Government had been plainly expressed in his speech in the House of Commons on March 30th and in the amended resolution then adopted. This resolution was as follows:

"In the opinion of this House a solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs, all subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Government."

——The London *Times* has again got into trouble on account of its campaign

against the high prices of books. It published, last October, a letter charging John Murray, the publisher, with extortion and "exploiting a great personality for his own ends" in charging three guineas for "The Letters of Queen Victoria." A suit for libel was brought against *The Times* and damages to the amount of $37,500 have been awarded to Mr. Murray.

China and Japan

The Japanese Minister at Pekin, Baron Hayashi, has made another protest against the boycott of Japanese goods in China, presenting to the Board of Foreign Affairs the names of four Chinese merchants who are promoting it. Great Britain is acting in conjunction with her ally and the British Consul-General at Canton has advised the Viceroy there to supress the boycott. The Viceroys at Tien-Tsin and Nanking have been successful in preventing the spreading of the movement from Canton into their territory.——The Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs has conveyed to the Japanese Government and to the British Minister a reply to the protest which Japan made against the construction of a railroad connecting Tsin-Min-Tun and Fakumen in Manchuria. China objects to the construction put upon the treaty by Japan, implying her right to prevent the building of railroads anywhere in Manchuria on the ground that they would compete with Japanese lines. Japan is asked to fix the distance at which she will permit the construction of lines paralleling the Southern Manchurian Railroad.——A formal protest has also been made by the Chinese Government against the extension of Japanese administration over the territory of Chien-tao which Japan claims is a part of Korea. The Japanese Residency-General maintains three officials in Chien-tao. ——The disturbances in Annam, resulting from the anti-foreign movement, have extended thruout the whole territory controlled by France and over the border into China. Meng-tse, a treaty port in the province of Yun-nan, is threatened by the insurgents, who number several thousand and are said to be possessed of French arms.——The British Government has shown a disposition to co-operate with China in her efforts to suppress opium smoking. The House of Commons unanimously adopted a resolution urging the speedy abolition of the system of licensing opium dens in the Crown provinces of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that it was a policy of the Indian Government to reduce the exportation of opium with a view to its eventual abolition. Great Britain, he said, would act altogether independently of the commission which the United States proposed, and he thought perhaps as much might be effected by purely British action as from an international commission. But, he continued, Great Britain welcomed, and would do its utmost to assist and co-operate in, the American proposal, and he was exceedingly glad that the United States, as it had so often done before, was taking the lead in trying to effect international improvement.——Japan is finding it necessary to take more active measures against armed bands of Koreans who wage perpetual warfare against the Japanese in the name of patriotism. Two more regiments of Japanese troops have been ordered to Korea for this purpose.——A general arbitration treaty was signed on May 5th at Washington by Secretary Root and Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador. This treaty is of the same nature as those that have been recently concluded with European States, and provides for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes of a legal nature or as to the construction of existing treaties, with the exclusion of all questions affecting the honor and independence of the two contracting States, and concerning the interests of a third State. The treaty goes into effect after the exchange of the ratifications at Washington and will remain in force for five years.

Fighting at Khyber Pass

The trouble on the Afghan frontier looks to be more serious than before, but the reports from the scene of action are so meager and contradictory that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the situation. There is no communication between Kabul and Peshawar, so alarmist rumors of massacres and risings in the Afghan capital are rife, and the fear of

another Afghan war caused a sudden and severe fall in Consols on the London Stock Exchange. The British forces under Major-General Sir James Willcocks cleared the enemy from the vicinity of Landi Kotal in Khyber Pass, inflicting a heavy loss upon the Afghans. It is reported that General Willcocks has received orders from London to evacuate the Pass; an inexplicable change of tactics, since it is simultaneously announced that he will lead an expedition against the Mohmands, who were supposed to have been subdued, but appear to be more active than ever. That the British have to deal with something more important than impromptu border raids is proved by the fact that there is an organized system for the supplying of food and ammunition. Many men and some officers have been lost thru "sniping" by the hill tribes. The Amir of Afghanistan has at last replied to the remonstrances of the Indian Government, stating that he has issued stringent orders recalling all the Afghans who have joined the tribes beyond the frontier, and has directed his officials to prevent them in the future from crossing into India. More evidence is being divulged every day of a close connection between the disaffected party in India and the Afghan belligerents.

Foreign Notes

Russian artillery, cavalry and infantry are being rushed from the Caucasus across the Persian frontier to reinforce the punitive expedition against the mountain tribes. Tabriz is in turmoil on account of the refusal of the insurgents to accept the newly appointed Governor. After a day of street fighting the Governor was expelled.——Mulai Hafid has sent two delegates to the Emperor of Germany asking for his recognition as Sultan of Morocco, on the ground that he has possession of the two capitals, Fez and Marakesh, and is therefore the true Sultan. The claim is also made that he is a friend of progress, and would afford better protection to European residents in Morocco than Abd-el-Aziz. Despatches from Morocco, however, make it doubtful whether Mulai Hafid will succeed in retaining Fez much longer as his rival is approaching it.——In Germany the old scandal in regard to the personal habits and evil influences of Prince zu Eulenberg has been revived by the production of new evidence in favor of the charges brought by Editor Harden. The Prince, in spite of his poor health, has been placed in confinement, and bail amounting to $125,000 has been refused.——The Kaiser has invited Dr. David J. Hill, the new American Ambassador, to attend the Kiel regatta.——In the French municipal elections the Radical and the Radical Socialist parties gained votes thruout the country at the expense of the extreme Socialists and the extreme Reactionaries.——On May 6th Manuel, the young King of Portugal, took the oath to support the constitution and was formally proclaimed sovereign of Portugal and the Portuguese possessions. The crown of Portugal was on a table at his right hand, but according to the Portuguese custom it was not placed upon his head, for it is consecrated to the Virgin Mary. On his return to the Palace the King conferred an honorary decoration upon the soldier, Valente, who, on February 1st, saved Queen Amelia's life by striking up the carbine one of the assassins who killed King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis had leveled at her.——In the city prison at Kieff an epidemic of typhoid is raging which has already caused over 200 deaths and is not yet checked. The political prisoners at Alexandrovsk made an attack upon their guards and ten of them succeeded in escaping. They seized the weapons of the guards and killed three of them. Two of the escaping prisoners were killed, four wounded and three others were recaptured. The prisoners were led by Illinsky, the man who assassinated General Count Ignatieff at Tver in 1906.——The German Ministry of Foreign Affairs has begun the prosecution of the German military official who was found to have in his possession the marriage certificate of the Chinese Emperor, which was a part of the loot gathered by the expedition against Pekin in 1900. The Chinese regard it as a sacred document and the Government has been searching for it ever since its loss was discovered. The document was picked up as a souvenir after having been rejected by other foreign officers on the expedition.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON.

The Political Situation

BY JOHN A. JOHNSON, LL.D.

[This article and the following character sketch of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, should interest the whole country at this moment, as they give a graphic presentation of the views and personality of one of the most interesting men now in our public life. What Governor Johnson says on the currency problem is, we believe, the first public expression he has made on the subject. The following article was given especially for THE INDEPENDENT in the form of an interview, and the character sketch is by a member of the staff of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.—EDITOR.]

A FEW months ago a Republican friend said to me: "The Democrats are in a bad way. If they make a fight at all in the coming general election they will have to make it without an issue, and they might as well give up from the start. It is easy to foresee another great Republican victory." That was the Republican view then. It is the view of some Republicans now. It is even the view of some of the less thoughtful of our own party.

But since the day when that friend made his remark a significant change has taken place in public opinion—a change brought about by the attitude and evident principles of the present administration.

The political situation today involves three great issues which stand out above all others, three issues so important, so vital to the welfare of the country, that the sincere espousal of the American principles involved in any one of them should carry into favor the party which makes those principles its own. First of all, and indeed the basis of the other two, is the present tariff system. Next comes the trust question, and last, but perhaps most significant, even most dangerous, of all is this principle of a new federalism which has been forced upon us within the last four or five months. There are many minor points, for those in authority in the government are making many mistakes, but these three things that I have named stand out pre-eminently, and should, in my opinion, form a nucleus for the fight this year.

Of these I believe the tariff question to be paramount. Our present tariff system is an established falsehood, which, while pretending to be for the benefit of the man who works, is a lie on the face of it. Even the makers and maintainers of the system have been forced to acknowledge this, and have decided, publicly at least, that the tariff must be revised. What their private plans may be we are left to judge from the facts that this is not their first such public decision, and that in spite of former declarations their continuation in power has brought no changes. I do not advocate free trade. The time may come, when our country is as thickly populated as are the nations of Europe, when unrestricted interchange of commodities will be not only desirable, but necessary. That time is not yet. But our present tariff system is an absolute contradiction of the beneficent principles of democracy and equal rights on which our government is founded, and our experience has been such that we cannot accept with confidence the promises of some Republicans that the system will be altered after the election.

The next great issue is that of the control of the trusts. Organization of capital is not to be condemned *per se*. It makes possible enterprises which accomplish greater industrial progress and cheaper production than could be brought about by individuals. But when a corporation or a combination of corporations reaches that stage where it crushes competition regardless of consequences, either to its competitors or to the public, when it develops such power, commercial, financial or political, that it feels safe in setting at defiance the will of the people as expressed in the laws, it is a menace alike to individual freedom and to our national life. The Republicans have conducted a series of spectacular onslaughts on the trusts; they have legislated against these great juggernauts, and they are seeking to carry this principle of antagonistic legislation still further. But they are not striking at the root which sustains the evil—the tariff system—and until that system is corrected the trust question will remain unsolved in spite of everything. We must strike at the basis of the evil in order to restore the equality of privilege established by the founders of our government, under which every man, rich or poor, shall have the right to the investment of his capital, whether it be represented by labor or by dollars. And the men who are planning to maintain our present tariff system know this.

I have spoken of the new federalism. There seems to be a desire among those in authority to abide in a central bureaucracy, rather than a representative democracy, and it behooves us to protest against any departure from the government as it is embodied in the Constitution. The danger today is that the people may be lulled into a false security and permit the breaking down of constitutional provisions. Because some laws are found irksome by a class and interfere with their selfish aims is no reason why we should deprive our sovereign States of that measure of home rule which until now they have seen fit to reserve to themselves. I recognize that on the grounds of expediency executives sometimes are tempted to do things not justified by the written law of the country. Expediency never permanently benefited a nation. It never

permanently benefited any one, particularly the Democratic party. The written law of the country, to my mind, has a majesty which compels the allegiance of every man who lives under the government. I believe the Constitution of the United States is a sacred compact, and cannot be broken or violated except by the specific action of those who entered into the compact and contract.

We have seen the spirit of the new federalism in the efforts of the central government to control railroad affairs in the entire nation. The effort has been called "control of the domestic commerce." But it has gone beyond the power delegated to the national government by the Constitution in that there has been an effort to control the affairs of certain of the sovereign States with regard to this commerce. The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution says that no State shall be placed in jeopardy or be sued by a citizen of that or any other State, and yet, within the last few months, the United States Marshal has laid violent hands upon the Attorney-General of Minnesota, and that official has been haled before a subordinate Federal court to appear and give reasons why he should not pay a fine of $100 for doing the very thing which the Legislature mandatorially required him to do, and the Supreme Court of our country has held that the court had a right to compel him to do that very thing. It is but an example of this new federalism, and one which deeply concerns every citizen and should arouse him to an interest in the affairs of the nation and its attendant dangers. It distorts the theory of popular government laid down by Thomas Jefferson and his compatriots who helped to make this nation what it is.

Our duty is not to unjustly or unfairly criticise the executive, the Legislature or the judiciary. Our duty is to recognize the majesty of the law when enacted by the Legislature, to abide by and with the honest executive administration of the laws when so enacted, and to respect, even tho wrong, the opinions of the courts of the land, because when respect for these institutions is gone then the framework of our government is bound to crumble and decay. But having thus given our acquiescence to the voice of authority, if, in the opinion of the people, the action taken is one which should not be exercised by that particular department, it is our inalienable right so further to limit its powers as to prevent the recurrence of the error. In this new federalism there seems to be a wresting of authority from the States. If there is a gap in our governmental fabric which admits of such action, it is time that opening was sought out and remedied. But if, as seems more probable, the principle is the fruit of administrative ambition, or even a concession to "expediency," it should be cut off now before it reaches such proportions as to give apparent ground for overthrowing those rights which we have held and cherished since our nation's birth.

Among the several suggestions which have been made as to possible planks in the party platform are two in particular regarding which I would give opinions. One which is closely allied to the principle of the new federalism is the government ownership of certain railways. I do not believe in that solution of our present difficulties. Government regulation is necessary, but government ownership, I fear, would breed greater evils than those we now experience. But we should restrict government regulation to affairs of national scope, such as interstate commerce. The right of each State to control intrastate commerce should remain inviolate.

The second suggestion to which I refer involves the financial problems which have been given a foremost place thruout the present session of Congress. None can doubt that among the important problems requiring immediate solution and certainly demanding the best thought of men is that of so adjusting monetary conditions as to make a recurrence of the recent panic impossible. The fault, to my mind, is not so much in our national currency system as in the banking methods which have grown up in the great financial centers. Under these methods, misuse of deposits and maladministration of trust funds, particularly for the exploitation of auxiliary institutions promoted for private gain at public cost, have become com-

mon practices. In the development of such practices have grown up the added evils of inflation of values and the cornering of the money market, and the result of all has been financial stringency and consequent loss to interests that affect the entire country. The laws most needed to restore and preserve public confidence are laws which will compel honest banking methods and put an end to financial piracy and its attendant practices. Our currency system, if it is to be changed at all, should be changed only after the most careful consideration.

It is poor policy to boast in advance of a political victory. Too many interests are concerned in the outcome to make such a course advisable or justifiable, and in the national campaign of 1908 we are to face greater and more powerful interests than have ever before entered the arena of American politics. But the strict drawing of party lines has past away, as men have learned to think independently and intelligently on the questions involved, and the Democratic party this year can build its platform of issues which not only will command attention, but should appeal to every man who has at heart the preservation to our country of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, under which all men's rights shall be equal and special privileges unknown.

St. Paul, Minn.

Governor Johnson—A Character Sketch

BY DON E. GIFFIN

A YOUNG attorney was showing his fiancée thru the Minnesota State Capitol, and they stopped to rest a few minutes in the magnificent reception room just outside the gubernatorial chambers.

"How would you like to meet the Governor?" he asked.

She was an Eastern girl, and she had some curiosity as to the kind of man who would be given the highest office in a Western State.

"Oh, yes, I am a little acquainted with him," her companion said as he hastily wrote a few words on his card and handed it to an attendant. "If he's not too busy I guess we can see him a minute or two."

A moment later a tall, smooth-faced man of medium build, dressed in a business suit of a greenish brown color, came from the inner room with quick, almost nervous, steps. He glanced about him as he entered, said "Hello, boys," to three or four reporters who were waiting for the adjournment of the pardon board, and then walked to where the attorney and the young woman were standing. He greeted the former cordially, and acknowledged his introduction to the girl with earnest warmth which called forth an involuntary response.

"And how do you like the West?" was his decidedly conventional question on learning that she was from another part of the country.

"Oh, I rather like it," she answered, "tho, of course, it is very different from home. I live in Boston, you know," she added with just a tinge of pride in tone and manner.

The Governor smiled quietly.

"Of course such proximity to great institutions develops an atmosphere of its own in any city," he said. "But, do you know," and here a broad, strong hand made a sweeping gesture which seemed to include all the points of the compass, "we have culture out here, too — the culture of manliness. You will find it in every city, every village, every community in the country. We all acknowledge it and admire it, and it is the best kind, after all. It is what has made this country the greatest on the globe, and it is what has made America respected wherever true Americans are known."

The interview lasted about two minutes, during which time the girl from Boston scarcely let her glance wander from the Governor's face. When he

finally excused himself, and disappeared with such suddenness that he almost seemed to have vanished, she stood gazing after him for a moment, and then turned to her companion with the words:

"Why, I like him. Somehow I feel as if I'd always known him."

Such a man is Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota. To meet him is to like him. To talk with him is to become his friend. To know him well is to join the ranks of his admirers. He is possessed of a compelling power, which may be personal magnetism, or may be the attraction of inherent manliness, deep-seated sincerity and absolute integrity, that draws to him every one with whom he comes in contact. It is impossible to describe, yet it is there, and it never fails to make itself felt. Perhaps it lies partly in his belief in men, for his remark to the girl was not a mere platitude, but the expression of a firm conviction born of experience that has included association with many classes of society.

MRS. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

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Perhaps the most effective thing in Governor Johnson's greeting to a stranger, next to the frank, direct look in the blue-gray eyes, is that hand clasp of his. It is free and hearty, absolutely lacking in ostentation or condescension, warm with the warmth of instant friendliness. Hours, or even days afterward, you remember it and can recall the exact sensation it gave you. If several other persons are present at the introduction you forget them for the time being, and realize only that you are meeting John A. Johnson for the first time, and you are even conscious of a hope that it may not be the last. As you study his face you see there lines of thought, of care, which it is easy to believe are the result of a lost boyhood, an assumption of the duties of life all too early according to our standards of child development.

John A. Johnson was born forty-seven years ago just outside the village of St. Peter, Minn., and his life until his thirteenth year was much like that of other poor boys of the village. He liked the games out of school hours, the romps in the dusk, and the hard knocks that come to all spirited lads in the first years of their association with mates of their own age. Never quarrelsome, he was able to take care of himself in untoward physical circumstances, and nobody ever called him coward. Between his mother and himself there was an understanding and a bond of affection which never wavered, even up to the time of her death, two years ago, and the boy never deceived her in but one thing. That was in going swimming on Sunday. His mother never knew of these Sunday plunges, and the boy even took the precaution of going alone to the river, fearful that if his comrades knew of it they might let the secret out by some thoughtless word.

But he had a remarkably loyal spirit, for when, at the age of thirteen, he realized that it was only by his mother's self-sacrifice that he was enabled to stay in school, he dropped his education entirely and sought work to help meet the family expenses. His last teacher says that "John was all but heartbroken over giving up his books, for he really was fond of his studies and easily led his classmates." That was the end of his school days, but they have been supplemented by a course of individual study which has given him exceptional knowledge of history, politics, economics and other branches.

"It would surprise anybody to see how versatile the Governor is in his conversation," said an official who has accompanied him on some of his speaking tours. "No matter what topic is brought up he seems able to prove himself more than ordinarily well posted, even to the smaller details. Much of his speaking in public has been practically extemporaneous, and yet he never is at a loss for an illustration or for data. He is a rapid thinker, a ready speaker, and in argument he is a kind of chain lightning, never being obliged to hesitate an instant."

It was as a druggist's clerk that young Johnson took his first place in the business world, and he held the position about seven years. "He did well at it," was the comment of a former fellow villager of the now Governor. "In fact, John seemed to do well at anything he took up. He always did his best, and I guess that has something to do with it." It was during his work in the drug store that he became interested in politics, for "Jones's" was the favorite resort of the village politicians, and the young clerk spent many hours with his elbows on the counter and his chin in his hands, absorbing the wisdom expounded by these Nestors. It was in listening to their debates that he learned the futility of argument by question and the certainty of chagrin which awaits the man who submits to such an attack. He made use of the lesson before he was out of his teens by routing two Republican traveling men who were carrying off a street discussion on that same principle. The drug clerk opened on the pair with such a rapid-fire battery of rising inflections that they finally fled to the sanctuary of their rooms in the hotel, followed by a hooting crowd of St. Peterites, who only stopped their shouts of derision to congratulate the new champion. It was his first political battle, and the victory, tho comparatively small, was quite as great in its way as those which he has since achieved in the larger field.

It was during his term in the drug store that a friend found the boy clerk reading some sensational literature and sought to offset its effects by purchasing him the right to the use of other books. The yellowbacks were dropped at once, and the course of reading and study which still is going on was begun, prompted by an ambition for education that is found in few youths. In his manhood the Governor has proved an omnivorous reader, and the wide range of his information is one result.

Meanwhile newspaper work had attracted the young man's attention, and even such experience as he could get in his home town and by correspondence for St. Paul and Minneapolis papers laid the foundation of a keen knowledge of men. He was obliged to leave the confining work of the store to avoid a break in his health, and for three years he served as paymaster of a railroad construction crew, but at the end of that time he was offered an opportunity to secure an interest in the village Democratic organ, the *Herald,* and on taking that opportunity he began his active work for the party with which he still is affiliated.

It was during his term in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1898, that he created a sensation by standing firmly for the patriotism of which he is an ardent advocate. Governor Lind was a "free-silver Republican," and a bitter opponent of the McKinley administration and all its principles and acts. During the legislative session the Governor drafted or had drafted a resolution condemning the government's course in the Philippines, and secured its introduction into the Senate. The measure met with considerable Republican opposition, but some of the Democrats spoke in favor

of it, and it was about to be put to a vote when Senator Johnson secured the floor. His speech was the sensation of the session. He threw aside party lines, denounced the spirit that sought to put the Legislature of the State on record as a critic of the national government, and advocated justice and loyalty in terms which drew a storm of applause from both sides of the house. The resolution was promptly killed, and the members of the Senate all but carried their colleague about the Capitol on their shoulders.

During his service in State offices Governor Johnson has given other evidences of having the courage of his convictions, but perhaps the most striking was at the passage of what was known as "the Indian pension bill," a measure which, it was freely predicted, would prove a severe drain on the State. In spite of these predictions the bill met with much popular favor, and there seemed no question that it would become law. But when it was sent to Governor Johnson for signature he promptly used his veto power in spite of a hue and cry against such action. That the bill left too great an opening for dishonest claimants to take advantage of it was the explanation given out from the executive chamber, and the veto stood in spite of harsh criticism.

To see Governor Johnson in his office is to see a busy man hard at work. He is exacting toward those under him, but he is more exacting toward himself. He takes comparatively little time for recreation, and most of that is spent at home with his wife, and their life together gives every sign of being ideal. But the door to his office is never closed to those who want to see him, and the humblest citizen of the State finds a ready welcome if he has occasion to visit the executive chamber.

It is when the Governor is in his office that his great power of concentration is most manifest. He needs no sign telling him to "Do It Now." Whatever is to be done is the important thing with him, and he goes about it directly and energetically. The only article in his office that has no direct association with State affairs is a silver hound which serves as a paper weight, and one imagines that the alert expression on the dog's face has been caught from the intense application of its owner.

It is not unusual for the Governor to walk the mile or more that separates the State House and the apartment building where he makes his home while in St. Paul, and his steady, rapid gait tells of a delight in outdoor exercise which he finds but little time to indulge. When he patronizes the rapid transit company's car lines he often stands on the back platform, where he chats freely with the men about him, for, as a friend has said. "He is as plain and democratic as an old shoe."

And yet John A. Johnson is one whose office does not suffer thru its incumbent's free association with his fellow-men. During his recent trip to Louisville he joined the other members of his party in a rollicking good time on the occasion of their visit to Mammoth Cave, and drew from an utter stranger who was present the comment: "It is a great thing for a full-grown Governor to be able to be a boy again without loss of dignity. Some people have insisted that Governor Johnson, because of his plain, democratic way, can have no dignity. But he has. The beauty of it is that he doesn't take it so seriously himself that other people are oppressed by it."

On the trip down the river to dedicate the Minnesota monument on the field of Shiloh, the boat on which Governor Johnson and his party were traveling met another steamer coming up with some officials who were to be transferred. The boats swung together in midstream, and a request was made that Governor Johnson board the upbound steamer that those on board might have the pleasure of meeting him. A gangplank was thrown across between the lower decks, and a committee went to meet the Governor there, but instead of making the roundabout trip down the steps and up again he nimbly mounted the railing, stepped across, and in an instant was among the other party, shaking hands and talking with the members, making fast friends wherever he went. And the last persons to meet him were the members of the reception committee

which had gone down to the gang-plank.

It is on the platform that Governor Johnson's dignity is most apparent and most appreciated. Every inch of his six feet one helps to give force to his words. As an orator he is unstudied, always natural, and he always makes himself clear. He is much given to the use of gestures, even in private conversation, and a deep, orotund voice adds materially to the effect. A peculiarity of his public speaking was well illustrated at Louisville, for after his address at the Jefferson Day banquet several of his auditors remarked: "He was talking right at me all the time," and all were surprised on comparing dinner cards to find that even men who had sat far apart had received that same impression.

But one of the most interesting sides to John A. Johnson's character appears in connection with the proposition for his nomination for President of the United States by the Democratic party. Earnest, vigorous, intensely interested in public affairs, and possessed of a clear knowledge of the questions of the day, it is only natural that Governor Johnson should be deeply interested in the coming national convention of his party, but no man ever was farther from being carried away by the possibility of preferment. "If my party should call on me to make the fight, I should realize that the Democrats had given me the highest honor they could bestow, and I would go to work to give them the best I had in return," is his expression of the situation as it concerns himself. In the meantime he is sailing under no false colors. His speech is frank and open. He gives the impression that he is concealing nothing, and indeed secretiveness and deception are foreign to his nature. He has work to do, and he goes about it earnestly, allowing nothing to come between him and the duty that lies immediately before him.

Governor Johnson is not insensible to honors. It is doubtful if any man could be more appreciative. But he believes firmly in the principle of *noblesse oblige*. In the two campaigns which he has fought for the Governorship he maintained his attitude of absolute calmness thruout the contests, and even on the night when returns from the election showed that the State's Presidential vote was to be overwhelmingly Republican, he evinced no anxiety over the prospect that the national ticket might sweep the Republican candidate for Governor into office. He remained late at the headquarters, but no man there was more jovial or apparently less concerned in the returns, and none took the victory more quietly than he. His attitude then as always was that new honors would mean new duties, new responsibilities, and when these came upon him he met them with determination, energy, unfailing strength and unswerving devotion to right as he saw and understood it.

But no better summing up of John A. Johnson's character can be made than was included in the tribute paid by prominent men who talked with him and heard his address in Louisville:

"We never heard of Johnson until lately, and we wondered who he was and what he might be like. When we met him here tonight he struck us favorably. As we watched him we liked him better. But now that we have both seen and heard him, let us tell you that we have been taken completely by surprise. You've got a man there, a real man—the kind of man who counts for something and who does things."

St. Paul, Minn.

The top picture shows the main building of the College of the City of New York as seen from St. Nicholas Terrace; the middle picture shows the main hall, with a seating capacity of about 2,400. The immense paraboloid seen in the distance contains a mural decoration by Edwin H. Blashfield; the lowest picture is a view from the campus, looking toward the main building. The whole group was designed by George Post and built at a cost to the city of over $6,000,000. The dedication ceremonies take place today.

Proper Banking Legislation

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

[This article, by the Vice-President of the National City Bank, concludes the one begun in our last issue.—EDITOR.]

UNDER perfectly normal conditions the use of money as a medium of exchange shows a considerable variant. Nearly 50 per cent. of the people of the United States are engaged in agriculture. The results of their year's labor are concentrated in the autumn's harvest. That harvest period marks an extraordinary demand for money as a medium of exchange. It has been estimated that during the autumn months $200,000,000 additional currency is in active use as a medium of exchange for which there is no such use during the remaining months of the year. The total amount of cash in the vaults of national banks is, roundly, $700,000,000. The relation which the extra demand for $200,000,000 of currency bears to the total reserve requirements of the national banks is thus seen to be extremely important.

During say nine months of the year the medium of exchange for 95 per cent. of the transactions of commerce are bank credits. These credits answer every purpose of safety and convenience, and answer these purposes in a degree far greater than would money itself; during three months of the year a large portion of the population of the country has a very considerable need for a medium of exchange, but having no relations with banks is unable to make use of bank credits in the form of the ordinary bank deposit. A bank credit in the form of a circulating note answers its purpose perfectly, but our laws have been so contrived that the natural right of a bank to issue its credit in the form that its depositor most desires it has been greatly curtailed. A prohibitory tax prevents all but national banks from issuing circulating notes under any conditions, while the national bank, in order to issue its notes, must first part with its funds to buy Government bonds. As the bonds sell at a premium, it must part with more funds than it will obtain circulating notes. A governor of the Bank of England has wisely said that success in banking depends upon being able to distinguish between a note and a mortgage. There is more of the correct science of successful banking in that sentence than in any other that was ever uttered. The business of a bank is the facilitation of the current operations of commerce, the exchange of its credits for the credit of the merchant, and when it departs from that and devotes its funds to the purchase of long-term obligations in the form of mortgages or bonds, even tho they be Government bonds, it has departed from the banking ideal.

There may be reasons in the enormous development of corporations and the great issue of corporate securities which warrant a bank in departing from strict commercial business, but there is no adequate reason in the natural laws which govern good banking to compel a bank to tie up its funds in a long-term investment as a prerequisite for issuing its circulating notes. As our laws stand there is no relation between the volume of circulating notes and the commercial demand for currency. The motive for issuing notes does not lie in the need for currency, but in the profit arising from an investment in bonds which can, in part, be paid for by circulating notes obtained against the collateral deposit of these bonds.

For more than forty years under the operation of the national banking act we have seen the annual recurrence of the fall demand for a larger amount of currency for use as a medium of exchange. In no single year since the passage of that act has the volume of notes shown a natural tendency to increase with this fall demand and decrease when it has ceased and currency become redundant. The issue and retirement of national bank notes is almost entirely regulated by investment consideration affecting Government bonds, and is influenced but slightly by additional demands or decreased needs for currency.

We have noted that banks will normally increase their loans and deposits to as large a total as the reserve which they hold will legally permit them to do. At all times, under normal conditions, reserves with the banks of the whole country stand at practically the legal minimum. When the period comes that our currency is called upon to increase largely the work which it does as a medium of exchange, the only place that this additional currency can come from is from the bank reserves, and a financial disturbance follows with almost as much regularity as the fall harvests follow the spring plantings.

It would seem to be one of the most obvious of conclusions that if banks were permitted to issue their credits in the form of circulating notes, so restricted as properly to safeguard the involuntary holder, that the part which bank credits play as a medium of exchange would be practically uniform thruout the year, instead of there recurring such a condition as now comes with every fall, where $200,000,000 must be taken for this purpose from the bank reserves.

If the banks are unable to make good some part of this vast withdrawal thru gold imports or thru Treasury deposits, the effect must be that they must reduce their loans and deposits until they can bring about the legal relation. If no fresh supplies of reserve money could be obtained, it would mean that loans and deposits must be reduced $800,000,000 in order to again establish a legal relation after the withdrawal from the reserve cities of $200,000,000 of reserve money. Of course, in practice, part of the burden falls on other than national banks, and part of the reserve loss is made up from gold imports and Treasury deposits, but after every device has been utilized to soften the blow the withdrawal of reserve money almost invariably leads to disturbance and frequently to crisis in the money market.

There is another consideration affecting reserves, as they operate under our banking laws, which is of the most vital consequence. We have no banking system; this is to say, we have no related organization of banks. Instead of that we have fifteen thousand individual banks, each a financial unit, each operated in regard to its own position rather than with regard to its relation to the whole situation. A few state banks have branches, it is true, but in the main the statement of absolute individuality is correct. *E pluribus unum* has been conspicuously left out of our banking legislation.

In a time of crisis two things are likely to happen. The public becomes suspicious of the banks and resorts to money as a store of value, converting its bank credits into cash and hoarding the cash. At the same time the bankers are likely to become suspicious of one another, as well as apprehensive of the probable demands on the part of their customers, and there begins a scramble for reserve money. Each institution stands alone, concerned first for its own safety and using every endeavor to pile up reserves without regard to what the effort may cost the financial situation at large.

The result is an absolute immobility of reserves, and the effect upon the general situation is probably far more disastrous than that produced by all the private hoarding. We are, at the moment, in the midst of such a situation. Many banks are carrying reserves far in excess of their needs. They will neither increase loans and thus build up their deposit credits to a normal ratio to the reserve which they hold, nor will they remit their surplus reserve to their reserve agents in the financial centers, for fear they might be unable to get the money back again promptly if they should need it. It requires but a moderate development of fear of such character to produce a most disastrous result. There are twelve to fourteen billions of deposits in all the banks of this country. The decision on the part of the managers of each individual bank to increase that bank's reserve but 1 per cent. above the normal absorbs $120,000,000 to $140,000,000, and becomes hoarding on a gigantic scale.

If our laws permitted branch banking by banks of issue such a condition would not arise. In respect to branch banking our legislation is unique. The laws of every other important nation encourage branch banking, and the results of it have never tended to enslave the people, to

build up dangerous monopolies or to increase the interest rate. The result, in fact, has been quite the reverse. Rates are kept uniform over a wide territory, the tendency toward violent fluctuations is reduced, and the privileges and benefits of safe banking widely disseminated. I believe there are groundless fears in many directions in regard to the possibility of evil from monopolies, but of all commodities the last one that will ever be successfully monopolized will be credit.

Thruout the terrific crisis which we have been experiencing, affecting as it has every banking institution in the United States, and bringing most of them to a point where they were forced temporarily to suspend full cash payments, we have heard no word of difficulty from across the national border. Canada has been going thru a land speculation more important when compared to her total resources than any speculation that has been engaged in here for many years; she has experienced all the difficulties that have followed the world-wide strain upon capital which the industrial activities of the last two or three years engendered; she has had no wiser bankers and no more conservative business men than are the rule in this country; but there has been hardly a ripple on the surface of her financial affairs, and to our shame we have seen the banks of Canada perform a great service in moving the crops of our own Northwest, while we stood financially paralyzed, with our credit fabric shaken to the foundation.

Is there not some obvious reason for this? Is it not apparent from the most casual reading of financial history that business interests of the United States are subject to periodical financial disasters which are escaped by the business interests of every other important nation? Is it difficult to see that the reason for this lies in our laws which have warped and twisted the natural development of banking out of normal lines? We know that our bank note system is the result of an ingenious device of a harassed Government to sell bonds; that the need for the device long ago disappeared, while the hampering laws relating to it remain.

Some bankers are apt to answer any suggestion for fresh legislation with the declaration that the present notes are safe and that they know of no requisite greater than safety in banking. Such an answer is no answer at all. A bank vault that cannot be unlocked may be safe, but it will poorly answer the purposes of business. A bank note currency that has no relation to the demand of commerce may be safe, but it has in it the elements of commercial disaster the extent of which cannot be measured by ordinary totals.

Many of our lawmakers and bankers are ignorant of the principles underlying this subject. If they were not we would long ago have had scientific and adequate legislation, or rather, perhaps, we never would have had the legislation that has so warped and hampered the natural development of our banking system as to make it what it is today.

I have attempted the briefest outline of what I believe to be some of the principles that must be recognized in any correct solution of the problems of banking and currency. The more clearly these principles are apprehended, the less likely is one dogmatically to believe that he has arrived at the only correct solution of the problem.

There are many solutions, in my opinion, that will measure true and sound by an application of these principles. I believe that one ideal solution would combine the Scotch system of branch banks with the German system of a central bank of issue. I recognize that there is profound political prejudice against both of these ideas, but I believe it is a prejudice absolutely lacking in sound foundation. That there are other solutions I have no doubt. The mobility of reserves that is an essential to safe banking and which is insured by the branch-banking system may possibly be secured thru a utilization of Clearing House relationships. Such relationships have been signally developed by the present financial crisis, and it is not unlikely that a legalization and expansion of the powers which Clearing Houses have evolved in the stress and exigencies of the crisis may offer a solution which will be more in harmony with the present political ideas than will either the branch-banking system or the central bank.

The disposition to provide merely for an emergency currency to be secured by bonds other than Governments I believe would fail almost utterly to recognize these principles which should govern a solution of the problem. Any solution that leaves the fifteen thousand banks of this country compelled to prey upon one another in a time of panic, with reserves immobile and with management isolated and having such secondary regard for the general welfare, will fail of its ultimate purposes.

There are some sound objections to extending to every bank in the national banking system the power of currency issue against assets. If completely adequate redemption facilities were provided, however, I believe that the danger would be minimized, if it did not entirely disappear. That the result aimed at—a currency expanding and contracting with the larger or smaller need for currency as a medium of exchange—will be better met by a central bank having the power of issue and covering its notes in part by a gold reserve and in part by legitimate commercial paper created against actual commercial transactions, I have no doubt, nor do I believe that the political prejudice against a central bank will be found to be so serious as is apprehended. If a well considered and definite plan for a central bank were presented for public discussion by those whose duty it is to offer a proper solution of the problem, much of the political prejudice would disappear.

The subject is technical. Opinions formed without a grasp of fundamental principles and conditions are without value. The verdict of the uninformed majority gives no promise of being correct. In this country we have had one great campaign of financial education, and the majority of the voters of the nation know that the free and unlimited coinage of silver was financial fallacy. If to secure proper banking legislation now it is necessary for a similar campaign of public education, it is time it were begun.

NEW YORK CITY.

On Dress Parade

BY SAMANTHA WHIPPLE SHOUP

O WASHINGTON! O glorious name!
August and mighty shade!
O white star on the field of fame!
In confidence, 'twixt you and me,
Now, is it not a bore to be
Always on dress parade?

A child, you could not tell a lie;
A schoolboy, virtuous maxims made;
A youth, you put ambition by
To soothe a widowed mother's sigh,
Calm as on dress parade.

In looking back on strenuous years,
When all our fates were on you laid,
And, spite of treasons, losses, fears,
You held your firm, unconquered way,
Would you not like an hour for play
Free from the dress parade?

The homely Lincoln, like own folks,
In careless garb arrayed,
With humorous mien that lightly cloaks
His sadness and his power with jokes,
Is nearer to our hearts, 'tis true,
O Pater Patriae, than you,
Always on dress parade.

Forgive, forgive, this frivolous strain,
August and mighty shade!
Still may your glorious name remain,
Without a flaw, without a stain,
In every land, thru every age,
At top of History's golden page,
Always on dress parade!

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Hetch-Hetchy Valley and the Tuolumne Canyon

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC BADÈ, Ph.D.

[Since the following article was accepted we have received a letter from Professor Badè in which he says: "It occurs to me that you may possibly not be aware of the fact that Secretary Garfield is soon to decide in the matter of San Francisco's application for the use of Hetch-Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site. It seems to me a very vital matter that this privilege should not be granted, for, aside from the destruction of this wonderful valley, it will mean the ultimate withdrawal of the choicest and most picturesque portion of the National Park (Yosemite) from the use of recreation seekers. This will be done (the promoters of the scheme admit it) on the ground that the drainage area of the Tuolumne must be closed against camping parties lest they contaminate the water. If the people of the United States knew just what is involved in this request of San Francisco, such a protest would be made that the privilege could not possibly be granted." The photographs accompanying the article were taken by the author and E. T. Parsons.—EDITOR.]

THE application of the city of San Francisco to the Department of the Interior for permission to use Hetch-Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site raises issues of considerable consequence. Since this valley is part of the Yosemite National Park it becomes necessary to determine upon what ground the claims or needs of a municipality may prevene those of the nation. Engineers conversant with the situation do not regard the Tuolumne as the city's only adequate source of supply. The promoters of the project emphasize the convenience of the site. On the other hand Hetch-Hetchy Valley is one of the chief scenic assets of the National Park. Many competent judges, among them John Muir, rank its scenic importance scarcely second to Yosemite Valley itself. The gray gran-

WHERE THE TUOLUMNE ENTERS HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY.

ite walls rise, in what are mostly sheer precipices, to hights varying from 1,700 to 2,300 feet. On the northern wall hangs the long silver scarf of Tueeulala —a thousand feet of white water dashed into whiter spray upon an earthquake talus. A little to the eastward the greater fall, Wapama, with thunderous roar, plunges into the valley from a hight of 1 700 feet. No one who has seen Hetch-

But there is another aspect of the matter which, so far as I know, has not received attention in public print. Hetch-Hetchy Valley is the lower exit of a canyon that deserves to be counted among the greatest natural wonders on earth. For a long time it was considered impassable. In places the walls rise in terraced and almost vertical precipices to a hight of four and five thousand feet.

AN UPPER SECTION OF THE CANYON WALL.

Hetchy with its ancient groves of oak and pine, its wonderful waterfalls, its meadows riotous with bloom and deeply set in granite frames, can feel happy over a project that would turn this valley into a lake bottom.

Tho the canyon is scarcely more than twenty-five miles long the fall of the river within that distance amounts to five thousand two hundred feet. It would be hard to imagine a wilder career for a river than that upon which the Tuolumne

enters during this part of its course. Captain Clarence King, after a futile attempt to follow it thru the canyon, is said to have declared such an undertaking impossible for "any creature without "meadows," bestowed by hunters and prospectors who were first at the christening of many a Sierran landmark, does not adequately describe the beautiful alpine valley in which the Tuolumne meets

A SERIES OF CASCADES IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CANYON.

wings." He somewhat misjudged the difficulty of the task, at least at low water, for up to 1904 a few venturesome explorers had succeeded in penetrating the canyon. In that year the writer also, in company with a few friends, undertook the adventurous trip. A little reconnoitering in the upper part of the canyon had convinced me of the necessity of going unencumbered. Accordingly our sleeping-bags and additional provisions were sent by a roundabout way to Hetch-Hetchy. Carrying only our knapsacks, filled with condensed rations calculated to last about five days, we started with the dawn of a July morning from the Tuolumne Meadows. The term its tributaries before plunging into the gorge. Lying in the heart of the Sierran wilderness, at an altitude of 8,500 feet above the Pacific, it forms a wonderfully picturesque starting point for a future trail thru the canyon to Hetch-Hetchy. The little rivers that know the way to this valley are the maddest mountain torrents that I have ever seen. Tho often hidden in deep gorges, mostly carved thru solid granite, they always are heard, now leaping a precipice with shouts of thunder, now singing the joys of a gentler career among pines and ferns. All of them are true Jordans—descenders from the snowy summits of Dana, Lyell, Ritter, Conness, and other imposing peaks

that form the valley's nearer or remoter periphery. But none of them are found dead at the end, for they all join the Tuolumne, a river of turbulent and abounding life. Even late in summer, when a showy procession of spring flowers has pushed the snowbanks far up the pine-clad slopes, it would be dangerous, if not quite impossible, to ford on its foamy speedways.

The rough work began soon after we had entered the gorge. Earthquake taluses, overgrown with extraordinarily dense thickets, impeded our advance. In places we had to lower ourselves with ropes. One of our number lost his footing on a narrow ledge four hundred feet above the churning river, and would have lost his life had he not caught with his left hand a tough-rooted young oak that grew in a crevice. Nervous moments they were, until we succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous position.

The canyon walls became steeper and steeper. Numerous abutments, resembling giant towers in relief, led the eye to dizzy hights. It was no doubt partially due to the extreme hight of these stupendous granite walls that we seemed unable to make any headway. At every turn of the narrow stream-bed the beetling parapets were still looming above us. A never-to-be-forgotten night overtook our party on the edge of a series of magnificent, abruptly descending granite terraces over which the river plunged seven or eight hundred feet into unseen depths, a furious mass of roaring foam and spray. Under some daring pines at the edge of a precipice we built a campfire and cooked our evening meal. A few minutes' use of rod and reel sufficed to add to our menu a delicious *entrée* of rainbow trout. Surroundings more abysmally grand it would have been hard to imagine. The sunset glow on the hights above, the witchery of the fire-light on pines and rocks, the reverberating thunder of the river's batteries, the white glimmer of endless falls far down the canyon, the unearthly brilliance of the Sierran stars, the flutter and scream of wild creatures terrestrial and aerial, the far-flung shadows of lowering cliffs gliding thru every gamut of form under the light of the rising moon—these and many other assets, in extraordinary measure, were among the features of that indescribable night. One can only guess what reinforcement the imagination of Dante might have gained from the contemplation of scenes like these. But it was not difficult to think of the somber bard treading the giant stairways in the footsteps of Vergil.

The second day we past thru what is probably the wildest and deepest part of the canyon. The river now had gone stark mad. One who has not seen the Tuolumne during this part of its course would hardly deem a river capable of such acrobatic feats, such impetuous *abandon*. Its behavior is in large measure due to the unique character of the stream-bed, composed of smooth-polished granite, and often inclined at an angle of fifty-five degrees. With the friction reduced to a minimum, the water responds to the pull of gravity with almost incredible momentum. Occasionally the stream, in its descent, dashes into a depression shaded like the bowl of a gigantic spoon, and on emerging soars heavenward in a majestic white column of spray. Here it resembles a great brilliantly white apron flapping in the breeze, there it is some foam-born goddess of the wilderness seeking to disengage herself from a thousand yards of filmy lace. In one place a number of concavities on the surface of a sharply inclined plane produce the effect of half a dozen beautiful ever-changing fountains that seem to shoot up thru the swiftly gliding waters. In some of the longer cascades the speed of the water, occasioned by the conditions described above, leads to other spectacular phenomena rarely or never seen elsewhere. It frequently happens that the flying current impinges against a mountainous boulder tossed into the channel by an earthquake, or against some well-buttressed ledge that successfully resists the impact of the river. The collision resembles nothing so much as an enormous explosion covered by a pall of misty smoke thru which bombs of spray and fantastic water-wheels are hurled with titanic energy. Even the rainbows spanning the tumult in brilliant segments seem to break with every new shock of the rushing waters. The writer must confess to great curiosity to see the river at such points in early

spring, when it carries more than a double volume of water. The spectacle must be awe-inspiring in the extreme.

The general trend of the canyon is a little north of west, a fact that entails a great variety of light effects in the course of the day. Its width varies constantly, sometimes narrowing to little more than a hundred feet of churning water, sometimes widening to a quarter of a mile of forest and meadow. Wherever erosion has widened the floor of the canyon colonies of trees have established

ONE OF THE MANY FALLS IN THE CANYON. AT LOW WATER.

themselves. Most of these miniature forests have remained untouched by fire, and are wondrously beautiful against a background of waterfalls and towering cliffs. Every night we were the guests of pine trees that already were kings of the forest in the days of Queen Bess Even now, to remember the shifting splendor of those nights as it beat down in waves of beauty on the intricate lacework domes pillared far up against the sky—this is to share the sentiment of Robert Louis Stevenson that "life is far better than people dream who fall asleep among the chimney-stacks and telegraph wires." In the upper reaches of the canyon the make-up of the tree societies is about the same as in Yosemite. The sugar pine, yellow pine, spruce, and incense cedar are the social magnates. Haughtiest and most beautiful among them all stands the sugar pine, who even in her youth affects a fine scorn of "lesser breeds." The yellow pine, gowned in somewhat larger patterns of bark, lacks something of the grace and distinction of her sister, but is of royal race also, and second to none other in the sylvan society of the Tuolumne. The incense cedar wears the air of a distinguished foreigner, but is thoroly indigenous. Her fine buttress roots seem to mark her as the descendant of a race of fighters who have transmitted to her the attitude of determination and preparedness with which she faces her environment. The edges of the river for miles are lined with dense hedges of the western azalea, whose magnificent bouquets of creamy,

fragrant blossoms are a delight to the wayfarer and at least a partial compensation for the difficulties encountered in penetrating the thickets.

During the fourth day's climb the vegetation of the canyon changed considerably. There was a large intermixture of scrubby oak, and open places frequently were covered with Rhus. We had descended from an altitude of 8,500 feet to one of 4,000, and were entering upon the zone of foothill vegetation. The river, checking the headlong momentum of its plunges over a thousand falls, began to loiter in immense pools that might have been taken for lakes. Enormous specimens of the California black oak, worthy of the traditions of Dodona, spread their shapely crowns against the horizon. The evening light was weaving strange tapestries over the western mountain walls as we past thru the portals of Hetch-Hetchy, next to Yosemite the greatest natural cathedral on the Pacific Coast. From richly carved choir galleries came the joyous music of many waters, and the deep organ tones of full-throated waterfalls pealed forth ever and anon as we threaded its aisles on subsequent days. One would suppose that its own sublime beauty were argument sufficient for the preservation of the valley. But still more cogent reasons for its preservation are found in the fact that it is the natural entrance or exit of the Tuolumne Canyon. The time is not far distant when the Government will wish to build a trail thru the wonderland of this gorge in order that thousands may look upon and enjoy what until now few human eyes have seen. But men will long consider before tunneling granite cliffs above a reservoir. If Hetch-Hetchy is dammed the canyon trail is doomed, and the people of this nation are deprived at one blow of two of their best sources of future enjoyment and recreation.

Berkeley, Cal.

Confessions of a Baptist

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.

Sampson Professor of English Literature at Yale University and Deacon of Calvary Baptist Church, New Haven.

In March, 1876, on profession of my faith in Christ, I was baptized by my father, who was a Baptist minister. I have thus been a member, in good and regular standing, of the Baptist denomination during thirty-two years. During all this period I have never signed any creed, nor have I given my assent to any printed or written form of dogma.

I believe in the essential unity of all Christians, but I do not believe in church unity. I think that any junction of Protestants and Roman Catholics is impossible and undesirable. The former believe in the individual interpretation of both dogma and ethics: the latter believe in the principle of authority. There is no possible common ground to stand on. And it is eminently desirable that those who prefer authority to the uncertainty of the individual mind should have a secure and satisfactory abiding place. Furthermore, it seems to me exceedingly fortunate that we have a variety of Protestant sects, Episcopalians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and what not; because all these differ to a slight extent in church discipline and organization, and to a much greater extent in forms of worship; so that each Christian may join that denomination where he feels most at home. Personally, I do not care, except historically, about a ritual of any kind; but there are an immense number of deeply religious people who are spiritually uplifted by a ritual, and who would feel religiously homesick without it. It is fortunate that the great Christian Church, both Catholic and Protestant, is sufficiently variegated in form to please all worshipers. If the various sects quarreled, as in former times, or if the Catholics and Protestants looked

upon each other as damned, the situation would be entirely different; but it is now quite otherwise. All Christians today, whether under a minister or under a priest, worship in externally different ways the same divine Leader. As a humorist once expressed it, each sect used to issue tickets of salvation, good only on that line: now they issue transfers, good on any line.

In a letter to Robert Browning, written August 15th, 1846, Elizabeth Barrett said:

"Wherever you go, in all religious societies, there is a little to revolt and a good deal to bear with—but it is not otherwise in the world without; and within, you are especially reminded that God has to be more patient than yourself after all. Still you go quickest there, where your sympathies are least ruffled and disturbed —and I like, beyond comparison best, the simplicity of the Dissenters, the unwritten prayer, the sacraments administered quietly and without charlatanism! and the principle of a Church, as they hold it, I hold it too, quite apart from State necessities, pure from the law."

The poem "Christmas Eve" sprang directly from this letter, and Browning's reply to it. No one has ever more successfully combined intense piety with absolute toleration than Mrs. Browning.

The Baptists represent the extreme radical form of devout Protestantism. There is indeed no Baptist Church: we have simply a collection of individual churches. Each separate society has absolute control over its own affairs; and no other church nor other person outside of that individual church has any jurisdiction or authority over its members. We have no hierarchy, no bishops, no binding organization. Each Baptist minister is the absolute, free, untrammeled leader of his own church; and no other person may tell him what he shall say or do. If his own church does not like his views, he may be requested to resign, but only by his own flock. We Baptists, therefore, from the time of Roger Williams, have stood for extreme individualism.

The fact that we have no creed is a great blessing, and has saved us from the melancholy quarrels over religious heresies that have upset so many churches in other denominations. If a minister be very conservative, he will ultimately find a church that either shares his views or sympathizes with them; if he be rather advanced, he will likewise find, sooner or later, a congenial atmosphere within his own denomination. The late President Harper was an ardent Baptist, but by no means a conservative thinker. Incidentally, if all ministers preached the Gospel, instead of their views on theology, higher criticism, literature, socialism and politics, there would be much less trouble and a good deal more religion.

Baptists are often accused of laying too great stress on baptism; whereas, as a matter of fact, the Baptists attach less importance to baptism than any other sect; for they are the only Christians in the world who positively refuse to baptize unless they are convinced the candidate is already a Christian. No Baptist believes for an instant that a person's chances for salvation are assisted by the rite of baptism, an idea current with more or less strength in every other sect. To me infant baptism is not in the least an impressive ceremony, tho I can understand perfectly why it is deeply impressive to many fathers and mothers; even if it does the child no good, it may help the parents, and so be effective. On the other hand, the baptism of a Christian by immersion is to me so profoundly affecting that I am often moved to tears; yet I find no difficulty in understanding that other persons regard it as comic. It is perhaps our one symbol, and has to Baptists real significance—the burial of sin and the rising in newness of life.

With reference to the theory of close communion, *that* has always seemed to me from childhood a detestable doctrine, and has doubtless very often in the past brought Baptists into ill-repute. With the exception of Southern churches, close communion has almost ceased to exist. We have had no fight over it, we have not had to strike it out of our creed, for we have no creed; we have simply sloughed it off. I have not myself happened to be in any Baptist Church during the last twenty years that believed in or practised close communion.

We are fortunate also in having no church discipline. Our friends, the Methodists, who are very close to us in so many respects, do not exactly resemble us here. If I am not mistaken, the Methodist discipline forbids church

members to indulge in that old trinity of amusements—the theater, card-playing and dancing. With the Baptist theory of extreme individual liberty, this would not do for us at all. A considerable part of my work as a college professor is the teaching of the drama; and it would be ridiculous for me to stay away from the theater. There are many Baptists who do not indulge in these amusements, and if it hurts their conscience they do well to abstain. But there is no rule or law in the matter.

The Baptist denomination, with no creed, no hierarchy, no discipline, is a fine place for sincere Christians who do not want these things, and who are not helped by a ritual or a prayer-book; for other equally sincere Christians, there are fortunately plenty of other churches, both Protestant and Catholic, where they can worship God in a manner which is to them more fitting, more pleasing and therefore more productive of good results. But as for us, our only guide is the New Testament, which each Baptist interprets according to his own reason; our only Leader is Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and even in the dark we follow Him as best we may.

New Haven, Conn.

England's New Administration

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE great political crisis has come, but it has not yet taken full form. We all knew that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's health would not allow him any longer to endure the responsibilities of office when he felt that he could not attend to its duties. We knew also that Mr. Asquith was certain to be invited by the Sovereign to assume the vacant office and not one of us felt the slightest doubt that Mr. Asquith would accept the gracious invitation. Thus far, therefore, things have turned out exactly as we all felt sure that they were destined to do. But at the same time there was an almost bewildering uncertainty as to the final course which the development of the crisis was destined to take and as to effect which the construction of the new Ministry was likely to have on the next succeeding chapters of Britain's political history. In all ordinary cases of a change of Ministry we know perfectly well what the new administration is to be. The Liberal statesmen succeed to the Conservatives, or the Conservatives eject the Liberals, and we all know what the meaning of the change must be, and even before we know the names of all the incoming statesmen we are quite clear in our minds as to the policy which is to be the inspiration of their measures. But in this present instance we were most of us filled with various doubts, conjectures, misgivings and fears.

As I have already explained more than once to my American readers, Mr. Asquith is not an advanced Liberal in his political principles. Now this was not a fact to create much anxiety among even the most advanced Liberals during the ministry of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. No administration, Liberal or Tory, is ever made up entirely of men who represent the same degree of advancement in their respective political principles. With a man like Campbell-Bannerman at the head of the Liberal Government, with men like John Morley, Augustine Birrell, Lloyd-George, and John Burns presiding over some of its most important departments, the advanced Liberal could have little serious dread as to the maintenance of the political principles which made him a supporter of that government.

But now we have a change which is believed to bring with it a prospect of other and serious changes, and the Government has so many measures of intense importance bequeathed to it by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's administration that any internal lack of cohesion might

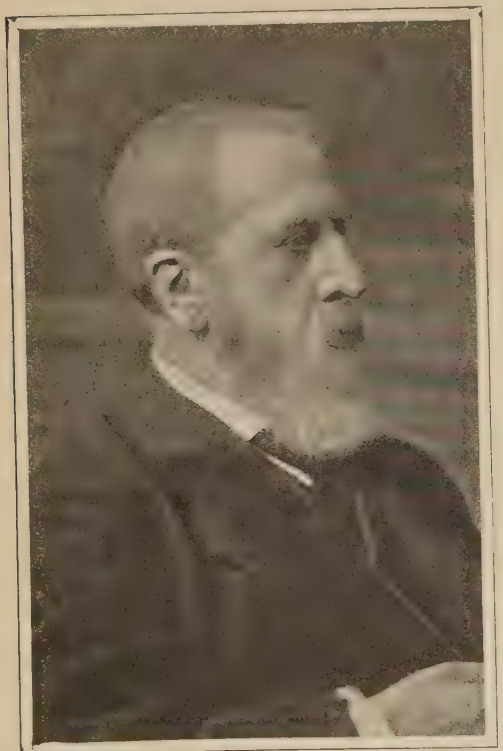
lead to a political crisis of the most serious importance. There are, for instance, two strong parliamentary parties in which the coming of Mr. Asquith into office has raised very serious doubts as to the probability of these two parties being able to place as much confidence in the policy of the new administration as in that of its immediate predecessor. These two parties are the Irish Nationalists and the English representatives of labor, or, as they are now commonly termed, the Socialists. Mr. Asquith is known to be a very platonic admirer of Home Rule, if, indeed, he now continues to profess even a platonic admiration for that political principle, and he is not generally believed to go very far in his sympathies with the doctrines of the British Socialists. There is therefore a serious doubt entertained thruout a large number of constituencies in this country as to whether the views of the advanced or the reluctant Liberals in the administration are likely to prevail in the near future, and as the formation of a new Ministry carries with it the necessity for several new elections the general state of public feeling has been one of considerable distrust and even alarm.

Mr. Asquith does not, as other statesmen have done on several former occasions, combine in his own person the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, that is, of Prime Minister, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is now Prime Minister and nothing else, and the King has conferred the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer on Mr. Lloyd-George, who was until now president of the Board of Trade. I may say that this appointment has given universal satisfaction thruout Parliament and the country. Winston Churchill has been appointed to Lloyd-George's former office, and this appointment too has been welcomed everywhere. Another remarkable appointment is that of Reginald McKenna, up to the present Minister of Education and now transferred to the position of First Lord of the Admiralty. This seems at first sight a somewhat remarkable change of office. An observer from the outside would not perhaps be likely to understand why the head of the education office should be considered an appropriate figurehead for His Majesty's navy; but every one who has followed the political career of Mr. McKenna feels well assured that whatever office this young and rising public man is willing to accept he will be sure to discharge its duties with foresight, with judgment and with full efficiency.

Much surprise has been created in literary as well as in political circles by the fact that John Morley, Secretary of State for India, has consented to accept from the King a place in the House of Lords. Morley retains his position as Indian Secretary, but gives up his seat in the representative assembly and moves into that hereditary chamber which no English public man has ever condemned and denounced more strenously and more justly than he has done. I must say that I cannot help deeply regretting Mr. Morley's consent to become Lord Something-or-other and to take his place among those hereditary legislators who have in all modern history proved themselves the persistent opponents of every legislative measure which tended to promote the growth of human freedom and of equality before the law. It might, perhaps, be said that Mr. Morley enters the House of Peers with the hope of effecting some improvement in the doings of that chamber, but Mr. Morley is by far too keen-eved a statesman not to know, as, indeed, he has often and often explained, that there is only one possible way of really improving that legislative chamber, and that is by abolishing altogether the hereditary principle on which its existence is based. I remember feeling much disappointed when the present Lord Courtney, one of the most able, enlightened, and sincere of writers and public men, consented to accept a seat in the House of Lords, but I may admit that I am still more surprised and still more disappointed to find that he has a successor in the person of John Morley. Nobody who knows either of these two men as I have done would for a moment suspect one or the other of them of any selfish or ignoble motive whatever in adopting any course, and those of us who thus knew and know the man can only lament the fact that any course of reasoning could have led such men to such a decision.

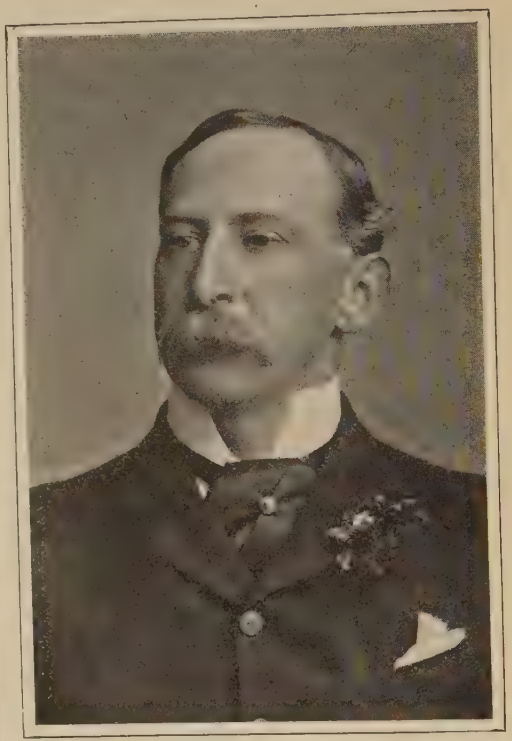
I must now turn away from the po-

litical figures of the present to say something about one political figure of the past. While Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was still Prime Minister the Duke of Devonshire died at Cannes, whither he had gone in the hope of obtaining a restoration to health. The Duke of Devonshire was in his seventy-fifth year when he died and he had been conspicuous in political affairs during the whole of what may be called his working lifetime. He entered the House of Commons in his twenty-fourth year and had held all manner of Ministerial and Cabinet offces. During the far greater part of his public life he was known as the Marquis of Hartington, and as such, being only the eldest son of a peer and not a peer himself, he was enabled to represent a parliamentary constituency. in the House of Commons. It may seem like an attempt at paradox to say that he became a remarkable figure in politi-



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

cal life, chiefly because of the absence of any remarkable qualities in him, and yet I do not know how I could better convey a correct idea of the impression which he made upon the public mind. He was not a man of intellect, he was



SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

not in any sense whatever a statesman, and never apparently made any effort or showed any ambition to become one, although, owing to his high position and his great family influence, he held again and again some of the foremost offices of the State. He was never an advanced Liberal—perhaps I could not give a clearer idea as to his political complexion than by saying that he was a sort of negative Liberal, if such a phrase might be used; that at all events he could not during his working career be described as a positive Tory. So far as I could judge, he never seemed to take any actual interest in political doctrines—Liberalism of a certain conventional and aristocratic order lay in his way and he found it. It seemed to belong to his station somehow and he discharged steadily the duties which it imposed upon him. He made no attempt whatever at eloquence, but he could make a steady and coherent statement of any case which it became

his duty to set before the House of Commons. Every one knew, however, that any statement coming from him could be thoroly relied upon and that he was as incapable of any political artifice as he was of any flash of eloquence or flight of fancy. He always appeared to me as if he really belonged to the order of English county aristocracy, as it might have shown itself somewhere about the days of Fielding and Smollett, when the culture or chivalry had passed away and the principle of political equality had not yet come to be a recognized faith even with the minority in England. In a certain sense, he was a popular statesman, for he never made any profession which he did not also realize as a practice, and of him it might truly be said that his word was his bond.

A man of a strangely different order in English political and public life passed away about this time in the person of Sir Howard Vincent. The Duke of Devonshire had taken life exactly as he found it; Sir Howard Vincent was ever seeking after some new field of work. He had been, in turn, lawyer, soldier, Member of Parliament, member of municipal councils, traveler, Conservative agitator, and was always apparently sighing and seeking for new forms of labor. He had traveled more, I am inclined to believe, than any other Englishman of his time, except, perhaps, Sir Charles Dilke. He spoke fluently all or almost all the languages of Europe, including even Russian. He sat in the House of Commons for many years and was an energetic Conservative, but his natural taste for exploring in all fields made him anxious to come to a full understanding as to the purposes of other political parties, and, indeed, he made himself personally popular with the members of all parliamentary sections, unless on the rare occasions when some sudden impulse toward another course of action led him into a temporary quarrel. He was the active mover in the once famous effort to bring about some terms of arrangement between the Conservatives under Lord Carnarvon and the Irish National party.

We have not had thus far in this spring many novels of modern society which call for any especial notice. I may, however, mention one, at least, which is entirely out of the common, alike in conception, in character drawing and in its curious blending of the real and the ideal. This novel, which is the work of Mrs. Campbell Praed, bears the title of "By Their Fruits," and is published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., London. It is a book of substantial size in one volume, according to the now prevailing fashion here, and closely printed. I may certainly venture to say that the reader who begins it will not be in the least likely to think it too long. It is a very powerful story, thrilling with interest from first to last, and with character drawing which in some of its figures displays a genuine and captivating originality. In the formation of more than one of the characters are combined the elements of passion, pain and wonder. I shall make no attempt to tell even in the most summarized form the story of "By Their Fruits," and shall only say that I feel well convinced it will add to the already high reputation of Mrs. Campbell Praed, as the authoress of romantic and often mystical fiction.

London, England.

The Library

BY GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON McGIFFERT

Is anything so good as to return,
After a bookless visit, to one's books?
To seek one's own accustomed easeful place,
Snow-girt without, the blazing logs within;
The mullioned window gay with daffodils;
Books on the window seat, and close at hand
Low tables full of them; and one new book
That waits enticingly—a choice event—
What if it prove the Book of Books for me?
I chide myself for giving to new books
That of myself should go to make new friends.
For somehow living books do seem more dear
Than many I have called by name of friend.
It is enough ofttimes to lay one's hand
Upon a well-loved book and feel its power
Electric thrill. Ofttimes a casual glance
Between old covers lets great spirits loose—
And so surrounds me with familiar friends
I know not if myself am one of them,
Or they the jostling ghosts of life itself.
Sequestered days are days wherein we grow;
When new ideas grind blunt wits sharp again;
When splendid bursts of bloom surprise the mind
And take enchanted colors from the soul;
When thoughts detached and vague slowly emerge,
Become ours to dispose of as we will,
And richly nurtured by immortal books,
Do make us kin with lofty master minds.
So, welcome, snow-girt days as days of gold,
To spend apart in a Great Company.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Women and the Future

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

THESE are hard times for the women, not that they have ever had an easy time, but some of them are beginning to think and to have a lively sense of their grievances. And when women get a grievance it makes a piercing shrill sound, all the more pathetic because there is no danger in it. So the women suffragists in this country, the suffragettes in England and the advanced women sufferers everywhere arouse sympathy and indignation by their protests against their wrongs. And nobody is likely to deliver them. The slaves of the South were freed from bondage and given the rights of citizenship without even knowing that they needed them. But somehow women do not appeal to this part of the imagination of men. They will fight to keep them pure, to protect them from bodily insult, but Don Quixote himself would not go to battle to win civil rights for women, and it nearly makes a man ludi-

crous to advocate such a thing. Nobody knows why, unless it is because we are still hypnotized by primitive ideas. The excuse made that it is because not enough women want to vote is not honest nor even serious. If they are entitled to the ballot, they should have it without being made to beg for it or show the virago qualities recently exhibited by the suffragettes in London. The negroes in the South did not ask for the ballot, nor even know what the right to vote meant, yet it was given them with a grand flourish and a sentimental anguish that lasts to this day in some sections.

However, I have never worried over the serfdom of my sex as some nobler women have, because I have observed the disintegrating effects of the ballot upon men. Power is the one thing men cannot continue to exercise morally. This is the reason why the kings and their favorites in olden times were so corrupt. They had the monopoly of power. It is the explanation now of the greed and graft and corruption in political and commercial circles. The smart fellows there could not resist the temptation to go as far as they could stretch their privileges. And it indicates the reason also why the wickedness of men is worse than the badness of women. The men have a powerful evil "drop" upon the situation. We do not have policemen to look after the mothers of families, nor the young ladies, nor the old maids, but we need them more particularly to take care of the men who have an instinct to get drunk and vote, or at least to get drunk. It is the asinine sense of the jolly-boy privileges of manhood that accounts in a very great measure for drunkenness among men. Everywhere, in Church and State, the right to exercise power over others tempts the majority of men and tends to make them vicious. This is why no government ever lasts. The constitution, the theory upon which it is based, may comply with all the ethics of political economy, but the governing class becomes conscienceless, tyrannical, insufferable. And this leads to rebellion from below where there is less exercise of power and more manhood.

It is not clear to my mind that women could or would withstand the same temptations any better, and so while the time must come when we shall have the ballot thrust upon us as a moral duty by a revolution of ideas, every thinking woman dreads the day and the burden. It is better to bear with the indignities of the "Jim Crow" laws of segregation in universities, to endure the grosser injustice of unequal laws governing the property rights of women and other offenses than to become like the aldermen and ward politicians of the nobler sex. And this is what political ambition would mean to the average woman. Very few of us could hope to be Senators or Presidents of the United States, and most of us would want to hold office, just as a man will "run" for coroner if he can get nothing better. So, while my position is not a brave one, I prefer to remain the victim of man's love and injustice rather than compete with him politically, face his temptations and risk the chance of being elected to some indelicate office, like that of sheriff.

And after all the danger of suffrage for women is not yet imminent. So much is said about it in connection with the advanced woman that one might infer there has been a change and development in the character of women in general sufficient to justify a wide application of the term. But the truth is, the advanced woman is only one of the signs of the times, and may pass with it. The great majority of women are still just women. They accept the advantages the times offer as they would accept a bouquet, but they are no more advanced in consciousness than they were in the beginning. They belong to the order of eternal women that remains the same in all times. Education does not change them, experience does not enlighten them. It only confirms them. They are the same cryptic mother-eyed creatures that have always lived silently behind the scenes and in the dim wings of the world. They do not belong to the stage of action, but to God, and to men and to little children. They have never lived in the sense that people of the world live, but their lives have been preordained and put upon them, like some Order of the Virgin which binds them to Heaven. They do three things with ineffable grace. They pray, bear children, and keep hearthstones like altar places for

purity and brightness. They survive the monotony of their existence without becoming listless, rebellious or depraved, because over and above the capacity for faith common to us all, they possess a power of illusion peculiar to themselves. They do not live according to experience, but according to love, by all their hopes and fears, in particular by the spells they cast upon their own spirits. Some of them have been saints and some have even been Magdalens, but who ever wins past the world to the gates where the spirit of each meets her messengers will find that the Magdalen no less than the saint cherished her illusion, her hope that after all sin was not sin. And once the illusion she casts between her and the dark is destroyed, she is ready to fling herself "anywhere out of the world." For it is the nature of such women, good or bad, not to be able to deal with reality. There is no wit in their wickedness and no ethics in their goodness.

In most women of this great order, love is the strongest illusion. They have a forbearance in love that is neither intelligent nor courageous, but it holds most of the loose ends of the world together. They cherish illusions about marriage that enable them to sacrifice self-respect with a clear conscience, and they can endow the most profligate son with all the virtues. Nothing can come between such a woman and her husband or her child. She has not understood either one, but she knew that she has been called by Heaven to minister onto them, and to believe in them whether she does or not. This is her very serious limitation as a social and moral factor. She will never make a good citizen because she does not know how to *compute humanity*, and she will not learn. If one attempts to teach her, she looks up and proclaims an illusion which renders teaching superfluous. Upon investigation she will be found to be the mother of nearly all the unruly boys and incorrigible girls. She is good, but she cannot impart it because she lacks moral sense. Her virtue is normal, natural, instinctive, but not intelligent. She would never betray love even to vote for the right measure. And unless suffrage changed her very nature, her ballot would add little to the political stamina of the nation—almost as little as those little feminine freaks who follow their fads and fancies, who play and dress and redress themselves, who grow serious over silly things and do anything to evade the issues of life which require courage to see. Society women would make good politicians, but not wise or conscientious suffragists. Their training has not been moral, but accommodating, tending more to grace than veracity.

If we accept the advanced women and women who are already emancipated in the commercial and professional centers, the one class of women now prepared for suffrage are the commonplace drudge mothers of the world. They are to be found far away in the silent farm houses, unkempt, ugly-faced, earth-women, whose thoughts are ever upon the things that last. They would legislate for the soil and for the children. Their interests are large and peaceful, and belong to the fields. They think of the seeds in the ground far and near, and hope it will rain. But they hope for nothing in themselves. Life is their term of imprisonment, and their thoughts are cast like prayers over the earth outside, and stretch like wings above their children. They see the seasons beforehand and fear the weather further than any prophet. Their ambitions are with the growing corn and with the growing children. Their ignorance of the world is fixt. But given the opportunity they could vote right with an awful simplicity.

Nashville, Tenn.

Literature

Life of Bancroft*

"Ah! these children and biographers who cannot leave in the dark what belongs there!"

To this exclamation of Bancroft, preserved in one of his letters, as pointed out by his biographer, the answer is obvious. How can Oblivion be expected to cover with its kindly hand what the journalist calls "copy," when that "copy" has been religiously preserved and docketed and laid high on the banks of the sad-waved river of forgetfulness? Fortunately in this case Mr. Bancroft's docketed "copy" has fallen into good hands. It would be difficult to tell the story of this eventful life justly and yet more discreetly. And he seems to have left abundant material. He was a piquant letter-writer and a luminous journalizer. With ways of his own in thinking, and with the clean soul of the Puritan, he gives his views as they came to him, content so long as he pleased his friends and satisfied himself. His father, a distinguished minister of the early Unitarians—or, as they preferred to call themselves, Congregationalists—had the same uncompromising habit. "If we find fault with him," said an up-country farmer, "he doesn't mind it at all; and if we praise him, he doesn't mind it, but keeps steadily on his way; we, therefore, have concluded to let him alone."

With that inheritance, the son went his way—which was at first seriously select, President Kirkland, Andrews Norton and Edward Everett giving him his early send-off. Out of Harvard at seventeen, a Göttingen Doctor of Philosophy at twenty-one, he came home to Cambridge with an American heart, a German diligence of brain, and just that bit of mixed manners of courts and libraries which made him about equally welcome to Alexander von Humboldt and the Princess Borghese. With his more serious accomplishments he had learned to dance and to ride horseback. The dancing clearly came from the mother's side, and he defended it on the ground that it was conducive to grace; the scholar needed it. His mother defended hers by a reference to nature. "My mother would sometimes tell me in a plaiful manner," she says, with her choice spelling, "that I should never have more at my heart than I should throw off at my heels. . . . I was the gayest in the ballroom. I never wanted more attention than I received." Bancroft also had his gaieties, and on his home-coming, fell on the neck of Prof. Andrews Norton, and, German fashion, kissed him on both cheeks. His success as a tutor, says Mr. Howe, was not perfect; he taught in college only a year. Nor did he make headway in the pulpit. Eleven sermons expanded over

GEORGE BANCROFT.
From Howe's "Life of Bancroft."

*The Life and Letters of George Bancroft. *By M. A. DeWolf Howe.* Illustrated. 2 vols. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

thirty-six "preachings," and then he put them away. Nine years were spent at the Round Hill School, precursor of so many classical academies. The work was not wholly to his mind. He was "absent-minded, dreamy, and often in abstract mood," says one of his pupils. He had criticised the great German scholar, Wolf, for slothfulness, and even Goethe had come in for defects of the sort; but, alas, we all have defects of our own, and Bancroft was guilty, says the same authority, on one occasion, of coming to a prae-prandial exercise with a shoe or slipper on one foot, a boot on the other. "In one short month I cease to be a schoolmaster," he writes to Edward Everett, in 1831. Some time before that, however, he had matriculated in the great university of a pure democracy, so that he could take the hand of an honest grave-digger, and say—"You are my fellow-sovereign; let us talk of liberty and equality." "Ah, yes," says his fellow-sovereign, rolling up the eye of a drunkard, "I often think, as I am *turfing* grass, that all men are about equal. It doesn't take much more turf for one than another, and I charge ninepence a grave."

This early period in the life of Bancroft is treated with considerable fulness, and the fulness is quite justified in the material used. All sides of the historian's mind are abundantly illustrated—evidently without fear; but also with great discretion on the part of the biographer, who distinguishes between true "copy" and that which is merely sensational. Bancroft's own idea of publicity seems to have been borrowed from Andrew Jackson; he remembered what that great Democratic President had said to him: "Truth would in the *eend* . . . be every man's best policy," and so, entering the Cabinet of President Polk, in 1845, he resolved to "act as if the eye of the whole democracy watched every motion and its ear heard every word I shall utter." There is no reason to suppose that he did not, within natural limits, keep his resolve. It is true he pleaded for the annexation of Texas as a glorious extension of "the area of freedom," tho it was as well known in his day as it is in ours that Texas was expected to add to the area of slavery as many Senators as its ample territory could be cut up to make possible. He was against war with Mexico, and hoped Mexico wouldn't make war necessary by a greedy resistance to the loss of her territory. "Indeed," he writes to a friend, "I hope war is permanently out of fashion in the civilized world." And yet within a month of that letter he puts his hand to the order sent to General Zachary Taylor to take position on the Texan frontier "best adapted to repel invasion and to protect what, in the event of annexation, *will be our western border.*" His was the hand; but there is reason to believe that the heart was not his. The heart for that deed was hotter; it had grown to fulness in the Georgia rice fields, and the cotton lands of South Carolina. He was against slavery in the abstract, and undoubtedly hoped the time would come when the abstract would become less academic and merge in the actual. The time did come, and he kept the promise of the heart nobly. Of his grown-up years of diplomatic service and historical activity, and the happy after-years of literary leadership in New York and Washington, Mr. Howe gives us as much "copy" as can be crowded into the second volume. His work is a clean and admirable addition to American biography.

The Cambridge Literature*

It is too bad that a work of this kind should not be made readable. In the nature of things there is no good reason that literary history be dull and repellent even when it is exact and comprehensive. And some idea of the scale of the present undertaking may be gathered from the fact that this first volume, which goes only as far as Chaucer and has therefore comparatively little literature of any importance to deal with, contains something over 500 octavo pages, text and bibliography. At this rate the fourteen volumes projected will be none too many for the purpose. Theoretically, however, with the exception of some such initial disproportion, the general conception of the work seems admirable. There has always been lacking to English just such

*The Cambridge History of English Literature. *Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.* Vol. I. From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

a history of its literature as the editors propose to supply. The plan is like that of Petit de Julleville's French literature or that of the Cambridge Modern History recently published; perhaps it is not too much to say that the editors have had such a parallel in mind. At all events the subjects are parceled out, in much the same way, among experts, so that every chapter is in reality a special article, if not indeed a thesis.

Of the superior erudition ensured by such a method there is no doubt: perhaps it is the only way in which a large work of imposing authority can be produced, in default of tremendous single genius or in the present state of literary scholarship, by combining a number of limited but accurate studies to a single end. But at the same time it has certain grave and obvious dangers—particularly when the partitioning is so minute and at times so arbitrary as it is in the case of the present volume; for it disguises to some considerable extent the unitary character of the subject as a whole or at least of the broader periods, and still worse, it interrupts the course of literary evolution or development, as in the transition to romance versification, which is nowhere satisfactorily handled, not even mechanically in the rather amateurish chapter on prosody. To synthesize these articles, of which there are nearly a score, would be a serious undertaking in itself and would require just the kind of knowledge which the articles do not furnish. Of this embarrassment the editors themselves seem to have been conscious; for in one or two instances they have attempted to supply a chapter of preparation or transition, which are, however, too slight for the purpose. Nor do the changing point of view, the lack of a uniform critical standard, the variation of manner from that of a review to that of a *Grundriss*, assist the final impression. As a whole, then, tho with proper precaution such a result does not seem inevitable to the method, the first volume is altogether too encyclopedic for a thoroly satisfactory literary history, which ought to be continuous and expansive. At the same time it ought to be remembered that this period is a particularly trying one for such a method. Our knowledge of it is so confused, disjointed and piecemeal, it offers so many difficulties even to individual presentation, that a treatment by allotment hardly gets a fair show. And it were better, perhaps, to suspend judgment until another volume, which is promised soon, and a more favorable opportunity.

Old Time Wall Papers. By Kate Sanborn. Illustrated. Dutton. $5.00 net.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have taken over the plates of Kate Sanborn's *Old Time Wall Papers* from the Literary Collector Press of Greenwich, Conn., and have issued an edition of 975 numbered copies. The book appeals very strongly to those interested in antiques, as it presents many examples of old wall papers that are now fast disappearing. The wall papers of the old days differed very greatly from those now used by modern decorators and except for such a book as the one now under consideration, there would be no provision for the preservation of the quaint old wall paper designs that once decorated the rooms of our fathers and forefathers. Wall paper was first used in Europe as a substitute for the tapestry so commonly employed in the Middle Ages. Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers used wall paper with which to cover their bandboxes in which they kept their ancestors of the Merry Widow hats now so popular. These old bandboxes have lately become collecting objects and the present book incidentally includes examples of these as showing one of the uses of the early wall papers. The end papers of the book reproduce the "Devil Paper" in the Gore Mansion in Waltham, Mass. Portions of old wall papers figure as headbands and tail-pieces thruout the volume. Many persons will first learn of the present-day preservation of examples of old wall papers in certain old homesteads thru the medium of the Sanborn book.

Studies in the History of Venice. By Horatio F. Brown. Two vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00.

Very little attention is paid, in these two well studied groups of essays, to the art story of the great Venetian republic, whose annals for five hundred years were the annals of the traffic routes of the Eastern Mediterranean. Venice was

a republic, with the definition of that remarkably slippery word so peculiarly drawn as to exclude most of our modern notions of a republican form of government. A ten-headed monstrosity of commerce it was, whose capital extremity was, according to Mr. Brown, ornamented with a Doge dressed out handsomely for the pomp of state processions, and who, when convenient, made a handsome exit into the vaults of the ancient Church of the SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Handsome, if he had been a docile listener to the Ten; but if indocile—as was the case of the famous Doge Marino Falier—then into the vaults he went, "with his head at his feet" and his body "wrapt in matting"—four torches to light up the ghastly procession, and only a priest and an acolyte in attendance. The ten republican heads, like jack-o'-lanterns in a black night, glimmered and dodged, fearfully indestructible, through five centuries of troubled history, until the forceful greed of our English ancestors, in Queen Elizabeth's day, of blessed Protestant memory, found a way to put out the fitful lantern lights of Venetian commerce. It is in the various darknesses of this jack-o'-lantern period that Mr. Brown has made his studies—twenty in all—using with skill modern searchlight methods. He wastes no time at all, as has been said, on pictorial art or on splendid architecture, little on battles and sieges, and on military campaigns only enough to enable him to trace the threads of policy home to the fitfully visible Ten and out to their ubiquitous agents. How the Ten worked, who their agents were, and how they were rewarded, dispensed with or disposed of, is the subject matter of chapters on Carmagnola, Tiepolo and the Carraresi, on Marcantonio Brigadin, and on the Spanish Conspiracy during the closing century of the Venetian supremacy. The relation of Venice to the head of the Roman Church, and, about Luther's time, to the reform element in the College of Cardinals, is greatly lighted up in chapters on Cardinal Contarini and on Paolo Sarpi, both men being eminent within Church circles, tho ready both to slip over the boundary line into the enemy's territory. The relations of the lagoon city to its Italian neighbors is made unusually clear; but the interrelation of these peninsula powers might have been more happily set forth if it had been the writer's purpose to give a connected rather than an episodical story of Venice. It is always a work involving the sanity of the reader to attempt a clear picture of that phantasmagorical Italy of the Middle Ages. Dante, in the thirteenth century, is most effective when he consigns most of the heads of state to the first and second divisions of the underworld. The eye of our essayist, however, is generally on the undercurrents of Venetian diplomacy—tracing the submarine forces which work as fatally in a republic as in a tyranny; and it is in the discussion of these unrepublican undercurrents that we in America may still find the history of Venice by no means without its lessons for us today. Mr. Brown's book is to be commended for its various light on our own living problems.

The English Reformation and Puritanism: With Other Lectures and Addresses. By Eri B, Hulbert, D. D., LL. D. A MEMORIAL. Edited by A. R. E. Wyant, Ph. D The University of Chicago Press. Pp. viii, 484. $2.50.

Had Dean Hulbert lived to prepare for the press the lectures which are included in *The English Reformation and Puritanism* it is probable that he would have given them a somewhat more scholarly form and that he would have purged them of some of the errors and imperfections that now detract from their value, especially as regards the more recent history of Nonconformity and Education in England. Dean Hulbert's lectures do not pretend to offer merely entertainment or easy reading and without an index, the book can be of little real service. The lectures are given in the easy, somewhat colloquial form in which they were delivered in the class room. One can catch something of the vigor, the enthusiasm, the sense of reality and conviction that made Dean Hulbert so successful and so beloved as a teacher; but these very qualities militate against calm historic judgment. "The horrid excesses of Bloody Mary" are described with the fervor of a contemporary. Nor is the Dean any more gentle toward Elizabeth. Ev-

erything that was done against the Separatists is represented as the personal action of the Virgin Queen—"deprivations, confiscations, mutilations, sequestrations, fines, imprisonment, stocks, dungeons, maimings, croppings of ears, slitting of nostrils—everything that diabolical ingenuity could invent to compel the worthiest Christians England then had to act a lie"—these, according to Dean Hulbert, were all to be attributed to the Queen alone and these made up the sum of her activities. This one-sided view of history was still the rule when Dean Hulbert came to deal with recent developments in England, and it is to be hoped that his students did not depend on these lectures alone for their views of English history and politics. The Lectures cover the history of Protestantism in England from Wycliffe to the Stuarts, with additional chapters on the Established Church and Nonconformity and on the Education Act of 1902. The volume also contains lectures on the special sect to which Dean Hulbert belonged—the Baptists, and a memorial address on President Harper, whose death preceded that of Dean Hulbert by scarcely a month.

Horace: Quintus Horatius Flaccus. The Roman Poet Presented to Modern Readers. Edited by Charles Loomis Dana and John Cotton Dana. 8vo, pp. liv, 150. Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt.

The aim of this volume is to present to the reader a fair idea of the charm of Horace, so far as this is possible in English poetical translation. Nearly every versifier has tried his hand at Horace, and in every style. The editors have selected translations in verse of over fifty of the Odes and Epodes, with bits from the Satires and Epistles. There are half a dozen little introductions giving what little is known of Horace, his loves, his religion, his habits, nearly all drawn from his poems. Considering that one of the editors of this volume is a medical professor (the other brother a librarian) it is interesting to read the autopsy:

"Horace died suddenly at the age of fifty-seven. The cause of his death is unknown; but when we consider that he had at times lived somewhat riotously; was never strong, yet kept up occasional dissipations; was choleric and passionate, and to the last fond of his wine and his Chloe, we may properly infer that he had an arterial sclerosis and a bad heart, and died either from a cardio-renal trouble or from some form of cerebral apoplexy."

Apart from the excellent selection of translations we particularly commend the series of old engravings here reproduced. It is an admirable edition for the general public.

A New Boundary Stone of Nebuchadnezzar I from Nippur. By William J. Hinke. Vol. IV of Series B of The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. Edited by H. V. Hilprecht. 8vo. Pp. xxviii, 323. $2.50.

The modest title of this work by a young scholar comes from the fact that the boundary stone alone was the subject of a doctor's thesis; but in the present volume the work has been enlarged so as to give—what was much to be desired—a discussion of all accessible boundary stones from Babylonia and Persia, with a very careful discussion of the meaning of the emblems upon them. These stones were set up to form a public notification of the purchase or grant of a tract of land. They are two or three feet high and have on them emblems of gods and an inscription telling how the land was acquired, and ending with a series of curses from the gods figured on the stone on any one who should remove or destroy this monument. The puzzle is to find out who are the gods figured. It is easy enough to see that the crescent means the moon-god, but not so easy to guess who is the bird on the forked column. This must be learned by comparison of the stones with each other and with the inscriptions, and then it remains to discover what is the relation of these emblems and figures with the constellations. This work, following Hommel, Heuzey, de Morgan and Ward, Dr. Hinke has done with admirable intelligence, so that there are very few emblems yet left unidentified. The book will be very useful to scholars of early mythology, not only for its shrewd investigation, but for the convenience with which so many boundary stones, difficult to find in various volumes, are here brought together and figured under the eye. Dr. Hinke has labored in a field too much neglected by scholars. The text of the special stone

which gives its name to the volume is translated and provided with critical notes. The indexes deserve special commendation.

Literary Notes

....We are glad to see that the New Talmud Publishing Company of this city is again presenting to the public the translation of the Talmud by Dr. Rodkinson, of which a dozen volumes or more have appeared. It is a monumental work, and is of great interest to Christian scholars as well as to Jews. It ought to be be in every public library, and in many private ones.

....A third series of Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren's *Expositions of Holy Scripture* is issued by Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son (six volumes, $7.50 net). The Gospel of John (three volumes), the books of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and a part of II Kings are included in this series. Dr. Maclaren finds something improving and practical to say on every text, and this is much to say for the expositor of Esther and Ecclesiastes. The criticism of the series must be that the purchaser has to make a large outlay for material which might be made available in much smaller compass. Dr. Maclaren is spiritually wise, but he cannot be said to be concise.

....Several years ago Miss Helen Gould offered a series of attractive prizes for the best essays on the Roman Catholic and Protestant versions of the Bible, with the design of securing a truthful and clear presentation of the exact facts concerning the origin and character of the translations in use in the several churches. The essays which gained the rewards were published, and they now appear in a second edition, with lengthy explanatory notes and a careful bibliography of the literature of the entire subject. The history of the translation of the Bible into English is a long story, and the authors of these essays have done well in telling it in clear and concise form. Students will find the bibliography, prepared by Dr. Chapman, of the Case Memorial Library, especially useful.

....A valuable portion of the Everyman's Library is the series of four volumes devoted to the Old Testament entitled *Ancient Hebrew Literature* (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents). The feature which first strikes the reader is that the text is printed without divisions, into chapters and verses. This is of great advantage, in that one is not encouraged to leave off with a chapter, but may be tempted to take a large and edifying dose. A second merit is the inclusion of the apocrypha mingled with the canonical books Students of Hebrew history and religion will agree that such an arrangement contributes to knowledge and does no harm to piety. The arrangement of the books in sections according to topics is also of use. The editor, Mr. R. Bruce Taylor, has done his work carefully, and his endeavor will doubtless make the Old Testament a more living book to many readers.

Pebbles

A GOOD story was told at the Seventh National Congress of Zoology about a deer that escaped his pursuers by climbing into his own antlers and remaining there until the enemy went past.

HE HAD THEM.

HAVING been introduced to the venerable chancellor, the beautiful maiden looked at him curiously for a moment and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: "Don't you find it awfully trying to have to chancel when you don't feel like it?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THREE tired citizens—a lawyer, a doctor, and a newspaper man—sat in a back room recently in the gray light of the early dawn, says the *Boston Record.* On the table were many empty bottles and a couple of packs of cards. As they sat in silence a rat scurried across the hearth into the darkness beyond. The three men shifted their feet and looked at each other uneasily. After a long pause the lawyer spoke.

"I know what you fellows are thinking," he said; "you think I saw a rat, but I didn't."—*Life.*

LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL.

My dear and most respected sir,
I send you this your love to stir.
You have I chosen first of all
On whom to make my maiden call.
I've given you the foremost chance,
So you may freely make advance;
Send me back without delay
Your answer, saying yes or nay.
But if your heart does not incline
In wedlock bonds to join with mine,
Then you must leap year's law obey,
And down to me five thousand pay,
Besides, dear sir, a handsome dress.
I ask no more, I take no less.
Now you may think this letter funny,
But I must have a man or money.
So now, dear sir, send your reply—
Let me be yours until I die.

FATALITIES.

"YES," said the beauteous young thing, "when I asked papa if I might go mountain climbing, he took my head off. But I had my own way, of course, and finally the crowd got started, and you know they made me put on a lot of wraps and things that simply suffocated me. And about halfway up I slipped and fell over a cliff and broke my neck! Indeed, yes. And when they had lifted and pulled me back on the trail I absolutely died from pain. But before long I was able to go on to the top, but by the time we were almost there I collapsed and sat down for I could never breathe again. But they made me pull myself together, and in time we got to the summit, and there it was so cold I froze to death! Oo-ooh! And I was glad, I tell you, when we came down at last, and as soon as they got me home, I went to bed, dead from exhaustion."

The Independent

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The Japan Treaty

LAST week, Tuesday, there was signed in Washington a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan. The treaty, which will continue in force for five years, provides that all disputes of a legal nature or in regard to the interpretation of treaties shall be settled by arbitration, but questions of honor, independence and vital interests are reserved for the arbitrament of war. It is similar to those already negotiated by our State Department with England, France, Norway, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, but it is much more important because it should put a stop to all this infamous talk of war between Japan and America, which has been so insidiously and mysteriously prevalent of late. We believe this treaty, therefore, marks one of the greatest steps forward in that movement, now fast becoming irresistible, for substituting law for war.

We take pride in the fact that THE INDEPENDENT has repeatedly urged the Government to negotiate this treaty. Not only our solemn protestations at The Hague require this of us, but it was our duty to take the initiative in the matter, because we first provoked Japan and started the war talk. Secretary Root and Baron Takahira deserve the thanks of civilization for carrying to such a happy conclusion their negotiations.

It is perhaps fitting here to say that in Secretary Root the United States has a constructive peace statesman of the very first rank. As time goes on it is becoming clearer and clearer that he was the power behind our delegation at The Hague, the power which enabled them to lead all the delegations in progressive measures at that memorable Conference. Doubtless his observations during his South American tour two years ago were the inspiration of the Porter Proposition, perhaps the most notable triumph at The Hague, whose passage resulted in practically making the Monroe Doctrine a canon of international law. Beyond question he alone deserves the credit of conceiving the idea of strengthening the present Hague Court by making it a permanent and compact tribunal, founded on the model of the United States Supreme Court; and altho that stupendous idea will not be fully realized until the nations devise a practical method for the selection of the judges, Mr. Root has in the meantime actually got the five Central American States to create such a court for themselves, which is the farthest step yet taken in constructive international jurisprudence. And now he is negotiating obligatory arbitration treaties with all the nations, so that at the next Conference the world will doubless be educated up to the signing of a general obligatory arbitration treaty. The Nobel Committee could look farther than Secretary Root and fare much worse in selecting the recipient for their next prize.

We would not, however, overstate the importance of this treaty with Japan. As long as "honor" and "vital interests" are excepted from arbitration it will always be easy to find a pretext for going to war, for honor and vital interest cover as great a multitude of sins as of virtues. The time, we fear, has not yet come when it will be safe to refer all disputes to arbitration, for a nation might lay claim to another's territory or independence, and this no spirited people would or should submit to the arbitrament of an outsider. The ideal arbitration treaty is

one which contains a clause requiring each nation to respect the other's territorial integrity and autonomy and submit all other questions to arbitration. If territorial integrity and autonomy are thus mutually respected, they will be the subjects neither of war nor of arbitration, and manifestly no other matters are worth fighting about.

The Japan treaty is another one of the multiplying signs of the coming of the Peace era when, as Victor Hugo prophesied, the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the human mind opening to new ideas. The Senate, we hope, will ratify the treaty speedily.

Transverts

We need the word *transvert* to designate the two score clergymen and divinity students who have within a few months left the Protestant Episcopal Church to join the Catholic Church, or who are now under instruction to be received. To call them *converts* implies approval; to call them *perverts* expresses disapproval; the term *'vert* is occasionally used, but that is no word. They are transverts, men who pass across the line, whether for good or ill.

Their names are given in the religious press—Henkle, Yost, Hawks, Bourne, Haslam, Kendall, Mason, Wilbur, Ewens, Garvey, Hayward, Cowle, McClellan, Bowles, Fay, Cowan, Cooper, and we have missed some. The number is large enough to prove a present drift, not of the Episcopal Church, but within the Episcopal Church, toward Rome.

This is nothing new; there have been such drifts before in Anglicanism, the most notable of which being that which came with the Oxford Movement, when Cardinals Newman and Manning and many others left the Church of England. Such a movement there is just now in the American Anglican Church. And yet there is quite as active a movement in the other direction in that Church, altho it shows itself in the assertion of fellowship with other Christians and not in withdrawal of a number of transverts. Such a movement of transverts as that did take place some years ago when the Reformed Episcopal Church was organized by those who had withdrawn.

The occasion of this last drift of transverts is the passage by the last General Convention of the rule providing for what has somewhat too loosely been called the "open pulpit." It allowed an Episcopal minister to admit one not an Episcopalian to speak in his pulpit, altho it did not recognize him as an ordained clergyman. He might be allowed as a layman, just as any Episcopal layman might speak within the chancel. But it was the drift toward fraternity which caused the adoption of this new rule, and that is precisely what men of the other drift resent. It is special spiritual right and authority which they claim. Their tendency is away from all the other Protestant sects, which are not true Churches, because they have not the true episcopal succession by the laying on of hands. If that tactual succession is broken there is no longer a true Church of Christ. It perhaps was broken at one time in the history of the Anglican Church—so Pope Leo XIII declared—and that gives great concern; it certainly has been lost by the Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., for they scout it as a Popish doctrine. Accordingly their drift is toward Rome, which beyond question has the true, unbroken succession, which succession gives quasi miraculous power and sanctity to those who have truly inherited it.

We cannot regret the withdrawal of these transverts. The case is better than with the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins and those who followed him to organize the Reformed Episcopal Church. That meant a new sect, and we had sects enough before. It implied that the Protestant Episcopal Church was not large enough, not "roomy" enough, to hold them. That was their mistake. The broadly evangelical wing in that Church has grown stronger even with their absence, and we wish they might return individually or in a body. But these men are true transverts; they pass across the line from one Church to another that suits them better. There is no new division; they are not schismatics; they are trying to unify, not divide.

Like the Cummins withdrawal—this will be temporary and limited. It has not the force of the Oxford Movement. These Nashotah and Philadelphia men have not the stamina of Newman and

Manning. Their movement is ecclesiastical, not spiritual.

And yet it has made some commotion in the Church, judging from the meeting of the Episcopal Convention last week of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. There the high churchmen made the proposal that the bishop should suspend the operation of the "open pulpit" canon by refusing permission to rectors to invite ministers of other bodies. This was defeated by a surprisingly small majority, 92 to 90, among the clerical members, and 62 to 46 of the lay members. If the two or three clergymen now on their way to Rome had attended the minority would have became a majority. Some were evidently frightened by the drift Romeward and wished to stop it by stopping the application of the new permissive rule. Doubtless other State conventions will act on this same proposal.

While we cannot blame these transverts, the fact remains that in insisting on the essential character of form and succession they directly contravene the spiritual teachings of Jesus Christ; and in seeking to narrow the bounds of Christian brotherhood they deny the spirit and letter of our Lord's last prayer with his disciples. The Episcopal Church in this country is not going to be the only one which will refuse the hand of brotherhood to other Christians.

The Currency Question

After much discussion in committee and in party conferences, the Republicans of the House, by a vote of nearly six to one, have approved "recognition of commercial paper thru clearing house associations as a safe and logical asset for emergency currency." A bill providing for emergency issues upon a basis of commercial paper and a cash reserve will probably be past and sent to the Senate.

At the beginning of the present session it was quite well understood at Washington that there could be no legislation at present for a thoro reform of our currency system. But it was possible to impart some elasticity to the rigid volume of our bond-secured circulating notes by providing for emergency issues of taxed currency in times of financial stress. The Senate's Aldrich bill permitted an issue of $500,000,000 upon the security of State, county, and city bonds. Railroad bonds had been at first included. To commend this measure to the Senate and the public, Mr. Aldrich asserted that "no bank or banking man" was in favor of it. "The banks thruout the country," said he, "are against it." It did not occur to him that this was like commending some proposed remedy for disease by saying that it was condemned by all the physicians and medical colleges. Some time ago we pointed out the objectionable features of this Aldrich bill.

We have held that there should be a commission to report a plan of currency reform. By their action in last week's conference, the Republicans of the House are committed to the support of legislation for the appointment of such a commission. A promise made some time ago in the Senate probably assures an agreement of the two branches on this proposition, and there will be a commission. We have thought that emergency issues should be made in accord with the recommendations of the American Bankers' Association for several years past or thru the agency of the clearing house associations of banks and upon the basis of their certificates. The Republicans of the House have now exprest their approval of the latter plan, but the merit of the bill to be prepared by their committee will depend largely upon the tax, the manner in which the associations are to be utilized, and other details. To approve the use of commercial paper, by means of the associations, as security for the emergency notes was to take a long step in the right direction.

The loan certificates issued by clearing house associations after the beginning of the recent panic were a kind of emergency currency. They were based mainly upon commercial paper. While the loan certificates of the New York Clearing House Association were outstanding, there past thru the loan committee's hands $453,000,000 worth of collateral or security for the certificates. Of this collateral, 73 per cent. was commercial paper, the remaining 27 per cent. being stocks and bonds. Of the merchants whose paper was thus accepted, not one defaulted.

The experience of this great associa-

tion shows to what extent commercial paper may safely be used as security even at a time of so great financial disturbance. To use it as a basis for emergency issues of circulating notes is to serve business interests directly and to promote a timely and natural retirement of the notes when they are no longer needed. Prompt retirement is to be desired, as well as prompt issue. There is difficulty now in retiring the additional banknotes that by various devices were issued during the currency famine.

Good legislation for emergency issues is needed, not because there is any danger of another panic in the near future, but for the reason that there should always be a margin for expansion and contraction to meet the changing conditions of every year. If the banks had been empowered to issue additional currency quickly, the panic of October last would not thereby have been prevented, but it would have been less severe, and recovery would have been less difficult. Every autumn there is an exceptional demand for currency. This demand was greater, so far as Eastern banking institutions were affected, in 1906 than in 1907, and it will be recalled that the Treasury Department sought in many ways to supply the additional circulation required. It should be possible for the banks to issue, or to procure from the Government for issue, such additional notes as are needed for moving the crops, and the conditions imposed by law should be such as to cause retirement of these notes when the exceptional demand ceases.

It has been proposed by the Republicans of the House that the law shall permit an additional issue of $750,000,000. This exceeds by $100,000,000 the banknote circulation now outstanding. It is too much, altho no one expects that there would be calls for the entire sum. The limit in the Aldrich bill is $500,000,000, and even this should be reduced. It is assumed that only so much would be issued as might be needed and could be used to advantage, under the tax. But even in the limit the law should guard against undue inflation.

If our currency system is to be reformed thoroly within two or three years the proposed legislation for emergency issues will be merely a temporary expedient. But those who frame it should strive to facilitate the coming general revision. That would be promoted by the methods which the House prefers; it might be retarded or made more difficult by the enactment of the Aldrich bill.

Quay's Statue

THREE years ago the Pennsylvania Legislature made a substantial appropriation for a statue to Senator Quay, who had just died, and directed that it be set up in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg. The statue is now finished, and is said to be a very good piece of art; and the question is, Where shall it be put?

Now, who was Matthew S. Quay? We have said he was United States Senator. He was also the Boss of Pennsylvania Republican politics, and represented the worst, the most corrupt variety of politics. He was no statesman like Simon Cameron; he was simply a manipulator of votes, a man to whom politics was a financial business, and who best represented that outrage on moral principle in civic and national affairs which was so severely condemned in Philadelphia a year or so ago, by a wave of indignant reform, which has now flowed back, leaving the old ring masters in control again. Pennsylvania is a strange State; it has sudden spurts of reform, but they do not last long. The leading decent papers of Philadelphia were against Quay, and they are disgusted that his statue should be set up in the Capitol, as if he were the model man whose example is to be raised in permanent bronze for the admiration of the youth of the commonwealth.

So the question now must be settled, Where shall it be put? If there is any hope that the Legislature would reverse its action that would save the honor of the State. It might amend or repeal but if not, those in authority can interpret the act. Do the "grounds" mean that it must be set up in a public place on a big pedestal in front of the Capitol building; or would it be proper to set it up in some room within the Capitol, or in some other building on the grounds? Are the buildings grounds? We are not sure; but if there is some sequestered spot, within some bosky dell, where visi-

tors seldom go, that would be a possible place for it. Or if there be some museum room of curiosities and freaks, or some chamber of horrors, some place where its presence would not imply approval of his career, there is should be put if the act can be so interpreted. Anything to hide it away. And yet, when the Capitol itself is such an exhibition of fraud and graft, we are not sure but it would fit the building anywhere.

And just in this nick of time, when Pennsylvanians are wondering what they can do with this thing, comes the news of the great defalcation in the Allegheny National Bank, known for years as the "Quay" bank. It was his financial backer, and the favorite resort of leading politicians of the State. The defaulting cashier says he used none of the money for himself, but that it was used to tide along his friends; and it is reported that leading men tried even to persuade the examiner to conceal the defalcation and promised to make everything good. The defaulter was an intimate friend of Quay and of many politicians, and was deep in their confidence in all their financial political deals. So this defalcation of nearly half a million dollars comes at a very unfortunate time for the beatification of Quay.

The Old Age Pension

In bringing forward an old age pension measure as an item of the budget presented to the House of Commons last week, Premier Asquith set the stamp of Government approval upon a policy which has been under discussion in England for more than twenty years. It was more than half as long ago that one of the sanest investigators who has ever studied the economic and moral condition of the wage-earning classes, Mr. Charles Booth, became convinced of the necessity and the wisdom of the old age pension and began to write in advocacy of it. It has had, of course, from the first the support of radicals and socialists, and latterly of the laborites. It did not happen to be one of those measures for the betterment of "the lower classes" which the Conservatives could use effectively to club the Liberals with, and they have, therefore, opposed it. That it is now, in the judgment of the Liberal leaders, a measure of good politics from the Liberal point of view is sufficient proof "that the discussions of twenty years rather than any sudden wave of sentimentalism have conceived the judgment of the "upper middle class" that some better provision than the workhouse must be made for the old age of Britain's working class.

The plan, as the Premier has presented it, is one of out-and-out State support. In Germany both employers and wage-earners are made to contribute to the pension fund, and experience has shown that the German wage-earners are able to meet their assessments. It is significant, therefore, that Mr. Asquith is obliged to say that the Government must assume the entire burden in England because investigation has shown that those portions of the wage-earning population chiefly to be benefited by the proposed measure are unable to make any provision for old age or to contribute to a pension fund. Students familiar with the statistics of British incomes know that Mr. Asquith is quite within bounds in this assertion. Great Britain does not pay to her wage earners enough to keep even the prudent and the frugal out of the poorhouse in their declining years.

In its details Mr. Asquith's proposition has pleased nobody but the strict party Liberals. Socialists, Laborites and Radicals declare that the Government's measure does not go nearly far enough. It provides the old age pension only for men and women over seventy years of age and whose income does not exceed $2,50 a week. The pension is to be $1.25 a week to the single person, or $1.80 a week to a married comple living together. The Laborites say that only a small proportion of English workingmen live to be sixty-five years of age. This objection is perhaps sufficiently met for the moment by Mr. Asquith's contention that the pension will be paid to nearly half a million beneficiaries and will require for the year 1909 an appropriation of $30,000,000.

The Conservatives, counting as they do upon a turn of the political tide which will place them in power, naturally object to a heavy increase of financial responsibilities not of their own making. They go further than Mr. Asquith in viewing

the proposed measure as "only a beginning." If the principle of State responsibility for old age maintenance is once admitted, they contend, there will be no resisting the pressure to lower the age limit and to increase the amount of the pension. American experience with war service pensions is undoubtedly confirmatory of this view. A further criticism, which probably will not carry much weight, is the belief, voiced by the *Daily Mail*, that the new financial obligations incurred will force the abandonment of free trade. Here and there the argument is heard that any pension plan which omits the contributory feature will "promote reckless living and penalize thrift." Most Englishmen, however, have a sufficient acquaintance with the actual economic condition of the wages class, and a sufficient sense of humor, to view this argument lightly.

Mr. Asquith frankly admits that his plan, as far as it goes, is socialistic. In view of the fear and horror which the word "socialism" awakens in the American newspaper intellect, it is rather refreshing, we must confess, to find a politician in office who is willing to call a spade a spade and not run away from the spade in abject fright. Every civilized government on the face of the earth today is committed to a certain number of socialistic policies. No people in the world is yet prepared even to discuss seriously as a practical question the adoption of a complete and rounded socialistic program. Sensible men are asking: "Just what socialism and just how much of it do we want now?" Mr. Asquith places himself honestly and courageously in the ranks of the sensible men.

If this measure shall be acted upon favorably by the House of Commons, the action will mean merely that the English people, true to its instincts and traditions, enters once more in a straightforward and open-eyed way upon a large political experiment. It is not the nature of the Englishman to enter into his closet and think out a logical scheme of social reorganization. He meets the new issue when it is presented and meets it experimentally. Whatever socialism Great Britain has at present is of the experimental kind. By the time that the old age pension question becomes a practical political issue in the United States, we shall perhaps be able to look to British experience for guidance.

Four Minor Wars

EIGHT months ago Russia and Great Britain agreed between themselves not to interfere with each other in the good influence which they respectively desired to exert over weaker Asiatic neighbors. As the treaty naively expresses it, "each of them has, for geographical and economic reasons, a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order in certain provinces of Persia adjoining, or in the neighborhood of, the Russian frontier on the one hand, and the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the other." Who could have foretold that the "peace and order" then prevailing on these frontiers would be so soon disturbed and that both Russia and Great Britain would in less than a year be massing all their available troops on the frontiers in which they took such a special interest? A great many people could, for such a treaty is practically an announcement to the world of the beginning of the process of commercial penetration which usually ends in benevolent assimilation. Four such games are now upon the board, three in Asia and one in Africa. Emperor, Sultan, Shah and Amir are forced to stand idly by and look on smilingly while Japan, France, Russia and England wage war on their subjects who resent having a foreign civilization thus thrust upon them.

Of these four, Japan has in Korea the easiest task. The treaty of Portsmouth, signed October 15th, 1905, gave her a free hand so far as her immediate rival, Russia, was concerned, and all the other Powers acquiesced without objection. The first clause of our treaty with Korea apparently had reference to just such events as have since disturbed the Land of the Morning Calm:

"There shall be perpetually peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen [Emperor of Korea] and the citizens and subjects of their respective governments. If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert their good offices, on

being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling."

But the President never had occasion to ask the aid of Korea in freeing the United States from the oppression of a foreign Power, and, since he did not officially receive the envoys of the dethroned monarch, he has doubtless not been "informed of the case." There is, however, no reason to waste sympathy over the lost liberties of the Koreans, for it is doubtful if they have lost any. The administration of the Japanese, even tho it were more selfish and tyrannical than it appears to be, could hardly be worse than what the Koreans have been used to from their own officials, and they have not for centuries made any effort to preserve their national independence. So in spite of the opposition of patriotic guerrillas, Korea can be assimilated by Greater Japan without any danger of an attack of acute indigestion.

France in Morocco has a very different task. She obtained the acquiescence of Great Britain to her projects in this territory by relinquishing in exchange for it her nominal hold on Egypt. Then on the protest of Germany a conference of the Powers was called at Algeciras, which, on March 31st, 1906, placed upon France, in conjunction with Spain, the responsibility for maintaining order in the ports and seeing that Morocco kept its treaty obligations. Since then events have moved rapidly, and now France has two armies there, one on the eastern and one on the western boundary, both kept busy fighting the hydra-headed tribes of the desert. Instead of submissive Koreans, the French have to deal with a people who have never been conquered since they became the followers of Mohammed, but who, on the contrary, once came near conquering Europe, and have not yet forgotten it.

Each tribe has its own private fund of patriotism and makes war, and more rarely peace, on its own account. Divided they stand, united they fall. If Morocco had one capital it could be occupied. If it had one Sultan he could be captured. But new leaders spring up from sand as they are needed. The French own Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, a nice young man, who knows how to ride a bicycle and take photographs, but is ignorant of the arts which are most needed in his profession. His brother, Mulai Hafid, Sultan of the South, more in accord with the national ideals and possessing a greater following, has now an envoy at the Court of Berlin asking the support of Germany against France. Another fraternal aspirant to the throne, he who bears the proud title of Bu Hamara, or Son of the She Ass, used to be called the Pretender until a pretender of greater pretensions appeared. But it does not matter to whom we apply the term. Any man who calls himself ruler of Morocco is a pretender. Then there is Raisuli, spectacular bandit, kidnaper of the Americanized Hellene, Mr. Ion Perdicaris, and of the Moresque Englishman, Kaid Sir Harry McLean. The wittiest of British playwrights long ago took Morocco as scene of one of his comedies, but the amusing situations in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" have since been surpassed in real life.

Meanwhile Russia is sending her Caucasian cavalry into Persia, following the old war route across the ancient Araxes, where once Antony fled from the Parthians with the remnant of his legions and where he attempted to gain an Eastern Empire for his son, whose mother was Cleopatra. Of the four nations whose fate is in the balance, Persia appeals most to us, for the country, whose better half is now in the power of Russia, is the first in Western Asia to establish a constitutional government. A ridiculous mess they have made of it, to be sure; every few months a new constitution, another oath of fidelity by the Shah, a change of ministry, more plots and political strikes, and always futility and more wrangle. But the French Republic at first steered as wabbly a course and yet came out all right in the end. So might the Persians if they were let alone, as they are not likely to be.

On the other side of Persia there are Afghanistan and India. Here British soldiers are defending a pass, *the* pass, the key to India, for which England has three times fought the bold mountaineers of the Hindu Kush. This Khyber Pass,

famous in history, story and song, is a deep defile only thirty-three miles long and less than a hundred steps across:

"There is rock to the left, and rock to the right, and the low, lean thorn between,
And ye may hear a breech-bolt snick where never a man is seen."

Its history extends from Alexander the Great to "Bobs," Lord Roberts of Kandahar; and its romance may be read in Kipling's tales and in Mason's new novel, "The Broken Road."

Now the Amir, Habibulla Khan, gets a salary of $60,000 a year from the British Government. How much he has got from the Russians on the other side there is no telling. But the Anglo-Russian convention has reduced his importance. He is no longer needed for the protection of the Indian frontier from Russian aggression. According to the Convention all his diplomatic affairs are in the hands of Great Britain, so Afghanistan is put in substantially the same position as Korea. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Amir with the name that sounds like a Yale song should decline to give his approval to the new arrangement and is perhaps not altogether displeased that his brother, Nasrulla, and his troops should make a little trouble on the border. Whether the English will think it desirable or necessary to undertake the difficult task of conquering the country while they have a scowling and muttering India at their backs remains to be seen.

"The First Gentleman in the Land"

In Sparks's "Writings of Washington" an incident is preserved which reveals in a pleasing light the breadth and courtesy of the Father of his Country, whom all men honor but not all imitate. It may well be studied for the exquisite lesson in good breeding it conveys, and not less for the illumination it throws on a matter of principle hotly debated in some parts of the land. The *Pennsylvania Magazine* for April, 1776, contains a letter from General Washington quoted by Sparks, which was written during the siege of Boston, when his mind must have been almost overwhelmed by a multitude of concerns of historic moment, to a young African-born slave woman, Phillis Wheatley, who had sent him a poem by her own pen, in which she eulogized the new Commander-in-Chief as America's star of hope. Her poetry was of a high-flown type current at the time, yet, tho found in school reading-books down to the middle of the last century, it has past out of ordinary remembrance. It served to bring its writer into notice and favor both sides of the ocean, and gave her the friendship of such persons as Whitefield and the Countess of Huntingdon. While it did not win the critical approval of Jefferson, this sample of it evoked the following response from the more generous Virginian:

"Cambridge, February 28th, 1776.

"Miss Phillis:

"Your favor of the 26th October did not reach my hand till the middle of December. Time enough, you will say, to have given an answer ere this. Granted. But a variety of important occurrences, continually interposing to distract the mind and withdraw the attention, I hope will apologize for the delay, and plead my excuse for the seeming tho not real neglect. I thank you most sincerely for your polite notice of me in the elegant lines you enclosed; and, however undeserving I may be of such encomium and panegyric, the style and manner exhibit a striking proof of your poetical talents, in honor of which and as a tribute partly due to you, I would have published the poem had I not been apprehensive that while I only meant to give the world this new instance of your genius I might have incurred the imputation of vanity. This and nothing else determined me not to give it place in the public prints.

"If you should ever come to Cambridge or near headquarters, I shall be happy to see a person so favored by the Muses, and to whom Nature has been so liberal and beneficent in her dispensations.

"I am with respect your
"Obedient and humble servant,
"George Washington."

A few days before the British evacuated Boston, Miss Wheatley visited the Revolutionary camp, as General Washington had so courteously invited her to do, and according to Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," "was received with marked attention by Washington and his officers." Is it conceivable that the great-minded Virginian, who was indeed the first gentleman in the land, were he living today at Mount Vernon, would join in the criticism of his latest successor in the Presidential chair, and of others less distinguished, which makes it an unpardonable offense that his successor sat at the

same table with another Washington who is regarded by all unprejudiced minds capable of forming a correct judgment upon their fellow men, whatever their land or latitude, as possessing many of the traits and qualities of his great namesake? Race purity purchased at the cost of the chief elements of true manhood, justice, courtesy and Christian charity, would be too dear a bargain.

A Royal Democrat

THE founders of our Republic placed great emphasis on simplicity of manners, and they took pains to get rid of titles and nobility; that is, the nobility which consists in hereditary ranks and wealth. When Benjamin Franklin found that the revolt was at last a success, he warned the people against aping European manners. He wanted everybody in the United States to wear homespun, woven by their own wives. When Jefferson was inaugurated he rode up to the capitol on horseback, and took his official oath as President as simply as he would have taken up affairs at Monticello. We hardly have expected these things of kings. "I am not going to have a coronation at all," said Gustav. "What is the use of it? If I am king it is by virtue of the love and respect of the people of Sweden, not by the spending of a million of dollars out of the people's treasury." How patly that finds a response not only in the hearts of the common people of his own country but in the hearts of Americans. He is one of our own sort, and we believe that that sort of kingliness will send over to us fewer anarchists.

Instead of opening the Swedish Parliament in a magnificent uniform, with an ermine cloak, and a crown set with costly gems, actually on his head, he said, "I will walk over to the statehouse in my ordinary clothes." This is the real meaning of the word *common sense;* that is, the sense of proportions and decency that have become common property thruout the world. Gustav feels the democracy of the age. The world has lost its regard for baubles. It has grown simple. A man counts not a whit for his uniform. It was not so in Napoleon's day, altho he foresaw the change. Democracy, he said, will rule the world, or else autocracy of the Russian sort. He was right. It has been a battle of sentiment, and since the war that threshed the Czar's absolutism there has been no question where the victory would lie. There is no more stupid blunder made in this little world of ours than that which is made by pretentious effort to ape fading nobility while forgetting the really noble at heart.

A simple man with a clean record counts more with the people than the bluest blooded and bedizened Hapsburg or Bourbon. There is not a monarch in Europe better loved and more influential than old Franz Joseph, the bluntest sort of defender of honor and virtue. He slapped his own son in the face, in public, for insulting the common people, and compelled an apology. The boy king of Spain is loved over here in America almost as much as he is by his own people, because he has brushed aside show and stilted precedent. He insisted upon courting like any other boy, and he won the object of his love, not as a king but as a man. This sort of monarchy is incomparably stronger than the stuff that made the Georges and the Louis—because it is democratic. Alfonso dared to go to Barcelona because he had disarmed anarchists. These raging outlaws do not know what to make of him. Kill me, he says, if you will, but if you do you shall kill a brother of the people.

This King of Sweden is also a leader in the great temperance reform which is sweeping over the world. At a recent dinner he received a toast to himself and his wife in water instead of wine. Why not? The sentiment was one of real respect and honor. It was worthy of water. We do not forget that when President Hayes banished liquors from the White House our undemocratic press hooted at his Puritanism and parsimony. Gustav likes to save. He believes that there is no excuse for increasing his army, and wasting money on a show of military power. He says, "Let us cultivate national power of character." "Our Swedish women are the purest in the world, and our Swedish men are the manliest. Let us see that they remain so, and grow in virtue." His Prime Minister was shocked when told that there should not be a coronation; but the people said, "Hurra for Gustav! He is a real man

and he is one of us. He regards our interests." Bjornsen said, "Now I regret that I ever criticised the Prince." He is not a great talker, but he belongs to the Doer Club. The people of Sweden are very proud today, and it is a grand thing for them to have a fine ideal that they can talk about and glorify. It will make the Swedes very strong, not to fight men, but to fight wickedness.

We imagine that this is simply a victory of that which Ingersoll used to call, with a capital letter, Common sense. Perhaps Thomas Paine ought to be credited with the origin or wider application of the phrase. The bother of the world has been its babyness; its lothness to get over its childish ways of thinking and doing—and especially of feeling. It has been inclined to worship pretense and superficialities—as Carlyle told them, clothes. It is getting down to realities. We have not been able to get over medievalism until now. We have too long stood by the ghosts that left their purpose a thousand years in the past. All hail the Gustavs of the Twentieth Century. Where should Common Sense be more needed than in the hearts and behavior of rulers? Is it possible that our Republic will have to take lessons in democratic manners and principles of European parliaments and monarchs?

The Methodists in Conference

The Methodist Bishops, in their address to The Quadrennial General Conference meeting in Baltimore, are able to report the immense gain of 278,357 communicants during the past four years, the greatest in the history of the denomination, which has over three million members. The convention will not take off the ban from the forbidden amusements, but the members will play cards and dance and go to the theater just the same, and no one will be disciplined for it. To do the act and forbid it savors of hypocrisy; and there ought to be a distinction made. Whether these amusements are to be avoided by Christian or ethical people depends on their character. There are plays that are as good as sermons, and quite as likely to benefit the hearer; and there are others that no decent man or woman ought to patronize. Just so card playing may be as innocent as checkers, and there is other card playing that is utter gambling. The same may be said of dancing, which may be perfectly harmless. A general condemnation which lumps together the good and the bad is not conducive to clear thinking or to a clear conscience. The conference ought to revise the rule, but we presume it will make no discrimination or relaxation. The conference has already spoken strongly for prohibition of the sale of liquor. Governor Hoch, of Kansas, is a delegate, and has declared that Kansas, with its well-executed law, is more prosperous than any one of the liquor-selling States.

Colombia's Claim

Soon after Panama declared her independence Colombia made complaints that Panama's success was due to the assistance given by the United States, and asked for arbitration on a claim of $10,000,000. This our Government refused, on the ground, we suppose, that it is one of the subjects which, under The Hague treaties, are reserved from arbitration, as it is a question of public policy and national honor. To be sure we might consent to arbitrate any question, and that is our journalistic judgment; but we can appreciate the reason why our State Department refused. Beyond all question our Government knew that the Panama secession was planned, and it was quite pleased to have it succeed, and, further, was ready to recognize the new republic as soon as it was fairly in existence and was ready to transfer to us the Canal Zone, as our negotiations with Colombia had not been satisfactory. After we had recognized Panama and taken possession of the Zone Colombia threatened Panama with invasion; but that would have endangered peace in the Zone we had acquired, and we absolutely forbade Colombia to enter Panama's territory. Of course this was hard on Colombia. She did not like to lose her most valuable State, and to lose the Canal. After we had refused to arbitrate on the ground given she withdrew her charges of our ill-faith in not keeping our treaty with her, and simply presented the admitted documents and asked for arbitration as to whether she has suffered any loss by our conduct in the matter. Of course the

question at issue is still just the same, the right of our Government to recognize Panama as an independent nation without waiting to make it likely that she could maintain independence. Beyond all question our action made for quiet conditions, and beyond all question what we did was for the benefit of all the world, except, perhaps, Colombia. Secretary Taft has gone to Panama probably to see if he can unravel this tangle, among other things. We wish our Government might take the position that *any* difference that cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be referred to arbitration.

Gambling in Manila

They have a gambling question in Manila, and they need a Hughes as Governor-General. They had a big Carnival there, and the biggest building on the Carnival Grounds was made into a cock-pit, on the notion that the Filipinos love to gamble on cock-fighting, and that it would bring in a great deal of money. There are no laws against cock-fighting in the Philippines, as the Philippine Commission has refused to approve such a law, altho Aguinaldo during his brief rule absolutely forbade it. The sad thing about it is that it was the Americans who ran the Carnival, and they provided the sport. All the religious organizations protested, and we have the printed sermon preached in the Episcopal Cathedral by the Rev. M. G. Johnston. Calling attention to the law, and the union of the religious forces, did not a bit of good, and no more did the protest of the Chief of the Bureau of Education to the Governor-General, nor that of General Wood and a hundred American ladies headed by General Wood's wife. Over six hundred students in the Normal School protested in mass meeting; the Philippine Teachers' Association did the same; and a great public meeting attended by twenty-five hundred Filipinos was held in the Grand Opera House to add their protest. But it all did no good. The Governor-General and the Carnival managers would not listen to them, for it is Americans abroad who exploit and favor vice and leave their conventional virtue behind when they go to the East. But the native people themselves rebuked them. The cock-pit made no money for its owners. It was patronized mostly by Chinese and whites, and a local paper says:

"Of the whites there was a surprising attendance, and often they were in the pit handling the roosters like adepts."

And this is a paper that said that the cock-pit was demanded by Filipinos.

Sixty Years of Francis Joseph

One of the best and most beloved of royal rulers celebrated, last week, the sixtieth anniversary of his accession as Emperor of Austria-Hungary. They have been sad days for him. He has had terrible tragedies in his family, and he suffered defeat and the loss of territory in the war with Prussia, which was the beginning of the creation of the Empire of Germany. Emperor William and the royalties of the many minor States that had been his, but which now render allegiance to Germany, visited him to do him honor, but it must have caused him deep regret that he cannot give to his successor all that came to him. Yet his wisdom in distress has saved him much notwithstanding his losses to Prussia and Italy, and he has gained something by way of reparation. He was able to overcome his resentment and form a strong alliance with Germany and Italy, and he has gained a recognized influence in Servia, Montenegro and Macedonia. But the great advance has been internal, in the wonderful development of Hungary, in the escape from the division of the Dual Empire, and in the democratization of Austria by universal suffrage. The affection and honor with which he is regarded in both Austria and Hungary are full proof of a noble character.

Church Union in China

The missionaries in ten provinces of Western China, which really means Central China just as we call Chicago west, have met and about 180 attended, representing ten denominations. What should they talk about but union? And they have been making rapid progress. They agreed that their ideas should be, "One Protestant Christian Church for West China," and they have a strong committee appointed to plan for it. They believe they will have it in a few years.

And that they are in earnest is proved by the resolution past:

"Resolved, That the various missions in West China agree to recognize and receive the Chinese church members of sister missions."

Do our readers see what that means? There are Methodists and Baptists as well as Anglicans and Quakers, and they agree. And why not? To imitate them in a small way, what towns are there in the United States that will unite thus, or what denominations of the country?

Bishop Whitaker is seventy-eight years old. He has been Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania for twenty-two years. He was too feeble to attend the diocesan convention last week, because he could not walk up the stairs, but he sent his annual message and had it read. One advice was that churches have an entrance with an inclined plane for rheumatic people, and another was that no young priest should marry until he had been in the ministry for at least five years. That is bad advice. He thought a clergyman, whose primary virtue should be self-denial, should wait till he had a permanent position and an adequate income before he took a wife, instead of finding an excuse for getting married at the beginning of his career. We think he will find sufficient opportunities for self-denial if he marries early; and he generally does have at the beginning of his career an income sufficient to support a wife modestly. St. Paul condemns those who "forbid to marry."

What Secretary Taft said in regretting that some doubtless innocent soldiers were dismissed without honor for the Brownsville affair was this:

"In such a case as this the inconvenience and hardship to those innocent of participation or knowledge, arising from arbitrarily terminating the contract of enlistment in accordance with the right which the Government by statute reserves, must be borne by them in the public interest."

It was cruel and hard-hearted, some critics have said, thus to make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and bid them bear it patiently "in the public interest." But that is done necessarily many times a day. A man is sent to prison for a crime, and his innocent wife and family suffer want and shame, and it must "be borne by them in the public interest." This is the only comfort they can get out of it. It is hard, but necessary.

Many a landholder has within his acres certain portions that are unproductive and not worth cultivation, swamps, stony ridges, exhausted fields, or washed hillsides. They might as well be made to produce something, and particularly trees. But the owner does not know how to plant. But the Government Forest Service does; it is just planting some hundreds of thousands of trees in the Adirondacks. Then let our agricultural reader drop a postal to "Forest Service," Washington, and receive the circulars that will tell him what he needs to know.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that there is no provision in the constitution of that State that forbids the reading of the Bible in the public schools nor the singing of religious songs nor prayer. That may be, and where there are none to object we see no reason why they should not be continued when in use. But where a body of citizens, Jewish or Catholic, protests it is unfair to impose Protestant worship, or any worship, and the Church ought to be ashamed to ask its religious business to be carried on by public taxation.

Perhaps we need a Protestant Pope to give as good advice as that which the Pope has lately sent out to the faithful, and which is now being promulgated in the Catholic churches in this country. He instructs them that those who do not feel inclined to enter the religious celibate life should seek partners with a view to marriage, and pray for such suitable partners, as matrimony is a sacrament that brings blessings with it. This instruction is particularly timely this leap year.

"We live in an evil age," said Cardinal Logue to a great audience in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday. What a strange view of history that language indicates! We live in the best age for humanity the world has ever seen. What possible advantage can be gained by telling such an audience such a tale, when every one who heard it knows that it is not true?

Insurance

Mr. Cleveland on Life Insurance

Ex-President Cleveland's recent article on the subject of insurance in *The Spectator* voices the general opinion that the insurance companies are more strongly intrenched in public favor than ever before. Mr. Cleveland forcefully points out that during the recent outcry against insurance companies there has not been a serious impeachment of the basic principles upon which American life insurance rests, nor a single suggestion of doubt as to the ever present ability, and ever present inclination, of all reputable, honestly managed American life insurance companies to make prompt and full payment of all legitimate claims on their policies. Mr. Cleveland says further:

"American life insurance has just been subjected to the most trying tests in its entire history; and as an economic system mathematically sound and of far-reaching beneficence, it stands before the country in a stronger position today than ever before.

"Under present conditions life insurance companies of this country are required to report their transactions and financial condition with a wealth of detail never before dreamed of. As a result of this unprecedented publicity of life insurance information, our people carrying or seeking life insurance are now in a position to know vastly more than heretofore about the operations of the companies upon which the future welfare of themselves and their families may largely depend. And I have no hesitation in saying that the 15,000,000 of our fellow-citizens who carry policies with companies of approved standing may now rely, with greater confidence than ever, upon the security of life insurance protection which they maintain—often at great self-denial—against a rainy day or against the want that may threaten the loved ones who survive them."

Hotel Fires

The destruction or damage by fire of eighty-four hotel structures in cities and small localities in twenty-six States and Canada since the beginning of the present year, as tabulated by *The Insurance Press*, is of more than passing interest not only to those who travel, but also to their respective friends and relatives. Hotels must be used by travelers, and they ought to be made safe. They cannot be made too safe. The recent destruction of "The New Aveline Hotel," at Fort Wayne, Ind. (built in 1852), which entailed a loss of $100,000, was perhaps a typical hotel fire. At any rate several persons perished because of this fire, and the average hotel is well calculated to secure the destruction of some of its guests in case of fire. While the horrors of school fires, theater fires and hotel fires are all comparatively so recent, the suggestion made by the *Press* that hotel fires be made the subject of investigation in every city ought to be heeded. After the investigations have been made remedies should rigidly follow closely afterward.

....The sixth International Congress of Actuaries, according to announcement circulars just issued, will be held in the rooms of the Philharmonic Society in Vienna from the 7th to the 13th of June, 1909. Arthur Hunter, 346 Broadway, is the correspondent in the United States and Canada for the Congress.

The life insurance rate on lions and tigers is 5 per cent. The rate on deer is 50 per cent. There is no rate on snakes, because no insurance company will write risks on "reptiles." One reason for this is that no man can distinguish one snake of the same species from another, as they all look alike to the human observer.

The life companies which withdrew from Texas because of its recent legislation regarding deposits and investments have received notification from the insurance department of the Lone Star State that they will be allowed to transact no business whatever without a license. Commissioner Love proposes to collect the full penalty of $5,000, and a sum in addition to double the tax of 3 per cent. of gross premium receipts in every case, or to know the reason why. The situation in Texas from the standpoint of the life insurance companies grows interesting.

Financial

Winter Wheat

THE Government's report upon the growing winter wheat is distinctly favorable, showing that the condition on May 1st was 89 (against only 82.9 one year ago, and an average of 85.8 for the preceding ten years), and that the area now is 29,751,000 acres, against 28,132,000 at the harvest in 1907. Since the seed was sown, last autumn, 1,318,000 acres have been abandoned, owing to the destructive effect of the cold season. This loss may be compared with 3,533,000 abandoned last year. It is the smallest reduction of the kind, one excepted, in the last decade. Last year's crop of winter wheat was 409,442,000 bushels. There is promise of a larger yield this year. If the Produce Exchange's old method of calculation be used, the present condition and acreage point to a crop of 461,000,000; its new method indicates 428,500,000. Last year's results tend to prove that the old method should be preferred.

New York Cotton Exchange

IN response to a House resolution of February, 1907, an inquiry concerning Cotton Exchanges and fluctuations in the price of cotton has been made by the Bureau of Corporations, and the first part of Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith's report was published last week. It severely criticises the New York Cotton Exchange's method of establishing (upon the "middling" grade as a basis) the differences in prices for all grades, with respect to "future" contracts, by the action of a revision committee which meets only twice a year. It prefers the New Orleans Exchange's method of fixing differences daily upon a basis of actual "spot" transactions. Mr. Smith holds that the New York method works against the buying manufacturer and in favor of "a limited class of speculative experts." The New York committee, he remarks, has an extreme degree of arbitrary power, and he continues as follows:

"This committee is usually made up of men who are large operators on the Exchange and who are constantly interested in the future market. It is within their power so to fix these differences as to affect enormously the value of their own future contracts. In the revision of November, 1906, when the differences fixed by the committee were radically wrong, several members of this committee have admitted that they were at the time heavily interested in future contracts and that they profited by the action of the committee. There is no conclusive proof that they intended this. It is sufficient to point out that this fixed difference system, applied thus arbitrarily by a small body of men, furnished in this case a condition where (1) these men had the power thus to reap enormous profits at the expense of others; (2) they admit that they did reap profits; and (3) the motive for doing so was extremely strong. Comment upon this situation is hardly necessary."

This is a charge of a very serious character. As to the comparative merits of the two methods of fixing differences there is room for argument, but the New York Cotton Exchange must promptly meet as best it can this official attack upon its Revision Committee. If it can show that its method has not served the interests of a few speculative experts, either in 1906 or at other times, it should hasten to do so. If this is a just report, there is need of reform in the Exchange.

....Comptroller Metz estimates the value of the real estate owned by New York City to be about $2,000,000,000.

....The pig-iron output in April was 1,148,691 tons, against 1,228,204 in March, 1,079,721 in February, and 1,045,250 in January. High water mark in 1907 was 2,336,972 in October. After the beginning of the panic, the output declined, and in January the lowest figures were reached.

....At the 140th annual meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week, J. Edward Simmons was re-elected president, and George Wilson, secretary, both by unanimous vote. James J. Hill, George F. Baer and Cleveland H. Dodge were elected vice-presidents to serve four years. William H. Porter, president of the Chemical Bank, succeeds James G. Cannon as treasurer, the latter becoming chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency. The chairman of the executive committee is A. Barton Hepburn. On behalf of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Joseph H. Choate presented to the Chamber one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Washington.

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Survey of the World

Conservation of Natural Resources

The Conference of Governors and others at the White House last week, designed to promote co-operation of the Federal and State governments for the conservation of natural resources, was preceded, on the evening of the 12th, by a dinner, at which thirty-seven Governors, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and prominent members of Congress were the guests of President Roosevelt. Among those specially invited to the conference were ex-President Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, Judge George Gray and John Mitchell. Owing to his illness, Mr. Cleveland could not be present. Upon Mr. Bryan's motion, a resolution expressing the conference's sincere wish for his speedy recovery was adopted. At the opening of the first day's session, Mr. Roosevelt made a long address, reviewing the treatment of natural resources thruout the world, and especially the use and waste of them in our own country during the past century. A wise use of them was, he said, the great material question of the present time. He had called this conference "because the enormous consumption of these resources, and the threat of imminent exhaustion of some of them," called for common effort and action:

"Disregarding for the moment the question of moral purpose, it is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity. Finally, it is ominously evident that these resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion.

"This nation began with the belief that its landed possessions were illimitable and capable of supporting all the people who might care to make our country their home; but already the limit of unsettled land is in sight, and indeed but little land fitted for agriculture now remains unoccupied, save what can be reclaimed by irrigation and drainage. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half of the timber is gone. We began with coal fields more extensive than those of any other nation and with iron ores regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both iron and coal is in sight.

"The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded the total consumption in 1876, the Centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them that there is less navigation of them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop-producing power is diminishing instead of increasing. In a word, we have thoughtlessly, and to a large degree, unnecessarily, diminished the resources upon which not only our prosperity, but the prosperity of our children must always depend."

Taking up each of the resources mentioned, he showed the condition of the supply and pointed out what the safeguards and remedies should be, such as the official supervision of the cutting of timber, irrigation, the drainage of swamps, the canalization of rivers, the proper care of soils, and scientific economy in the production and consumption of minerals. In the past, he said, we had admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the republic for his own present profit, but we were now coming to recognize the right of the nation to guard its own future in the essential matter of such resources. He cited a recent opinion of the Maine Supreme

Court setting forth, on a question as to the right of the Legislature to restrict the cutting of timber on private land for the prevention of droughts and floods, the principle that in such a case the property rights of the individual are subordinate to the rights of the community; also similar decisions in New Jersey and by the Supreme Court at Washington.——Mr. Carnegie made a long and very interesting address on the conservation of ore and minerals, showing by a forcible use of statistics and historical records what our supplies of iron, coal and other minerals have been, the waste in producing and using them, the approach of exhaustion and the methods which should be employed for conservation. "In conclusion," said he, "it seems to me our duty is":

"First, conservation of forests, for no forests, no long navigable rivers; no rivers, no cheap transportation.

"Second, to systematize our water transportation, putting the whole work in the hands of the Reclamation Service, which has already proved itself highly capable by its admirable work. Cheap water transportation for heavy freights brings many advantages and means great saving of our ore supplies. Railroads require much steel; water does not.

"Third, conservation of the soil. More than a thousand million tons of our richest soil are swept into the sea every year, clogging the rivers on its way and filling our harbors. Less soil, less crops; less crops, less commerce and less wealth."

John Mitchell opened the discussion which followed, in which Governor Johnson, Dr. Van Heise, John Hays Hammond and others took part. There were calls for Secretary Root, who spoke briefly, pointing out that with the consent of Congress the States could make agreements for an exercise of their powers in the common interest.——An impressive address was made on the second day by James J. Hill, who at the beginning remarked that this was in effect a directors' meeting of the great political and economic corporation known as the United States. While Mr. Hill spoke at some length concerning the supplies and the consumption of minerals, he especially directed attention to soil waste and improper methods of farming, drawing a dark picture of the political evils that would inevitably be caused unless our soil resources should be conserved and these methods be improved. Papers were read by Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlain and others. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, asserted that waste in the forests and in the lumber industry had been promoted by the Anti-Trust law. Grazing and stock-raising were discussed by several speakers. President Hadley spoke of the work of the Yale forestry department. Several Governors of Rocky Mountain States criticized the regulations of the forest service. One of the speakers on the third and last day was Mr. Bryan, whose remarks were in harmony with the drift of the proceedings. We should not only preserve our resources, he said, but should prevent monopolization of them by a few persons. As to an exercise of power, he had observed that most of the contentions over the line between Nation and State were traceable to predatory corporations which were trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment or to prevent needed restraining legislation.

Declaration of Principles

On the final day of the Conference a long declaration of principles was reported by the committee and adopted without dissenting vote. In it the Governors agree in saying that our natural resources, the material basis upon which our civilization must depend, are threatened with exhaustion, and that the conservation of them is a subject of transcendent importance, which should engage unremittingly the attention of the nation, the States and the people in earnest co-operation. They commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding a note of warning, say there should be action by Congress and the several legislatures, and assert that in the use of natural resources the States are interdependent. They advise that from time to time hereafter there shall be other similar conferences, at the call of the President, and that each State shall appoint a commission on conservation, for co-operation with each other and with a national commission. They urge a continuance and extension of approved forest policies; favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forests; ask for laws to conserve water resources for irrigation, water supply,

power and navigation; and especially urge Congress to adopt without delay "a wise, active and thoro waterway policy." Governor Folk and Governor Glenn at first objected to the calling of future conferences by the President, but did not persist in their objection. The President spoke quite earnestly about his views concerning the use of State or national powers, saying he desired only that action needed should be taken by some authority. He would "employ indifferently either the principle of State rights or the principle of national sovereignty, whichever in a given case will best conserve the needs of the people as a whole." After adjournment a considerable number of the Governors held a meeting and appointed a committee to make arrangements for future conferences. All were convinced that there should be one every year, but some would have them called by agreement rather than by the President. Among the subjects proposed for such meetings are uniform divorce and extradition laws.

Revision of the Tariff

In both branches of Congress, on the 16th, resolutions were adopted which practically commit the Republican party to a revision of the tariff during the session immediately following the Presidential election. The Senate's resolution, offered by Mr. Aldrich and adopted without debate, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance are authorized in connection with investigations heretofore ordered by the Senate with the view of promptly securing the information necessary for an intelligent revision of the customs laws of the United States to call to their assistance experts in the executive departments of the Government and to employ such other assistance as they shall require, and they are especially directed to report what further legislation is necessary to secure equitable treatment for the agricultural and other products of the United States in foreign countries, and they shall also, in the consideration of changes of rates, secure proof of the relative cost of production in this and in principal competing foreign countries of the various articles affected by the tariff upon which changes in rates of duty are desirable."

By the House resolution the Ways and Means Committee is authorized to sit during the recess for a consideration of the subject. This resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, Democrats asserting that the Republicans did not earnestly desire revision, but were seeking to postpone and avoid it. Mr. Payne, who had charge of the proposition, said there would be no hearings until after the election. It would be unwise, in his opinion, to provoke tariff discussion now and thus increase the disturbance due to the panic and to the political campaign. Assuming that there would be a Republican majority in the next House, he asserted that the new tariff would be a protective one, and he predicted that it would have maximum and minimum rates.

Increase of Railroad Freight Rates

A convention attended by representatives of more than 300 commercial and shippers' organizations, in Chicago, on the 15th, adopted resolutions protesting against the proposed increase of railroad freight rates, but agreeing to submit the question of the justice of the increase to the Interstate Commerce Commission, without appeal to the courts. If the roads, however, reject this proposition for a settlement, the shippers promise to ask the Federal courts for injunctions. The question whether the Federal courts have power to enjoin an advance of rates (pending a hearing before the Commission) is involved in a case now before Judge Kohlsaat, in Chicago. He is asked by certain creamery companies to enjoin an increase of rates upon their products on the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk roads. In a statement laid before the convention by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association it was asserted that the proposed increase would amount to $140,000,000 a year, or "a tax of $1.75 per head for every man, woman and child in the country." W. C. Brown, vice-president of the New York Central, addressed the convention. Some increase of rates, he said, must be made. Wages on railroads had recently been increased by $100,000,000 a year, and labor legislation had added $25,000,000 more, while the pay of the roads for carrying the mails had been reduced. The burden should be placed upon the whole community by an increase of rates:

"The issue is in the hands of the business men of the country. If the business interests of the nation shall, after mature consideration,

say that railroad rates shall not be advanced, I doubt if it can be done; but it should be understood clearly, definitely, and beyond all question of doubt that in saying this they will say just as clearly and definitely that the wages of the great army of 1,500,000 railroad employees shall be reduced, and they must accept their full measure of responsibility for the results which will follow."

In a published interview, Vice-President Rea, of the Pennsylvania Company, says that the roads must either increase rates or reduce wages.——Several suits to test the commodity (or coal) clause of the new Rate law will be brought by the Government, in Philadelphia, next month, against the anthracite roads. No action has been taken in the Senate upon the bill suspending the exaction of penalties under this clause.——At Rochester the case against the Standard Oil Company for accepting concessions or rebates from the New York Central and Pennsylvania companies is to be tried this week. There are fifty-three indictments.

Secretary Taft's Visit to Panama

Secretary Taft sailed for home on the 12th, and it is understood that he is satisfied with the results of his visit to the isthmus. In conferences with representatives of the governments of Panama and Colombia, the treaties which are desired were discussed and a tentative agreement was reached. The terms are to be considerad at Washington by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. In the meantime Panama will take no action concerning Colombia's seizure of Jurado. It was reported in Costa Rica on the 15th that President Reyes was unexpectedly returning to his capital from the coast (where he had intended to remain for several weeks), and that a plot for his assassination had been discovered. Among the results of the Secretary's visit is the appointment of a Commission of Electoral Inquiry by President Amador, to make investigation concerning the approaching election. Our Government has been invited to assist in this inquiry. The invitation has been accepted, and it is said that in this way provision has been made for a supervision of the election by the United States. Many who expected that the election would be marked by fraud and disorder regard this supervision with much satisfaction.

Railway Strike in Cleveland

Nearly 1,400 street railway employees in Cleveland, Ohio, went on strike at 4.45 a. m. on the 16th, and there has since been much disorder in the city. The strikers were employees of the old company, which was taken over by the Mayor's new corporation a few weeks ago, when a seven years' fight ended with a victory for him and a reduction of the railway fare to 3 cents. When the consolidation took place it was discovered that the old company had signed an agreement with its men, promising to increase their pay by 2 cents an hour if its franchise should be extended, or, in other words, if it should win in the contest with Mayor Johnson. The new corporation, or holding company, declared that it was not bound by this agreement, but offered an increase of 1 cent an hour. At the beginning of the strike, 300 employees of the Mayor's original low-fare company remained on duty and were assisted by strikebreakers brought from other cities. There was much violence on the nights of the 16th and 17th, and the police had great difficulty in restraining the mobs. Mayor Johnson issued a proclamation, saying that he would use the full power of the city to preserve order, and warning all persons that disorder would be "met by force adequate to suppress it." Efforts were made on the 17th to procure a settlement by arbitration.

British Affairs

In the British by-elections the Conservative Unionists continue to cut down the Liberal majorities wherever they do not gain a seat, as they did in the sensational election in Manchester, where Mr. Winston Churchill was defeated, only to recover a safe seat in Scotland. John Morley having gone to the House of Lords, Mr. Robert V. Harcourt, Liberal, a son of the late Sir William V. Harcourt, was elected in his place in the district of Montrose by a vote of 3,083, against 1,937 for a Socialist-Labor candidate and 1,576 for a Conservative, this being a vote of 1,333 less for Mr. Harcourt than that given for Mr. Morley in 1906. There has been another by-election for North Shropshire, when the Unionist candidate received 5,328 votes, against 4,377

for his Liberal opponent. This seat has been held by the Conservatives for twenty-five years, but the Conservative majority at the previous election was 166, against a majority of 951 now. The Unionists insist that in a general election now they would carry the country.——A principal measure in Parliament the past week has been the passing to a second reading of the Government's bill establishing two new universities in Ireland. One of these will be at Dublin, composed of three branches, of which two are existing in Cork and Galway, while the third, New College, will be founded in Dublin. The other university will be created out of the present Queens College, at Belfast, to be called the Northern University. The Dublin University will be under Catholic control and the Northern University under Protestant control. There was no real opposition to the bill, which was past by a vote of 344 to 31. Premier Asquith exprest satisfaction that one measure proposed by the Liberal Government, and particularly by Mr. Birrell, had the approval of Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader. The only opponents were a few Irish Unionists, who were unwilling that Catholics should have a university, and a few radical Nonconformists, who oppose the State meddling with religion.——In an address at a trade conference in London, John Henniker Heaton, M. P., "the father of imperial penny postage," in advocating a penny telegraph rate between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, made a statement and prophecy of particular interest to the United States. He said that it was common knowledge that penny postage with the United States would soon be adopted.——American competition in trade has called out complaint in Parliament on two matters. In the House of Lords Unionists, who are now more and more protectionists, called for a duty of $10 on every hundred weight of American hops, to protect the English hop-growing industry from extinction. Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, on behalf of the Government, accepted the resolution urging the Government to give this matter its attention, but declined to approve the suggested tax. The American hop growers, he said, were no better off with a duty of $14 than were the British cultivators with free trade. The whole problem could be summed up in the one word, "overproduction." The other question came in the House of Commons, from a Laborite member, who asked whether Mr. Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, proposes to take any steps to prevent the Armours from carrying out their proposal to open in London and elsewhere retail shops to supply meat direct to consumers, avoiding the Smithfield Market tolls, as this would destroy the business of English butchers, who could not compete with American packers if the latter were allowed to trade on such terms. The Liberals are so positively committed to free trade that they cannot support such a proposition to shut out cheaper food, but the Laborites may, on such a question, join the Conservative protectionists.——Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, who is head of the banking house of Robart, Lubbock & Co., and one of England's famous scientists, has introduced into the House of Lords a bill which attracts considerable attention, to check the wholesale destruction of plumage birds. He says that, during the year 1907, there were auctioned in London 19,742 skins of birds of paradise, the nesting plumes of nearly 115,000 white herons, and immense numbers of the feathers or skins of almost every known species of plumaged bird, including the tails of lyre birds. The bill is framed on the same lines as an act of the State of New York, and will prohibit the importation of plumage except of certain kinds. If such action is not taken, he declares that the extinction of the most beautiful species of bird life is only a question of time. ——The Franco-British Exhibition has been opened near London under the management of Imre Kiralfy. There is a stadium, with seats for 70,000 persons, where the Olympic games will be held this year. The beautiful buildings cover 40 acres. The landscape includes an intricate system of canals and lakes, and 20 miles of roads. The exhibition was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a choir of a thousand voices sang an ode of welcome, composed by

the Duke of Argyll, in the presence of 30,000 visitors. Mr. Kiralfy says he will have at least 25,000,000 visitors. The visitors at the Chicago World's Fair numbered 8,000,000.

Denmark and Iceland

Iceland is a large island, having about as many square miles as Kentucky, but having a population of only about 80,000, that is, about that of Des Moines, Ia., or Lynn, Mass.; and yet it has large political ambitions, which are likely to be gratified so as to make it a kingdom, independent, yet not separated from Denmark. In 1871, Iceland was allowed a separate Governor-General, and two houses of its parliament, or Althing, half of the members of the upper house being nominated by the King. In 1903, the Governor-General was withdrawn and replaced by a minister for Iceland residing there at Reykjavik, while the Althing consists of forty members, of whom six are appointed by the Crown. Yet this approach to autonomy does not satisfy the people, and a committee composed of members of the Danish and Icelandic parliaments have agreed on a new plan that is likely to be adopted. Under it Iceland will be a kingdom, as independent as Denmark, but under the same king, just as Austria and Hungary are under one emperor. The bill provides that Iceland shall constitute a free, autonomous and independent country, united to Denmark by a common king and common interests, and forming with Denmark a state federation—the United Danish Empire. If the bill passes, King Frederick will be entitled to call himself King of Denmark and King of Iceland. Various concessions have been granted to Iceland, giving a greater degree of independence. The Icelandic treasury will contribute to the King's civil list, and Icelanders and Danes will enjoy equal rights in both countries. It is provided also that the law may be revised after twenty-five years if either party objects to its continuance, but not so as to affect union with Denmark or a common ministry of foreign affairs. When approved Iceland will be even more independent of Denmark than Canada is of Great Britain, for she will have no Governor-General.

India and the East

While the British are not relaxing their energetic measures against the Mohmand tribesmen, there is relief from the fear that the Ameer of Afghanistan was secretly encouraging them. He has issued a decree that any Agfhan joining the Mohmands shall have his feet cut off, and any man preaching a holy war against the British shall have his tongue cut out. At the same time it is not clear how much control he has over his subjects, as his brother is strongly anti-British. In Calcutta the seditious activity takes the form of attempts to blow up the street cars in which the British ride. Warnings have been distributed against natives riding with foreigners, and there have been five attempts within a few months to blow up cars. One attempt was made last week, but a cart drove over the bomb and four natives were injured. The fear is that the malcontents in India will somehow co-operate with the tribesmen on the Afghan frontier. The latter troubles are by no means settled, and the last reports are of a severe fight with the Mohmands, who attacked British pickets, but were repulsed with a loss of two native officers killed and thirty men killed and wounded. But the cholera has broken out among the British forces, and this is dreaded by them even more than the enemy. It is persistently asserted, but not proved, that the bombs and guns used by the Indian malcontents are sent surreptitiously from this country by a band of "patriots" and sympathizers here.——In a statement made at Seoul, Prince Ito, the Japanese Governor-General of Korea, declared that Japan had never thought of removing the Emperor or the court, but would firmly adhere to the policy of preparing Korea for independence, as a strong ally to Japan. He believes this end possible, but declared that it was only delayed by persistent misrepresentation. We have constant reports of the very rapid progress of the Christian movement in Korea, which is helped by political conditions. ——In China the Yangste-kiang, called the Misery of China, has destroyed many thousands of Chinese by a monster "bore" or wave, 26 feet high, which moved up the river and wrecked boats and the huts on the bank, and nearly ten

thousand were drowned suddenly at Hankow. The river was strewn with dead for many miles. The river is famous for these "bores."——The negotiations between China and Japan over the railroad lines in Manchuria have reached no result, as Japan refuses to allow the Chinese to build a road parallel to that to Fakumen, under Japanese control.——The elections to the Japanese Diet past off quietly last week, but the result is that the strength of the Government in the Diet is not shaken. The Opposition has gained something in the cities thru the representatives of business interests, but in the country districts the Government has made countervailing gains.

Russian Affairs The Russian Duma still devotes its attention to its own survival, and avoids an open clash with the Government. On one day last week a member of the Constitutional Democrat party attacked the Ministry of the Interior for adhering to the arbitrary methods of Plehve, and even Conservatives joined in the generous applause. On another day the lie was past between the leaders of the majority and the minority, and one of the speakers was about to assault Mr. Milyoukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, but was held back by his associates. The outbreak followed the charge that part of the Duma simply wanted to obstruct business. The only violent outbreaks reported are in two prisons. At one a large number of prisoners escaped after killing four officers. At another the attempt was utterly foiled and sixty were killed or wounded. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is president of the Council of National Defense, has left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus, which gives rise to pessimist fears. There are two frontiers at this present time which present dangers, one the Persian and the other the Turkish frontier. On the Persian side it is pure brigandage that has forced the Russian troops to cross the frontier so as to protect the Russian colonists on the Araxes. On the Turkish frontier the condition is more serious. Russia had, until three years ago, but two army corps about Tiflis, and scattered posts about Kars and Erivan; but in 1905, after the Government transported a division of infantry to Batum. In February and March of this year the Sultan sent a heavy military force to the region of Van, and this has been taken as a menace, especially in connection with attempts by Turkey to claim certain disputed districts, claimed also by Persia, near Urumia. While Turkey expresses the greatest good will toward Russia, the Russian court fears that the Turkish military strength there surpasses its own, and that, with strong forces at Van and Urumia, the garrisons in the Caucasus would not be able, in case of invasion, to hold their own, particularly as the Moslem population might rise in support of the invaders.

Various Items A new and important change in the criminal procedure of the British courts went into operation last week, by which an appeal could be allowed to a convicted prisoner. This had its origin in a very sad case of a man condemned for malicious mutilation of cattle, who was afterward proved to be quite innocent. The objection to the new appeal was that it would result in the disgraceful delays so common in this country; but the first trial proved that this was not the case. A man convicted on insufficient evidence was acquitted, and other appeals were dismissed with dispatch.——An unusual incident occurred in connection with the Emperor William's visit to the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of his diamond jubilee. In accordance with custom he distributed many decorations, and among them gave the decoration of the third class of the Prussian Crown to Dr. Weiskirchner, president of the Lower House of the Reichsrath. But he has sent it back, saying that it is not compatible with the dignity of the office he holds to accept a decoration of the grade of the decoration commonly accorded to a police commissioner. They say it was an unintentional error to give it; but people believe that a snub was intended in memory of a speech made in the Reichsrath last winter criticising the Prussian bill for the expropriation of the Poles. At the time the German Embassy made complaint, and the Austrian Prime Minister disavowed his attitude

THE CONFERENCE OF THE GOVERNORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, MAY 13, 1908.

First row, seated, left to right—Governor Harris, of Ohio; Governor Hughes, of New York; Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin; Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, John Mitchell, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Moody, Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Bonaparte. Second row, standing, left to right—Governor Post, Porto Rico; Governor Proctor, Vermont; Governor Fort, New Jersey; Governor Blanchard, Louisiana; Governor Butke, North Dakota; Governor Folk, Missouri; Governor Norris, Montana; Governor Hoch, Kansas; Governor Woodruff, Connecticut; Governor Giggins, Rhole Island; Governor Glenn, North Carolina; Governor Deneen, Illinois; Governor Warner, Michigan; Governor Hanly, Indiana; Governor Comer, Alabama; Governor Brooks, Wyoming; Governor Buchtel, Colorado; Governor Gooding, Idaho; Governor Noel, Mississippi; Governor Hoggatt, Alaska. Third row, left to right—General McKenzie (Chief of Engineers), Judge Burton, M. C., Ohio; Senator Bankhead, Dr. Magee (Department Agriculture), Governor Kibbey, Arizona; Governor Ansel, South Carolina; Governor Cutler, Utah; Governor Lea, Delaware; Governor Dawson, West Virginia; Governor Floyd, New Hampshire; Governor Willson, Kentucky; Governor Swanson, Virginia; Governor Crawford, South Dakota; Governor Stewart, Pennsylvania; Ex-Governor Hill, Maine; Governor Freer, Hawaii. Fourth row, left to right—Mr. Shipp, Secretary of Conference; Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forest Service; Herbert Knox Smith, F. H. Newell, Chief U. S. R. Service; Henry T. Clark, Thomas Pence, Governor Currey, New Mexico; Governor Johnson, Minnesota.

The Meaning of the Emmanuel Movement

BY THE REV. SAMUEL McCOMB, D.D.,

Associate Director of the Emmanuel Movement

THE second century of our era witnessed a remarkable outburst of spiritual and intellectual life. The old gods and cults lost their attractions and new divinities claimed the homage of the Roman world. Theosophic speculation imported from the East revealed to the prosaic Roman unsuspected psychical energies, and out of this revelation new worships arose. Perhaps one of the most striking results of this spiritual renaissance was the impetus given to the worship of Æsculapius. Says Dr. Samuel Dill in "Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius":

"His temples arose in every land where Greek or Roman culture prevailed. They were generally built with an eye to beauty or the virtues of some clear, cold ancient spring or other health-giving powers in the site, which might reënforce the more mysterious influences of religion. . . . The patients came from all parts of the Græco-Roman world. After certain offerings and rites the sufferer took his place in the long dormitory, which often contained beds for 200 or 300, with windows open all night long to the winds of the south. The sick man brought his bed coverings and made his gift on the altar. . . . The lights were extinguished, strict silence was enjoined, and the hope for some soothing vision from above was left as a parting gift or salutation by the minister as he retired."

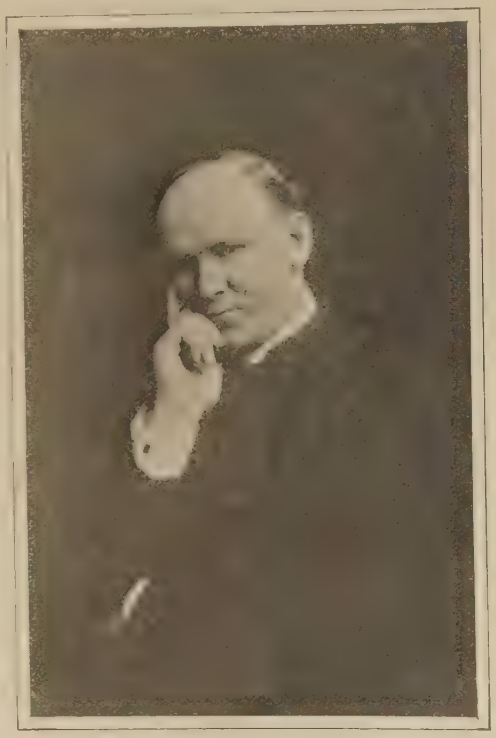
Our own time is witnessing also a spiritual revival. The materialism which threatened belief in the soul thirty years ago is now dead. The spirit is coming to its rights, and the philosophy that is attracting the best minds is idealistic. Psychology is revealing to us the wonders of personality, is showing us a self within a self, is giving us a vision of potentialities which we may hope, under the new environment that awaits us beyond the grave, will develop into abiding actualities. It has also demonstrated the profound unity of soul and body, the solidarity of brain and mind; so that every process of consciousness, whether it be a sensation, a feeling, or an idea, has its counterpart in the physical organism.

REV. ELWOOD WORCESTER,
Director of the Emmanuel Movement.

In the sphere of religion, too, men are conscious of a new atmosphere. The tide of faith is returning. The great critical movement of the nineteenth century has done its work, and Christianity is being reduced to its simplest and most intelligible form, and everywhere there is the feeling that in the religion of Christ, thus freed from all the accretions that have gathered round it thru its history, there are healing and reconciling forces. Many are convinced that religion is something grander and simpler and more vital than had been suspected. There is a return to the great idea of Christ and of

the Apostolic Age, that the whole kingdom of evil, of which disease forms a part, is opposed to the Divine Will, and that God is on the side of health, mental, moral and physical.

One of the most notable manifestations of the new spirit is to be seen in the extraordinary growth of mental healing cults. These cults for the most part rest on a very precarious metaphysic, know little or nothing of the Bible as the trained scholar knows it, and regard medical science as little better than an elaborate illusion. Their essence is a kind of crazy idealism, which defies the obvious facts of experience and conceives of the body as lying plastic at the will of the spirit. In spite, however, of their theological and metaphysical sins, these movements have done great service in recalling both physicians and sufferers to such facts as these: that many persons are sick because they and their friends think that they are sick; that many others are sick because they violate law moral and law physiological; that the idea of sickness has a tendency to realize itself and to create an atmosphere in which the sickness is perpetuated. Nor can any one doubt that these healing cults effect many cures; do, as a matter of fact, dissipate fear, worry, anger; uplift the soul above the things that harass it; and put upon their feet, morally and physically, many who have been a burden to themselves and to their families.



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Now the Emmanuel Movement, while having a point of contact with these systems in that it utilizes consciously what they utilize unconsciously, yet in all essential features stands over against them by way of contrast. The fundamental idea underlying it may be expressed thus: It is an effort to unite in friendly alliance a simple New Testament Christianity as modern Biblical scholarship corroborates it and the proved conclusions of modern medicine, and more especially of modern psychological medicine, in the interests of suffering humanity. It imposes no new dogma, philosophical or theological. It claims to be the possessor of no new revelation except that which is the product on the one hand of the growing Christian consciousness, and that which on the other hand comes thru the revelation God makes of Himself in the discoveries of science. Its great aim is to give to faith the things of faith and to science the things of science. Because scientific, it distinguishes between those forms or types of nervous suffering which are functional in character and those which are organic. This distinction, it is true, cannot be in the ultimate resort defended, but for all practical purposes it is valid and well-recognized. Hence, one of the fundamental principles of the Emmanuel plan, and one which distinguishes it sharply from all systems of metaphysical healing—Christian Science, Mental Science, Faith Healing, etc.—is that there is first of all a thoro medical examination of the patient before any psychic treatment is entered upon. This examination is necessary not only in order to rule out any organic disease or distinctly organic complications of a

seemingly pure functional disorder, but also in order to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the functional disorder itself, if functional disorder it be. From another point of view, the same necessity becomes obvious. Patients, for example, have come to us who have been treated by physicians for organic diseases by means of drugs and special diet, and upon examination it has been found that the disorders were purely functional in character. Now, of these functional disorders the nomenclature is constantly changing, but, roughly speaking, we may say that they fall under the following five great groups:

(1) Neurasthenia, or, as it is popularly called, nervous prostration, which has an infinite number of shades from a slight sense of depression or fatigue to the profoundest exhaustion of the nervous system. Generally the patient is depressed, easily tired, suffers from headache and backache, is the victim of ceaseless worry about all things, small and great, suffers from insomnia with all its attendant miseries. The curse of neurasthenia is its unsocial or anti-social character. It cuts off the sufferer from his social relationships and turns life into a bundle of impracticalities. As a rule, too, in neurasthenia the religious life suffers. Faith grows weak or appears to die out. Religion ceases to be a joy or an uplift, and, if retained at all, only becomes a subject of fear and doubt.

(2) Hysteria. This is an abnormal disposition of the nervous system, in which the sufferer is peculiarly amenable to suggestion and self-suggestion. As Forel remarks:

> "It is a two-edged sword—it engenders an untold amount of evil and many misunderstandings, and yet delivers from many sufferings—and is misunderstood by very many physicians. Hysterical persons, misled or otherwise badly molded, can become devils; but if they are well led or of noble nature, they are often angels or heroes, like the Maid of Orleans."

The darker side of hysteria shows itself in paralysis, cramps, loss of sensibility, or in other cases over-sensibility, fits of rage, extreme irritability of temper, and many other morbid phenomena. At the root of much family unhappiness and of not a few divorces lies this nervous derangement.

(3) Hypochondria. The main feature of this disorder is fear of disease. The attention of the patient for the most part is concentrated on his intestines, and out of this concentration spring all manner of impurities. He reads medical books and finds himself portrayed therein with singular accuracy. He is the victim of bad auto-suggestions.

(4) Psychasthenia. This word is only two years old and is used to cover the large group of nervous troubles in which the psychical element is predominant. The sufferer has strange sensations of incompleteness, a disturbance of the feelings of reality. The world seems to him strange and unfamiliar. Or, again, he is possessed with some imperative idea, which he cannot shake off. Systematized fears take hold of his mind and turn life into a hell. One patient fears to move hand or leg, to look at an object, or even to sit down; because, tho all his bodily organs are perfectly sound, the movements evoke great pain. Another is conscious of pain on the perception of some given object. He fears a dog, or a cat, or a sharp knife, or the touch of microbes; and these fears are not under the control of his will. Still another fears open places (agoraphobia), in which he feels himself physically and morally helpless. But it is impossible to enumerate these fears. They may attach themselves to almost any object, and many of them give rise to the most intolerable misery.

(5) Drug addictions. Here we have those moral slaveries, such as alcoholism, cocainism, morphinism, which, while they affect profoundly physiological processes, are now recognized as rooted in psychical and moral tendencies.

It may be asked, admitting the reality of these evils and that they are curable by psychical means, What has the Church to do with these things? Why not leave them in the hands of the physician? I answer, in the first place, these functional disorders are affections of personality, diseases of character. This is one of the marks that differentiate them from organic disorders. A man may be attacked by typhoid or diphtheria without suffering any deterioration of character, but he cannot sink into neurasthenia or suffer the horrors of psychasthenia or become a victim to the alcohol habit without pro-

found moral, spiritual and intellectual perversion. Now, whatever else the Church may be, it is at least a school of character, and exists for the moral training and uplift of humanity. Has the Church, then, no healing and reconciling word for these children of despair?

In the second place, the physician knows the limitations of his art, and often feels that he has not the kind of education that fits him for dealing with moral and religious problems. His one aim is to bring to his patient a more abundant life, and he welcomes every honest and disinterested attempt to aid him in this work.

In the third place, the unity of human nature is a fundamental dogma of modern psychology. This means that to hand over the body to the physician and the soul to the minister is as unscientific as it is often injurious to the patient. The Emmanuel Movement believes that minister and doctor should unite their forces, should come to a common understanding, and should thus solve the difficulty presented by so many semi-moral and semi-nervous disorders by attacking them simultaneously from the spiritual as well as from the physical side. Hence, the remedies applied in the Emmanuel clinic are mainly psychological, moral and religious, but not without regard to any physical needs that may be evident. The psychic remedies are those which have been used for some time past with singular success in the great psycho-therapeutic clinics of Europe and to a much less extent in some of the hospitals of this country. We have taken advantage of the fruitful union which has been consummated between medicine and psychology.

Now, among the ideas which psychology has given to medicine, perhaps the most significant is that of the "subconscious." The older notion of mind regarded it as practically coterminous with consciousness. The newer views consciousness as only one of the manifestations of mind. In other words, there is an element of mind that lies below or outside the sphere of consciousness. As to the reality of this element, there is a growing consensus of learned opinion, tho there is a wide diversity of view as to how the fact is to be interpreted. Ordinary people, however, may believe in the fact and in its theoretic significance when they are vouched for by such authorities as Galton, Ribot, Dubois, Freud, Janet, Forel, Liébeault, Jastrow, Morton, Prince, Boris Sidis, James and many other not less illustrious men.

Now, the healing power of the subconscious was first made clear by means of hypnotic suggestion, for in hypnotism the dissociation of the subconscious from the conscious is most readily secured. There is abundant proof that some types of skin disease, hystero-epilepsy, insomnia, hysteria, neurasthenia, moral obsessions of various kinds—all these and many others have been cured by hypnotic suggestion, and the reason why suggestion has this power seems to be that it is an appeal to the subconscious mind, which in turn acts thru the instrumentality of the whole nervous system, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic, and that thru this marvelously complex organism it effects changes in the functional activities of the body. Its operation on the brain is seen by its power to modify states of consciousness. Its action on the sympathetic nerve system is seen in the stimulation of the intestines and other phenomena. We thus see that the subconscious mind is most amenable to suggestion, and the more dissociated it is from the conscious, the more suggestible it becomes.

Now, suggestion has various forms: It may be applied in a hypnotic state, or in a semi-sleeping state, or in a waking state. For certain perversions, such as alcoholism, fixt ideas and phobias, hypnotism is a valuable therapeutic agent. Dr. Bramwell, the distinguished English expert, writes that out of seventy-six cases of chronic alcoholism and dipsomania treated by him sixty-four were either cured or improved. Our experience in the Emmanuel clinic confirms the observation of this physician; but I hasten to add that in some instances hypnotism is valueless unless supplemented by a change of moral environment and by a strengthening of the ethical forces of character.

It has been discovered that the good results of hypnotism can be equally well secured in perhaps the majority of functional troubles by suggestion administered in a waking state. In this method,

the patient is placed on a comfortable sofa or in a reclining chair. He is induced to relax himself, mentally and physically. His eyes are closed, the room is shaded. This procedure is necessary in order to shut up his consciousness to the suggestions about to be made, and to minimize the possibility of counter-suggestions. The operator then, in a kind but firm voice, addresses to him suggestions; that is, words of reassurance, of encouragement, and of hope. This method should, of course, be supplemented by conscious conversation.

Another psychic remedy is re-education. The physiologic basis of psychic re-education lies in the fact that the substance of the nervous system is not dead but living matter, and is therefore plastic in character. The more frequently a stimulus is repeated, the deeper is the impression made on the plastic nerve substance, and thus the accumulation of stimuli gives a set or tendency to the nervous organism. Hence it comes about that constant suggestions, given with skill and system, can gradually affect in a favorable way the plastic nervous system. The process by which the brain and nervous system are enabled to get rid of the results of faulty thinking is called "psychic re-education." In nervous troubles, the attention is fixt on wrong ideas, and requires to be re-educated. For example, the victim of insomnia perpetuates his misery by cultivating the habit of expecting not to sleep. What he needs is to re-educate his attention to refuse to permit the thought of his not sleeping to possess his mind, and to assert again and again to himself, I *will* sleep; so that, his attention being removed from the mischievous idea and being concentrated on a healthy idea, sleep must follow. Then, too, the will needs re-education. One of the symptoms of nervous trouble is the lack of will power. Yet the only way by which the will can be trained is by willing. For this purpose, the patient is recommended to begin with simple exercises, gradually increasing in complexity. Almost any physical or mental exercise can be utilized as a method of will gymnastic. Bathing, deep breathing, manual work, "Arts and Crafts," bicycling—all these are admirable methods of getting the will to work.

Finally, the emotions must be re-educated. Sham emotions—emotions, that is to say, that lead to nothing—only waste and weaken the inner life. They must be rigorously opposed. Good health-provoking constructive emotions, such as love, joy, peace, must be cultivated so as to drive out the destructive forces of jealousy, hate, worry and anger.

But in the vast majority of these semi-moral and semi-nervous troubles, the prime need is moral and religious re-education. The essence of religion is the consciousness of a Higher Power, and this consciousness is essential to our normal life and health. Let it be unsettled, as in the present age of religious transition it often is unsettled, and gradually in its place arise fears and misgivings and forebodings and all those mental miseries that turn life into a bundle of impracticalities. Many who are by nature and instinct religious but who have been trained, it may be, in a one-sided and cramping form of religious thought, have lost the joy and the inspiration which religion ought to bring to life. Their religion, instead of helping them, is rather a burden and a hindrance. It becomes implicated in their morbid state, creates a sense of over-scrupulosity about small points, anxiety about the future, or bitter and poignant grief for merely venial offenses. Religion does not carry these sufferers beyond themselves or the vicissitudes of their spiritual fortunes.

Prayer, which is the sword of the spirit, can be wielded with aim and purpose only by souls that are in a normal state and therefore have a consciousness of energy; but it is this consciousness which these unhappy sufferers have lost. Hence, very often they cease to pray. Their ideas of God, of the meaning of life, of human destiny, require reconstruction. They need to have faith evoked, so as to overthrow the anxiety and fear and worry that make their life a death in life. They must, as it were, go back to school again to learn the secret of Christ, to realize that His religion is the greatest enemy to worry and to fear; and that it is this because the God whom it reveals is not an impersonal force nor a tyrannic despot but the Everlasting Father, whose arms are underneath and around every creature He has made; and

that the righteousness which it demands is self-sacrificing love, which ever goes forth in a passion of service for others.

Now this faith calms the mind, puts to rest all the turmoil of the soul, opens a healthy outlet for action, and thus indirectly constrains the nervous system to peace and poise.

The dissociation produced by the hidden memory of some blunder or sin of, it may be, a long-distant past; the terrible emotions created by spiritual despair; the dislocation of the inner life which the loss of religious peace often involves—can be met alone by the re-educative power of a living faith, of a rational and intelligible Christianity; and for such work as this, who can be better fitted than the minister of Christ?

BOSTON, MASS.

The Animals—My Friends

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

DARWIN says: "The more one lives with an animal the more he is inclined to attribute to thought and reason, and the less to thoughtless instinct." So feel I, this blessed morning, waked by mocking-birds, who sang not only as sweetly, but as much to a purpose as any church choir I ever heard. I went out and sat under the pines, and a beautiful shrike came close to me, and, sitting on a willow oak, looked me in the face without fear. What was he thinking about? Something more, I was sure, than the bugs and the grubs—but, all the same, he shot down again and again, bringing up his prey, eating it and wiping his bill, while he fluttered his feathers and still kept me sharply but gently under watch. One big borer he did not care to eat, but, breakfast-full, stuck him on a thorn for future use. I imagined that, had he my vocal organs, he would have said: "You and I, old man, are a team; we are pulling together. Knowing this, I am not afraid of you." Eating one of my Northern apples, I flung down the core. Immediately a mocking-bird dropped out of the limbs, and, close by my feet, began to eat it. He also looked me in the eye, and I thought he said: "Yes, yes, we also co-operate. I take a little of your fruit, but I pay for it with music and catching grasshoppers."

A bluejay was more shy and more saucy. I thought he said: "I know what John Burroughs says about us, and I have my opinions, too. Of all the creatures I have ever seen man is the biggest fool. He cannot live without a costly carpenter's shed over his head, and as for his clothes, he has nothing half as fine as mine, but they make him a lot more bother and expense. As for migrating, very few of them can escape the frigid winters, and those who do come in Pullmans, while we come on our own wings and feed out of the gardens and orchards. Say what you please, our social economy also beats yours out and out. I do not feel about it as the robin does, for I won't work for you, and I will steal all I can get. When near your houses I only holler and squeal, but I can sing—just hear that," and he poured out a delicious volume of richest music. I hasten to say that the birds did not *really* say these things—"sentimentalisms"—but I felt sure they were not far from their actual sentiments. I leaned back in my chair and let them have the debate all to themselves. I liked it better than any essay that ever undertook to demonstrate that the birds were only automatons. The mocking-birds sung a whole orchestra of sounds, and one of them, lighting on the henhouse, cackled better than the Plymouth Rock who had just then laid an egg. The air was full of joy, of duty and of fun—just my ideal of life—which I have not reached quite as surely as the birds. Then I thought, what is there in my goings and gettings that more surely demonstrates reasoning power than is found in these winged confederacies? Yes, Mr. Darwin! "The

more one lives with an animal the more one is inclined to attribute to thought and reason, and the less to thoughtless instinct." If, with Mr. Burroughs, I believed that we alone have the faculty of reasoning, I should have to believe that we fell in Adam so seriously that we lost not only holiness, but common sense. This is precisely what all the sciences are insisting, that we must ally ourselves with the birds in order to succeed as agriculturists. I read in history that man was a miserable savage until he had sought and acquired the aid of the dog, the reindeer and the camel, and that all along he has never been able to walk alone.

I cheerfully accept the advice of my antagonist to "see straight," but there are two ways of seeing straight—one of them along a rifle barrel and the other along a hoe handle. I prefer the hoe, and when I pull out worms my pet hens run along with me and utilize them. Robins drop down from the apple limbs, and with a twittered "Thank you," get their share. I remember that my father always stopt his horse when a robin was in the furrow. "Not so much loss, my boy," he said, "a little time; but we have more happiness, and the world is finer as a home." Birds and hens and horses soon find out this sort of folk, and grow trusting, and companionable, and wiser, and more honorable. They help us to see straight and to be straight, and we help them. Sympathy (love) is a wonderful saving power. A lack of it locks up the best part of Nature. It is not a case of seeing so much as of feeling. That man is badly qualified for social work in the trenches of humanity who cannot see beyond the squalor and brutality; who cannot see sons of God in the slums. The power of Christianity is not seeing straight so much as seeing deep. I think it is quite so in our relations to our animal friends. I can also understand that some people never call out any rare reasonableness from the creatures about them. I love my dogs, horses, birds and cows, and I help them all I can to break over the limitations of mere animalism, and I think that they have helped me along the same lines.

Wishing to buy a horse, I requested a good friend of animals to accompany me to the stables and look her over. The groom led her out and started her on a pacing course. "Shut up that," said my friend, "I do not care about her heels; I want to see her head. Lead her up here." Then he patted her neck, looked her in the eyes and said, "See here, old lady, who are you, any way? Have you got good horse sense?" After a little he turned to me and said, "Buy her. She knows too much to play the fool or try tricks on you." As we started down the street he added: "See here, Powell, in this difficulty between horses and men the trouble is almost always with the man. He shows lack of reason ten times to the horse's one. Instead of reasoning with his horse he pounds it. The end of a horse to appeal to is not the rump, but the head. A horse that cannot be argued with you should not buy or own. I pity horses; the biggest brutes and smallest brained men are set to work in stables. Reason; good Lord! what chance has your horse to reason with such brutes?" It was a noble talk, and it is to me a wonder that my friend Burroughs can spend his old years writing, writing, writing to make sure that he persuades the people that animals are only automatons.

I do not care very much when, with Mr. Long and Mr. Hornaday, I am called a fool or a fake or a liar. The point of more importance is that this excuse for the gun and the whip shall not find lodgment in the popular apprehension; that our stables and our farms shall not be the resorts of inhumanity. We must believe more in our animals' reason; appeal to reason; give reason a chance. I bought a horse with this recommendation from a banker. He said, "When I owned her there was just one word to describe her character—sweet." A drunkard had owned her after the banker, and I found her just like him—robbed of decency and crazy as bedlam. Was it instinct? I had at one time a helper who was half Indian and half negro, a stalwart fellow, who was as famous for butchering as he was for chopping and mowing. I told him one morning that he would have to kill a calf. "See here, Mr. Powell," he said, "I just can't. Your animals are all so humanized. I can't knock one on the

head nohow. It would haunt me." And it made a different man of Old Freeman. With us he grew gentle and kindly. My plea is therefore not for the brute creation only, but for ourselves. The Bible says charmingly that we go up and we go down together; that "the whole creation waits together for man's redemption"—redemption into reasonableness, justice and good will. My old age would be to me a barren affair if I had not learned to see and feel with all the world, and could not say my Lord's Prayer together with my collies and Jerseys, "Give us this day our daily bread; lead us not into temptation"—the temptation to retort abuse for abuse. Well, I will see that the mangers are full, and will plant twice as many cherry trees as I need for myself.

I am interested in Mr. Burroughs's struggle to interpret reason, instinct, habit, consciousness, as manifestations of Infinite Reason. In this we shall start together; but has he ever thought this thing thru? Is he quite satisfied; for at times he denies reason to animals and at times tells us that the Universal Reason is exprest in all things. In THE INDEPENDENT we are told that "up to a certain point, or under certain conditions, man is an automaton also. He is a bundle of instincts and of inherited traits, supplemented by self-knowledge and the gift of reason." Here he is careful to assert that reason is a gift, not an evolution. To make this doubly sure, he tells us that it is as if Nature had said: "Here is unerring instinct and here is erring reason; which will you choose? Man chose the latter, and the prize of the universe is his." I should like to have this dethronement of Darwin and this exposition of the universe indorsed by some reputable scientist. I had supposed the united voice of modern science defined instinct as a resultant, not as a specific gift. The lowest forms of life manifest sentience. A more complex animal structure compels a comparison of sensations, establishing elemental consciousness and conscience. These, in turn, in higher organic states, become self-consciousness, and in man become consciousness of a Self-higher-than-ourselves. All along this climbing of life, determinative action was constantly passing into unconscious action. Summing up the latter we have the instinctive and habitual, which characterizes man quite as much as it does the beast. President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, is certainly as good an authority as the scientific world can furnish us. He tells us that:

> "Most animals have little self-consciousness, and their reasoning powers at best are of a low order; but, in kind at least, the powers are not different from reason in man. A horse reaches over the fence to be company for another. This is instinct; but when it lets down the bars with its teeth, that is reason. When a dog finds its way home at night by the sense of smell, this may be instinct; but when he drags a stranger to his wounded master, that is reason."

That any one can repeat a lot of silly things done by animals I do not question; but recently I have been compelled to attend a social gathering of a high collegiate sort, supposed to be expressive of the supremest reasonableness of human beings. When I take into account the horrible smudge of tobacco smoke; the utterly forlorn struggle after small stories and jokes; the lack of common sense in the piggish way of cramming down seven courses of food—well, I simply will not run down the birds. The story told of the coon who tried to wash his food without water, what does this and a dozen more stories of the sort go to show? No one has ever, as far as I know, denied animal instinct. What we are discussing is whether this can and does at times climb to reason, and under favorable conditions. Mr. Long has never inferred that reason was invariably exercised by animals. Instinct, by which we mean the result of antecedent reasoning (that is, the finished up habit), first suggested by logic, this does not debar additional reasoning, which in turn will become instinctive. Mr. Burroughs himself stumbles upon this conclusion, for, while repeating the story of the coon, he adds: "This habit" (that of washing food) "doubtless had its origin in some past need or condition of the life of the race of coons." So it seems that the coons did reason in the past, and they reasoned very reasonably that it was safer to wash a potato before eating it. This reasoning process, so far as food is concerned, seems to have become instinctive and habitual. The hoarding

stories told of squirrels and mice do not prove these creatures to be any *more* irrational than those highly rational creatures who stuff all they can into banks that break, into stocks that depreciate, and then carry big wads of stinking, infested bank bills in their pockets—never enough; deposits everywhere. Is J. P. Morgan, after all, the king of idiots?

Disagreeing with Mr. Burroughs at this point, totally and absolutely, I am glad that our views diverge even more widely concerning the use of the gun and the slaughter of our allies. He asserts that if he held my views he would become a vegetarian, "and would never become party to the murder of beings possessed of the faculty of reason," leaving us to infer that with his views he is not disturbed by such slaughter. He can kill and eat anything that cannot work out Aristotle's "Categories." Let him. Gunning is never allowed on my property, either in New York or in Florida. I detest hunting for sport, and never found pleasure in the death of a single creature. Some of us are gifted with a bit of sympathy with all life; with God in Nature. We do not deny to Mr. Burroughs the gift of investigation, but he surely lacks that sympathy without which Nature is a mere atheistic machine. Wondering over his hardly courteous attack on Mr. Long, I some time ago took down "Wake Robin," "Pepacton," and other of those delightful books which made him the charm of the literature of thirty years ago, thinking out of these to confute his old-agedness. But, to my amazement, there was not a kindly word to be found in all these charming books for beast or fowl.

However, let me leave Mr. Burroughs to the mercy of that merciless book—one of the finest productions of American literature—by Rev. Wm. J. Long, entitled "Briar Patch Philosophy." I do not like controversy, only wishing to let all the life about me come to its best, for so I will climb by helpfulness to Him "in whom I live and move and have my being"; will learn that divine wisdom that loves, and in loving, lifts. At Clinton I have two collies, and while one of them has something of his wolfish ancestors playing in his instincts, the other is nearly human. It is not the tricks that he plays, but the logic that he uses that surprises me. When I leave my house I say in the quietest possible tones where I am going, and Togo acts exactly in accordance with my words—knowing from what I say whether he can go with me or not. When he comes to me in my rustic seat his eyes are as eloquent as those of my boys. In the morning, if he can possibly reach my chamber, he bounds onto my bed, puts his arms around my neck, and looks a love which only needs articulating organs to make its expression a poem. These two dogs together have invented quite as complex games as those played by schoolboys, and they play them with unfailing delight.

My first careful observation of barn fowls was when (it was about 1855) I drove two hens out of my Clinton garden. One was a short-legged, yellow biddy, who deliberately went lower down the street, and, slipping under the hedge, was soon in the garden again. Some time after she was in the pig trough, and the sow, resenting her meddling with the dinner of her pigs, bit her head off, as a warning to all naughty hens. The other, a black topknot, crossed the street and indulged in a queer soliloquy picking at her feathers in a vexed way, and apparently scolding herself. This was continued so long that I set it down to a case of conscience. It was at least very funny, and wholly out of the instinctive actions of hens. I noticed that Blacky did not re-enter that garden for many months. At another time my little mother called me into the big pantry and said: "See that hen under the window. I think she wants something. Hear her talk and see how she calls." I went to the door, and it was Blacky with a lame foot. She made no objection to my taking her up, when I found a thorn in her foot. I relieved her and set her down. She could not talk English, but in the language that she could talk she gave me thanks, and went back to the barn. Coming home one autumn for a brief vacation I asked George—George was my boy in charge, and no boy ever better understood animals—for Blacky. Everything on the place became a pet with him and he stimulated every sign of novel intelligence. He told me that Blacky was under the old sleigh, under

the high barn, and had been there ever since her feathers began to come out. I found her, and she responded with evident delight to my call, but come out she would not, and did not until her new dress was grown.

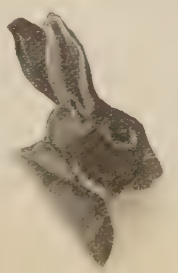
Along the hillsides where my home is placed crows assemble in vast numbers. Is it only instinct that leads them to set a sentinel on guard when they pull corn or maraud the birds' nests? Blackbirds do the same, and they have kept me on a merry chase—merry for them—just at church time, to get them out of my corn. But in Florida these same birds do not set a guard while hopping all over our gardens. Why? I *think* because they are catching bugs, and know they will not offend us. Crows roost at a distance from their nests. Why? I think the reason is that they are afraid of endangering the limbs where the nests are placed. Co-operative moral order sends the kingbird today to join the crow in fighting the deadly hawk; but another day I find him fighting the same crow that is stealing a young robin for his dinner. Why do the English sparrows not invade my acres at Clinton? They are all about me in vast numbers, just across the street, and they jabber in crowds quite within my hearing; yet hardly once or twice a year does a single sparrow show himself inside my line. If this is instinct, it is very recently acquired instinct, for I had a serious task in teaching them that it was unsafe to intrude. Why do the robins prefer to build under the shelter of my eaves, for I had last summer in my vines and on my pipes not less than five nests. *I* think that *they* think that it is safer to be near me.

Why did swifts leave the woods for our chimneys, and why are they now going back again? If instinctively, at least it was logically based on defensible data. Why do my bees refuse to allow one of my hired men to approach the hives? It cannot be instinct, altho I confess I cannot trace out the logic involved. Why do two of my hens follow a cow hour after hour about the pasture? Not instinct, I am certain; but these two have discovered, what the others have not, that the cow's motions stir up grasshoppers and crickets. After my father's death his dog led strangers into the house, holding their hands in his teeth, and he watched to see if harm was meant. Was that good logic, or was it mere instinct?

During a warm summer shower I saw an angleworm try to draw a stick into its hole, holding it by the middle. After a vain effort of this sort, it deliberately felt its way to the end of the stick, and then drew it easily into the ground. Its dinner of soft bark was secure. Was this incipient reason? What instinct could have taught that logical process? *Science* published my notes on the subject at the time, with approval. Personally, I do not believe that there is an entire absence of these logical processes from any part of living Nature—not even from the ovoid cell in which life first appears. I am convinced that the universe is charged with reason, and that instinct is only a by-product of universal thought.

The fact that these things are uncommon or unobserved by even good investigators does not either disprove them as facts, nor does it disallow that reason is involved. William Finley tells us some queer things concerning the birds, yet he is one of our best observers. I get very impatient at any abuse of my friends in feathers and fur, as well as those in tailor-made suits. We all alike have brains, and the brain is the organ of reason. I cannot think that God made a blunder, or that Nature had a superfluity of protoplasm and did not know what to do with it.

Sorrento, Fla.



A Lesson in Extravagance

[This article, by an Unhappy Husband, contains a suggestion in High Finance for the benefit of those contemplating matrimony. Of course, the details are changed to prevent the author's identification, but the story, as a whole, is true. We expect this will call out some interesting letters from our readers.—EDITOR.]

IF some one other than myself should tell the story which here follows, I fear I should be among the incredulous, because I know it seems unnatural and unreal. But it is both horribly real and overwhelmingly natural in the lives of the two people I know best. Since these two are normal people in other respects, no doubt this story is typical of the lives of many, the only difference being that in most cases the facts have not been told.

My chief reason for telling these facts is that these pages may serve in some degree as a warning to other couples equally well started on life's pathway, so that being advised they may be able to find the happiness which should come in wedded life.

It is natural for me to search for the moral lesson underlying the events of life, for I am an ordained minister of the Gospel, although no church at present calls me its pastor. At present I am a member of the force of one of the largest business concerns in the country.

The road between these two positions is marked by my wrecked domestic happiness. Of course, my salary now is many times what I was earning in the ministry, but for no monetary consideration would I have made the change. Nothing but the details of the story I have to tell could have impelled me to leave the profession which I had chosen for my life's work.

My boyhood was similar to that of any other New England boy of my time whose Puritan parents were in just comfortable circumstances. Desiring a college education, which my parents could not provide, I earned it myself and later my seminary course also. There winning a traveling fellowship I took an additional degree in Europe.

I am in no sense a recluse, and I am happy to say that the days when my hands and feet bothered me to know what to do with them are in the past. I know also how to wear my clothes, and Nature has been reasonably kind to me in the matter of appearance.

So that when I wooed and won the daughter of one of my college professors the winds of gossip brought back to me the comment "that it is a good match, but that they never dreamed of Bessie G—— marrying a minister."

For Bessie G—— (of course that is not her real name) was the college belle, pretty stylish, funloving, musical, and, withal, serious at times. Yet, as I look back now, I see that even then she was possessed with the *wanderlust*. But at that time I supposed her merry nature merely eager with a love for adventure which belongs usually to healthy youth. We were married among the good wishes of most of the college town and started on an extended wedding trip. The wedding journey had been mostly planned by the bride-elect, with whom, of course, I had cheerfully concurred, only interpolating once in a while to apparently unheeding

ears that I feared we could not afford this or that luxury. I dearly loved my little bride and I wanted to make her happy and I disliked to thwart her in any respect, least of all to restrict her in this wedding trip of a lifetime, by compelling her to understand our circumstances, which she so cheerfully chose to misunderstand.

The result of this first mistake on my part was that we came home from that wedding trip four hundred dollars in debt, and then started for our home, which awaited us in my missionary field in the West.

To a young man burning to be of use in the world that was a most encouraging field for operations. Wickedness and license ran riot, awaiting a reign of law and order.

To a young luxury-loving bride just from the East this town seemed to be a veritable hotbed of iniquity invented for her especial torture. She was not broad minded enough to see the real good which is to be found in every human being, neither was she humorous enough to enjoy the eccentricities of the natives. No doubt, she suffered much in her changed environment. The wedding trip debt hanging over our heads prevented us from having many of the luxuries for our home which we had planned for, and she chafed very much under this lack of money.

My theory of the financial side of married life has always been that both husband and wife should have equal access to the funds, but after a few months' trial I saw that in order to maintain my credit in the town, and pay the necessary living bills, my wife must be held to an allowance for her personal expenses, for otherwise she spent so lavishly that I had no money to pay the necessary bills. She resented this restriction greatly, and, of course, I grieved over it very much, for I felt that if only I had more money I could make her happier.

Just at this time, the editor of the local paper falling ill, I was asked to take up the work, and I gladly availed myself of the opportunity to make more money. But this proved a mistake. This extra work undertaken for her sake took me from home more, and in consequence my little bride grew more lonesome and one day surprised me by saying that the next week she was going to San Francisco to take violin lessons of the great ——.

We could ill afford the expense, but she went and stayed three months. She came home and remained two months, and then said that she was going to her mother's home for a year and that when I should get through with that church in that God-forsaken place she would live with me.

Perhaps here is as good a place as any to say that one of my ideals of home life has always been children, limited enough in number so as to be perfectly welcome, for I think home life vacant without them or their memory. On our income wisely expended we could easily have maintained a small family. But my wife objected. She said she would never consent to having a family on less than five thousand dollars a year, that she was not willing to make any sacrifice for a family. "It is no use trying any longer to be happy here, and I am going home, where my talents are appreciated." And home she went.

Of course, I was terribly lonesome and dissatisfied without her. She was a merry, affectionate little wife when she was in the mood, and if I was not too tired or worried over business affairs I could easily keep her in a merry mood. Yet it did not seem to occur to her to make the effort to cheer me in my oft-times discouraging work.

The end of this chapter was that I gave up this missionary post and accepted a call to a church further East, where I thought my wife would be better contented. Together we went to this new charge and remained together more happy than we had been for a long time since our marriage, but only for a few months. Her former music teacher wrote her that he would like to engage her to tour in a number of recitals. The *wanderlust* came back with a bound.

"I have never had such a chance as this," she said, and it is cruel of you to try to keep me with you." And so she went. I knew then that the beginning of the end had come, although several years have elapsed since that time.

After her departure my church work did not, of course, go very well. My wife was always so attractive and charm-

ing, socially, even when she did not feel that way, that people idolized her. And in consequence people thought there must be something wrong with a reserved man who could not conduct himself so that such a woman would want to stay with him. But I kept still, for I wouldn't say one word in disparagement of her to anyone.

She came home occasionally between recital engagements and then there would be whispered objections in the parish because their minister's wife was a "stage lady." These home trips of hers were usually for the purpose of working upon me for all the money she could get, for her natural love of dress was enhanced by the necessities of her public work, and the money she herself earned was incommensurate with her wishes.

My parish, with justice, objected to this manner of life on the part of their pastor and his wife, so that I decided that under the circumstances I could not be of the use in the ministry which I had long planned.

I pass over the hours of anguish I spent in determining to relinquish the work which had been the goal of my ambitions. But I had a faint hope that in some other occupation I could be of some use to humanity and yet be faithful to my wife and cause her to be faithful to me.

My first success in business was, of course, poor, but by a fortunate combination of circumstances, the business experience of my boyhood in a country town stood me in good stead, and by gradual advancement I have become an almost indispensable factor in this large business enterprise.

But my wife has returned to me only at fleeting intervals, for the breach once started has widened and she comes now only when she wants money or has nothing else more lively to do.

She is the beloved idol of the wealthy in a distant city, who load her with gifts and laud her talents.

I am a deserted husband in another city, with no acquaintances outside of my business associates, for I have few relatives; and as neither a divorced man or a widower, with my wife continually absent, I am looked at askance by the respectable people whose society I crave, and to whose table I could take both wit and wisdom. I am reserved. I cannot explain my private affairs to comparative strangers. And besides, at heart I am loyal to the wife whom I took "for better or worse."

I hear that to her friends she accuses me of non-support. But as proof that she does not believe that, in fact, even tho she gives that impression to outsiders, I quote from one of her recent letters in answer to mine saying that I wanted to see her and if she did not come to me I should go to her:

". . . I have some problems to work out and I would prefer not to see you until I have worked them out. I know that neither you nor I have had the happiness we hoped for in in our married life. I am very sorry, but it seems impossible to stand still in this world. I have grieved over the situation sorely, but your life seems so narrow and constrained to me. I have grieved very much for you, for I know you have always loved me, and I have worried myself in solving certain situations. But I suppose that it is natural that, under such a new environment, coming into contact with so much broader thought and many minds with larger work and ideals, that my own taste and mind and character should change too, and those things which I would accept a few years ago I question now.

"You have always been true and faithful to me, but I do not now love you, for you have not grown mentally and spiritually as I have done. My past life with you seems so narrow, with the larger and freer ideals of my present. You can deal with me as you choose. At law I know I have no reasonable grounds of release from you. I never expect to marry again, but I hope you will give me my freedom. Home life is not my talent. Yet I would be glad to have you married to some good, affectionate woman, who would make the home for you and give you the children you deserve. I shall always be glad to hear of your welfare and success, and I beg of you that you will in no way try to change my mind or my movements, for I now intend to alter them in no way at your request. The law will grant you release from me on the ground of desertion, while even though you have not supported me as I wished you to do, you have given me what would amply support many another woman.

"And now, good-bye. BESSIE."

And now practically without a wife and without kith or kin I am alone, misunderstood by those with whom I come in contact, and my object in writing this is to warn any young man contemplating matrimony that unless he and his betrothed understand each other thoroly on the financial question before mar-

riage that there is not much likelihood of their coming to an agreeable understanding later.

And then I want to sound a word of warning to fathers and mothers in the training of their daughters that they be trained in their girlhood to live within the family means and to appreciate the purchasing power of money, for their chances of married happiness will thereby be much increased.

For even in the earlier days of our married life my income was $1,800 a year, while Bessie had been one of a large family living on a professor's salary of $2,500, so that if she had really known the value of money our $1,800 could have made us comfortable and happy.

Our tastes were similar enough to have united us more and more as the years went on, if there had not always been between us this money question and consequent distrust of each other; her attitude toward me in that respect being that I was not a financial success and mine toward her being that she was recklessly extravagant.

And then, lastly, for my sermonizing habit is still strong upon me at times, I want to say that in the course of my pastoral life and intimacy in the homes of my people I have seen many girls being brought up with the idea that children are not a heritage of the Lord, but an unmitigated nuisance. And thus the girls are getting wrong ideals and are likely to lose one of the greatest privileges of life.

I have frequently heard it said that in every woman's heart is the desire for children, but, be that as it may, the extravagance and luxury of our modern life are stifling that impulse to the great detriment of our individual and national life.

And thus I think that I have made it plain that upon the rock of extravagance for desired luxuries our marriage ship has gone to her woe.

And if this simple confession of the underlying cause of our unhappiness shall save the fire of another hearthstone from going out it will have done something toward making the world a happier and better place in which to live, for even one happy home has an incalculable influence for good.

"His Own Burden"

BY CHARLES P. CLEAVES

THERE is a pleasure in an unshared pain,
Solace in hidden sorrow, silent grief,
Knowing the sympathy that brings relief
Might steal from others more than I could gain.
Let me but find it possible to say:
"This is my burden, which I bear alone;
Secret with self and God, to men unknown;
This is a pain no physic can allay;
Therefore I need none, neither nurse nor friend
To multiply it by dividing." Let me go
Along accustomed ways with cheerful face,
Glad that no soul need share it; and its end
May sooner come if others do not know,
And sadly bear what I may bear with grace.

WINTHROP, ME.

Child Labor in the Schools

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Author of "The Home," "Women and Economics," etc.

THIS country is being slowly roused to see the evils of child labor, in mill and mine, in street and store and sweatshop. It would be hard to overstate those evils.

There is the direct personal suffering involved, the loss of childhood's pleasures, the weight of premature care, the pain of exhaustion, and the danger of accident due to the natural carelessness of childhood and its quick wearying of any task. Quite apart from the direct injury from bad conditions, or from the exactions of the specific work, is this main fact — that childhood is physiologically incapable of prolonged concentration, and that to require it is to destroy childhood.

So follows the second class of evil in child labor—the injury to the race thru the premature development of those who should be children, and who are forced to be men and women before their time.

This attacks that basic advantage of all the higher forms of animal life, and humanity's especial prerogative—the prolongation of the period of immaturity. The higher the race, the longer this period. To shorten it is to lower the race standard. The precocious development forced by child labor brings a sickly and stunted maturity, premature marriage and imperfect descendants. It is worse than race suicide; it is to torture, cripple and slowly deteriorate the race thru the persons of those we live to love and care for—those on whose advancement depends the progress of the world—our children.

With this line of argument we are tolerably familiar, and may add to it one not quite so patent — the effect on the immature mind of working for payment. Any healthy child has a large capacity for exertion, loves to do things, is eagerly desirous of helping in any process he sees going on. This race instinct for working is as vital as the play instinct, as normal, largely of the same nature. But when to the natural expression of energy is added the pressure of our wage system we pervert the process. It is hard enough for the adult to combat the degrading effects of our commercialism, however strong, however well educated, however stoutly buttressed with noble ideals and honest habits, and to thrust our children under its influence, years before they are grown, is to weaken and contaminate our moral heredity as well as the physical.

While all the healthy agitation is going on against this recognized evil of child labor, let us call attention to a less recognized form of the same evil—the child labor in our schools.

Our educational system we believe to be the best in the world. Good as it is we admit some shortcomings, and are continually altering and bettering from year to year.

But granting all this good, there remains one general evil, that of overwork. We do not demand as much mental labor as did Dr. Blimber, of atrocious memory, but the effects produced by that exacting educator are too frequently repeated among us to this day.

Our school day in the higher grades is six hours. To this we add in studies to be prepared at home from two to six hours more. Where a boy in high school has, say, twenty study periods in a week, and each of these represents two hours' preparatory work at home, that is forty hours, which, in five school days, calls for eight hours' work a day at home. If he studies Saturday and Sunday, too, it would still be five and five-sevenths hours' work.

Fortunately few boys will do the work that is expected. Their natural instincts are stronger than the school requirements, but the pressure is there, a weight of care, a sense of guilt, or the habit of carelessly refusing duty.

In a series of papers prepared recently to bring out certain facts about the work of high-school boys, it is shown that in a hundred cases the actual time of study

(not the time required, but the time given) ranges from one happy-go-lucky youth who said he studied from ten minutes to fifty-five minutes, to one who spent five hours and a half at it; two spent five hours, one four and a half hours, four four hours, five three and a half hours, sixteen three hours, fourteen two and a half hours, and twenty-three two hours. Of these, forty-five studied at night, twenty-six afternoons, seventeen both. One poor little slow suicide said "Nights and on cars." Good work for the eyes!

As to play, their answers tally neatly with the other list. One played all the time after school, six none at all, four on Saturdays only, four half an hour, and in between about the same average, twenty-five having two hours and fifteen three.

Here is the exact record, the average day's work in one case, the boy in question chancing to be extremely conscientious and really doing all that his teachers require:

WORKING DAY OF A BOY OF FIFTEEN.

Wakened	7.00 a. m.
Breakfast	7.30 a. m.
Takes street car for school	8.10 a. m.
Arrives	8.40 a. m
School begins	9.00 a. m.
Lunch	12.00 m.
School out	2.30 p. m.
Gets home	3.00 p. m.
Home study	5.30 p. m.
Dinner	6.30 p. m.
Home study	7.30 p. m.
Sent to bed	11.30 p. m.
Gets to sleep	12.00 m.

Recreation ..... 0 hours
Outdoor exercise ..... 0 hours
Physical work ..... 0 hours
Free time, 3 to 5.30 p. m., 2½ hours, mostly spent in reading.
Mental work, 10 hours; Saturday, 5 hours.
Number of studies, 6.

The teachers, each anxious to have his specific branch of work well prepared, and not knowing what the other teachers may be requiring in the same day, give out a large amount of copying, map drawing and other mechanical work, all of which takes time.

Out of twenty-four hours take ten for sleep and two for meals. For school, with going and coming, seven. This leaves five hours, two of which at least are in the evening.

Three hours of daylight should be for play, for physical exercise, for rest, for freedom from responsibility and care. In the evenings no one should work, especially not a child. Where, then, is the proper time for this extra work to be done?

In our primary grades the exaction is less, of course, by the limitations of the infant mind, but up to those limits we closely push, till in the high-school years a boy or girl of twelve to sixteen is expected to add to the exercises in the school building these heavy self-driven solitary tasks at home.

These high-school years are of life-long importance to the child from a physiological standpoint. They are years of vital change and growth, of nervous strain, of varied manifestation in character. They are years in which both boy and girl need physical health more than any other one thing.

Physical health requires at this age plenty of wholesome, slowly eaten, well-digested food; plenty of merry outdoor exercise; plenty of calm, care-free sleep. These are the barest commonplaces. Anybody who knows enough to be sure on which side lies his liver—some who are uncertain about that—do know this much: that rapidly growing young people need for mind, as well as body, free exercise, food and rest. A wise system of education should fully understand the powers and limits, the needs and desires of the period of life with which it deals, and in that rapid development of educational processes, which is so healthy a sign of the times, we do see marked progress in such understanding.

This, so far, has applied to the younger children more than the older, and these adolescents, who need such wise provision, are precisely the ones least benefited. Some protest has been made in behalf of our growing girls, but the growing boys need some consideration as well. Both are required to work harder in proportion to their powers than they did as children, than they will do as youths in college.

The result of this enforced labor of the mind is precisely analogous to that of the body. First, there is the direct personal suffering involved, the loss of pleasure, the weight of care, the pain of exhaustion, the danger of injury, weakened eyesight, overtaxed brain, the nar-

row chest and stooping shoulders, the deprivation of such physical exercise as should have been allowed.

Then the identical evil of the other forms of child labor—an enforced concentration. Take an average adult and read to him an hour on some scientific subject in which he is not specially interested. He tires of it—tires of the attitude of attention required even to listen. Set him to study such a subject, require him to fix his mind continuously on a theme for which he has no appetite, and you weary the indifferent mind.

This is precisely what we require of our school children, the tax varying directly in proportion to their interest in the subject, and inversely to the time of application. Unless the boy or girl has a mind of phenomenal vigor, or a passionate interest in every study in the curriculum, every one of them is overtaxed, some, of course, far more seriously than others.

Every step toward an elective system eases this burden, and every advance in methods of education, in which the teacher teaches instead of the pupils doing all the work and the teacher merely acting as an odometer, recording his progress.

But advance as we may there remains at present this bulk of study to be done at home, this hard, long labor for the immature mind. The evil results continue to run parallel to those of the physical "child labor." First, a premature mental development, as objectionable and dangerous as the physical, and then the transmittal of the same to the race.

Any one who deals in any way with what we call "the popular mind" must wonder at times why all our splendid educational system produces so few thinkers.

It is largely because the thinking power, the free, voluntary use of the mind, is impaired by premature overwork. We force the young brain to apply itself to an arbitrary set of subjects, to acquire and retain an arbitrary amount of information — to work, not as it would naturally like to work, but in rigid lines of compulsory toil. When the pressure is removed the exhausted brain falls back, flaccid and indifferent.

Read? "No, thank you; I've had enough of books for one while!" Study? "Not if I know myself!" Think? "Oh, don't ask me to think—I want to be amused!"

This gives our public its weak, irrational mind, subservient to tradition, acceptant of wild theories and assertions, incapable, or at least undesirous, of mental exertion, feeding on the peppered froth of sensational journalism and more sensational entertainments, swayed by any exhorter, be it a religious revivalist, a political spellbinder, or some self-interested pleader for a specific cause.

When we see what the public will believe, how easy it is to excite and persuade it, how hard to make it use its reason and decide from honest thinking, then we cry out for more education for the masses.

It is not more, but different, education, wiser methods in education, that we need; a system that will not be content to offset an eight-hour injury by a patent scheme of ventilation and some compulsory gymnastics.

True mental development is further hampered by the theory of reward and punishment by which we govern study. Just as working for wages is an injury to the child by forcing economic cares upon it, when the very advantage of childhood is that it has none, so studying for marks similarly injures the young mind.

Instead of free exercise of natural faculties, the pursuit of knowledge for the love of it, the reverence for truth, the delight in feats of mental skill, and in all the daily wonders of an unfolding world of fact and law, we require arbitrary exercise of the same faculties in all pupils, with as arbitrary rewards and punishments. Our whole system of marking, crediting, examining, promoting, degrading and punishing is foreign to the real interests of education. Under it the young mind is driven far from the natural channels of acquiring knowledge, and the habit of doing things for pay—in hope of reward and fear of penalty — is forcibly engendered. In our schools, where every best influence should surround the young citizen, we voluntarily and violently commercialize the growing mind. The result of this

upon the people is but painfully apparent.

This arduous method of keeping tally upon what the child has learned, of forcing him to regurgitate in recurrent examinations what he should rather have assimilated long since and past beyond, is what so fills the teacher's time that he has little left for the act of teaching. To the child it adds to the labor of learning this wholly unnatural and hated task of having to drag back again what was so painfully forced down—skill in which feat bears no relation either to the amount really understood or to the general mental power of the student. Unless information is supplied to the brain for the purpose of being reproduced in bulk at the drop of the hat, the power to pass examinations is a wasted power, yet it forms a huge addition to the heavy burdens of our children.

Most of us who have children in school will appreciate that more is required of them in home work than is right, but few of us have realized how wrong it is, how deeply and irreparably wrong to the child.

"What can I do?" says the parent. "I know my daughter is thin and nervous, has a poor appetite, doesn't sleep enough. But she must keep up with her studies."

Or: "My boy can stand it, I guess. The others do—somehow."

Of course they do; not all of them immediately and dramatically die. They do not all become nervous wrecks and invalids. Some seem to thrive even—these mostly not hard students, but those wise children, mainly boys, who will have a good time—and wriggle thru school and college as best they may. They make fully as successful citizens as the "grinds," be it said.

But even if the parent does see the harm of a system under which a conscientious boy rises at six, studies before breakfast, fills all requirements of school hours, and then studies evenings from eight to twelve—what can the parent do?

"I cannot alter the school system!" says the anxious mother, the perplexed father; "my child must keep up with his studies."

There are some things that the parent can do, quite within present limits. Seeing that the whole life of the coming man or woman depends largely on the treatment of these crucial years, and not only in personal health, but in mental power, and in the sanity and balance of the moral nature, the parent can at least insist on the mere A B C of hygienic living.

Time for meals, peaceful and care-free, thoro mastication and cheerfulness. Time for exercise, for play, being out-of-doors, having a good time, under no sort of pressure. Time for sleep, ten hours as a minimum. If a child is in bed at nine and out of it at seven it is none too long for the sleep needed in youth.

A comfortable breakfast and no work at all till school is reached. From nine to three, with an hour for lunch and rest, is a five-hour working day; and five hours of real labor is enough for a child. There should remain two hours of playtime before dark, more in summer, and then a pleasant short evening, and so to bed.

"No work in the evening?"

How do *you* like to work evenings? It is not good for the adult to work overtime; it is worse for a child.

"When is the child to study?"

In school, of course—what is a school for?

The parents cannot at once reform the school, but if they presented a solid front, if they stood on their rights and duties as parents, saying, "Whatever happens it is my business to protect my child from injury," the school would have to conform to the new conditions.

The trouble lies, not with the defenseless children, who are forced thru whatever mill the age they live in may decree; nor wholly with the teachers, who are too overburdened and ignored to be of much use in initiating improvements, but most of all with the parents themselves—*who are the public!*

Our trouble, of course, lies in our shortsightedness. Not the myopia brought by over-use of books (another evil we may by and by escape!), but the narrow vision of our self-centered and home-centered lives. We are so wrapt up in our personal concerns that we are weak and blind in our general responsibility. Yet here, in this particular case, even the personal duty ought to spur us on. Is not the individual father and

mother to be held largely responsible if this fine young man breaks down from over-study? He has been over-studying since he was a little child. He is exhausted from premature application. It is merely another case of child labor.

Here is a girl, thin, anemic, spectacled, engaged in a ceaseless desperate struggle to "keep up with her studies." If she were forced to the same pace to keep up with the flying shuttle in the mill we should see the harm of it clearly enough—that is, if she were our own child. This one is well dressed, well loved, well doctored, but she is persistently and continuously overworked; and when in later years motherhood is demanded of her she is inadequate to that great task.

Then we cry out against education for women! It is not education that hurts them. If we were all better educated, especially our women, we should know better than to subject any child to a strain like this. The trouble with them is weakened constitutions, simply from overwork in tender years; hard, remorseless, enforced labor, exacted at a period when the energies of life should all be spent in natural growth. When we do understand how to educate, it will be a part, a proud and joyous part, of that great process.

New York City.

Co-Operative Apartment Houses in New York

BY FLORENCE FINCH KELLY

[Our readers will remember previous articles in our columns from Mrs. Kelly's pen. She has written much on social questions and has published a novel, "With Hoops of Steel."—Editor.]

THE poverty-stricken East Siders are not the only residents of New York who grow restive under the burden of rent. It weighs heavily upon the shoulders of apartment house dwellers of every sort, and it grows heavier with every year. For rents, always high in New York in comparison with other cities, have steadily mounted higher. Under present economic and social conditions this rising movement is inevitable. With the enormous growth in urban population real estate values are bound to rise, and, in consequence, rents must increase. There is an old economic rule which sets down one-fifth of the sum set aside for living expenses as the highest amount which can, with prudence, be paid for house rent. And it is a sound, good rule, if people are to live thriftily and save a reasonable percentage of their incomes. But it is no longer possible in New York for the average salaried man, if he wishes his family to enjoy the ordinary comforts of life and to live in a quiet, reputable quarter.

An apartment of average quality, without an elevator, but having steam heat and hot water supply, costs anywhere from $300 a year for a tiny, three or four room box to $800 for one having seven or eight so-called "rooms." The prices of elevator apartments, varying from five or six to a dozen or fifteen rooms, rise from about $800 to $3,000 or $4,000 per year, according to locality, size and the degree of luxury in appointments and ostentation in appearance. In all except the highest priced of these two classes of apartments the space is so restricted that there is almost no privacy, and, in the sense of room to move about in, little comfort. The furniture maker and the housewife are constantly busy contriving new space-saving stunts. But with their best efforts they cannot disguise the fact, and the resulting discomfort, that even a goodly sized apartment of from six to eight rooms encloses no more floor space than did two rooms in the old-time city dwelling. And if it is in one of the recently built houses not of the best grade—the houses put up by slap-dash methods for quick returns—its

occupant must watch the floors sag until the furniture threatens to topple over, and the baseboard is irrevocably divorced, while the walls break into yawning chasms, and must learn to be calmly philosophical when the ceiling falls. And whatever the amount he pays for the right to occupy this section of floor space, it is estimated that in five years' time he discharges in rent its entire cost, and thereafter goes on paying its cost, over and over again, as long as he pays rent.

It was inevitable that somebody should revolt against this burden and endeavor, at least, to make it lighter. And, in fact, a little group of somebodies did revolt, a half dozen years ago, and evolved the idea of the co-operative studio apartment house. The first of these, three in number, in West Sixty-seventh street, in the first block west of Central Park, have now been in operation over five years, and have proved so successful that their fame has spread to other cities, while in New York they have started a significant movement in urban architecture. There are now completed and occupied a round dozen of these co-operative apartment houses, as many more are under way, and plans have been filed for a number of others upon which work will begin in the spring, while three large companies have been formed solely for the purpose of financing and building these structures.

The plan of co-operative building was tried in New York some twenty-five years ago, when two such houses were erected. But there was inefficient business management and consequent failure. And after that every one was afraid to touch the co-operative idea until a few artists, with the courage born of desperation over the twin problems of rent and congenial housing, dared—and succeeded. The artists, by the way, are pluming themselves with much satisfaction over the fact that they, usually supposed to be the least practical of men, have been the ones to perceive that present conditions are ripe for the co-operative idea, to give it sound financial basis, and to work it out so successfully that the co-operative apartment house has become the most important development of recent years in the city's domestic architecture.

Briefly, this co-operative plan, as it is now being applied to the housing problem, provides for the building of an apartment house by a small group of men—ten, or a dozen or fifteen—who organize a company and hold all of the stock themselves. If each one takes one block of stock he is entitled to the ownership in perpetuity of one apartment and to a *pro rata* share in the rental of all the apartments that are not occupied by the co-operators in the scheme. Ordinarily the members of the company reserve for their own use half the apartments and rent the other half to outsiders under the usual conditions. If any member wishes he can buy the ownership of two or more apartments, according as he wishes to invest in two or more blocks of stock. These apartments then belong to him as absolutely as if they were so many private dwellings, except that if he wishes to sell them his buyers must be acceptable to the other members of the company, and if he wishes to rent them to outsiders his would-be tenants must meet the requirements imposed upon the other renters in the building. Each owner of an apartment has what amounts almost to a private dwelling, with no annoyance of tax bills, water bills or insurance. From being a tenant he has become a landlord, and instead of paying rent himself collects it from others. The income from the rented apartments is applied first to the payment of interest, taxes and operating expenses. The remainder is either divided *pro rata* among the owners of the stock, or put into a sinking fund for the extinguishing of the mortgage, if the house was built upon borrowed capital. As the rental value of an apartment covers its cost in five years, after the end of that time the owner has his habitation free of all cost save that of interest upon his investment. And if the house is well managed, so that the rentable apartments are kept full, his share in them of the income from them will cover that interest as well as the fixed charges against the building and the cost of maintenance, and will yield him some surplus besides.

In some of the buildings now being erected a bond and realty company has guaranteed, for a payment of 1½ per cent. upon the par value of the stock, that the rentable portion of the houses

shall be fully occupied. In non-guaranteed enterprises the stock is made assessable at 40 per cent. of its value, in case the income from rentable apartments should fall below the schedule. In only one instance, and that early in the history of the scheme, has an assessment been necessary in any of the houses. The management of the completed building is usually delegated by the owning company of co-operators to a committee of their number.

In those buildings in which the plan has been tested by operation of from two to five years it has proved economically sound and socially desirable. Their rentable space has been fully occupied almost all the time, while the value of their stock has increased so much that it has proved a remarkably good investment. Nearly all of the original investors in the West Sixty-seventh street buildings—the only ones that have been in operation long enough to give the plan thoro trial—still hold their stock. Every sale that has been made has been at a decided and steady advance. In one instance a block of stock which had cost its owner $15,000 was sold for $21,500, an advance of more than 40 per cent.

The original house plans of these co-operative apartments were evolved by artists for the use of artists, and, therefore, in every apartment was provided a large and lofty studio. This feature proved so popular as a drawing room among renters who were not artists that it has been retained in many of the houses, and they are all popularly known as "co-operative studio apartment houses," whether or not they are built with studios. In most of them the apartments are duplexed—that is, arranged with the rooms on two floors, with private stairway connection, instead of all on one floor. Occasionally, when the apartment contains a good many rooms, they are triplexed—divided upon three floors. But each co-operator has the liberty of designing his own apartment exactly as he wants it. And that is one of the reasons that have won such quick popularity for the co-operative plan.

Those who developed this co-operative scheme and built the first houses—all of them artists—were moved solely by the desire of evolving some plan of living which would afford comfortable and congenial homes and would not entail upon their purses a constant and heavy drain for rent. But the houses have paid so well from the start that many have taken stock in more than one building as an investment. Robert Vonnoh, well known as a successful painter of portraits, who was one of the original group, has been so successful in organizing owning companies and carrying the buildings thru to completion that he is now a prominent member of one of the large co-operative building companies and gives up to that work a great deal of his time. From Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and even from Paris, he has had urgent calls to come and help get the co-operative movement started. Walter Russell, also well known for his portraits, especially of children, is at the head of another large co-operative building company, and is so much absorbed by its business that he has practically given up painting, at least for the present. Henry W. Ranger, Childe Hassam, Frank Dumond, Karl Bitter, Francis and Bolton Jones, Charles C. Curran, Kenyon Cox, Albert L. Groll, Irving Wiles, are a few of the prominent artists who own apartments in co-operative houses. William Dean Howells has taken stock in one house for an apartment for himself and in another for his son. Mr. Buel, of the Century Company; Pitts Duffield, of the publishing house of Duffield & Co.; Homer St. Gaudens and A. Blair Thaw are stockholders in a co-operative building at Lexington avenue and East Sixty-seventh street.

All of the co-operative apartments that have been erected so far are expensive buildings. They are well and carefully built, have elevators and rooms of goodly size, and are equipped with all the labor-saving and comfort-providing devices known to apartment house builders. In addition, some are luxurious and artistic in the decoration of their entrance halls. Therefore, only the man with a few thousand dollars to invest has been able to make use of this particular solution of the urban housing problem.

The scheme has met with such instant success and seems to be so well adapted to present needs and desires that it may well be the beginning of a revolution in

urban economics. For it offers a steady and growing opposition to the tendency toward the concentration of property, and should the movement continue, as now seems not the least doubtful, it is bound to result in a much wider division of the ownership of land and buildings in large cities. The idea does not do away of course, with the evil of rent exploitation, but it is a step in that direction. If there must be landlord exploitation, is it not better that twelve men should share in the results than that they should be concentrated in the hands of one man? Indeed, the success of these apartment houses is as striking an object lesson in the economic value of the co-operative idea as one could find in the whole country.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Substitute for the Campaign Fund

BY JAMES MACKAYE

AUTHOR OF "THE ECONOMY OF HAPPINESS," ETC.

IN his message to Congress of December 3d, 1907, President Roosevelt says:

"It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, altho I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thoro organization and machinery, which require a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

This is one of the most novel suggestions advanced in a Presidential message in recent years, but it contains the germ of a policy which will go far to rescue the Government from the dominion of predacious classes, and to restore real democracy.

Successful democracy requires, not only that the people shall exercise a free choice in selecting the officials who are to constitute their Government, but that it shall be an intelligent choice, and an intelligent choice requires that a channel of communication be provided thru which the character and purposes of the various candidates for office can be ascertained; not a biased and privately directed channel, but an unbiased and publicly directed one, not a channel for an arbitrarily selected portion of the candidates, but a channel for all of them. Now the failure of the people in this country to make an intelligent choice of officials is due primarily to the fact that they have left all channels of communication between themselves and their candidates in private hands. The power that controls these channels controls the means of information accessible to the public, and hence determines what candidates shall and what candidates shall not have the opportunity to present their views to the people and solicit their votes.

Political parties and party machines exist for the purpose of selecting the candidates for whom the people are to vote, and for directing that vote to said candidates. The first of these functions they fulfil in nominating conventions—the second they fulfil at election time, and their "legitimate election expenses" raised by campaign contributions comprise those required to secure the use of the available channels of communication as a means of influencing the choice of the people. In a political campaign the people are reached thru public speeches, printed circulars and the newspapers, and the candidate who cannot command these

channels of communication cannot be selected, because he has no means of obtaining the ear of the public. These channels can be commanded only by those who have wealth, or who are backed by wealth; these are the only ones who can "make a campaign," as the saying is; and thus while the people are free to choose from among the candidates of whom they have adequate information, the power to select those from among whom they must choose is left in the hands of the wealthy classes and is used in their interests. All candidates to whom they are opposed are excluded by the simple expedient of denying them adequate means of communication with the people.

The remedy for this evil is to supply a public channel of communication between the people and the candidates for their suffrages, and such a remedy the President has foreshadowed in his message. He proposes that the Government shall definitely recognize that campaign funds fulfil an essential function under present political conditions and shall provide for them. Would it not be better to propose that the Government shall definitely recognize the essential function which campaign funds fulfil under present political conditions, and provide an improved substitute for them? This certainly appears to be the wiser alternative and hence I venture to suggest a slight alteration of the President's program, which, for the sake of definiteness, is presented as applied to the election of State officers.

Three or four weeks before election the State should begin the publication of a daily Official Bulletin to be distributed free to every registered voter in the State, and should continue its publication up to election day. All candidates for office, whether nominated by party conventions or on nomination papers, should have access to this bulletin, either free or on payment of a nominal fee. The amount of space open to each should be limited to a reasonable maximum per diem, and should be equal for all candidates for the same office. Thru the direct channel of communication thus afforded each candidate could present his views and arguments to the voters whose suffrages he sought, and each voter would have an opportunity to examine calmly and candidly the pleas and counterpleas thus officially presented. All sides would thus get a fair and equal hearing just as they would in a courtroom, and when, on election day, the case went to the jury of the people it could be decided on its merits.

The same method of disseminating the political information essential to intelligent voting could be applied equally well to municipal and national elections.

In this way wealth, or the backing of wealth, would cease in great measure to be the determining factor in elections. The candidate who desired to represent public interests would have something like as fair a chance as he who desired to represent vested interests, and the present power of the latter interests to select municipal, State and national officials would be abolished. Under such a system the collection and expenditure of great corruption funds could be absolutely prohibited, because the present plea that they are necessary in order to carry on the campaign would be put out of court. Under such a system a really effective corrupt practices act could be put into operation, because the pretexts thru which the provisions of the present acts are evaded could no longer be used. As President Roosevelt intimates, the present corrupt practices acts in this country are notorious failures. They merely provide that candidates shall make a sworn statement as to the amount they have expended on election expenses, the supposition being that publicity alone will prevent the use of corruption funds. This supposition has proved erroneous. Whether false returns are often made we do not know, but we do know that candidates have no hesitation in admitting the expenditure of vast sums, claiming the practice to be legitimate.

The plan proposed may be objected to on the ground of expense to the public, an objection equally applicable to the plan of the President, but such an objection in either case is very shortsighted. The American people have surely had experience enough to teach them the costliness of electing inefficient and corrupt officials. If it is worth while to use the ballot at all it is worth while to use it intelligently. The people can well afford to bear the trifling expense involved in providing such a means of communi-

cation. Few more effective weapons against the party boss and the money power behind the boss can be suggested. Moreover such a device would save far more money to the public than it would cost, since it would save the expenditure of present campaign funds, which, like all other funds, must in the final analysis come from the people.

It may be further objected that the people enjoy the excitement of a campaign too much to be willing to cut off the rallies, brass bands and processions which campaign funds pay for. This is a more cogent objection than the first, but a slight modification of our plan will meet it. Wherever the people are so fond of this form of entertainment as to be willing to give the money power the odds which it involves, they can permit the use of campaign funds for these special purposes. In such a case an Official Bulletin would simply be an addition to, not a substitute for, the present channels of communication. Those in power would still control the majority of the press and dominate the public meetings they paid for. It is probable, however, that the people would not be long in learning where the really vital discussion of issues was to be found. No candidate of the vested interests would dare to leave the field open to his opponents in the official organ of communication. Despite their control of the present channels they would realize that they could no longer vanquish their opponents by denying them access to the ear of the people and would be forced to discuss the issues openly and in the face of objections which, under present conditions of campaigning, can easily be suppressed. At present the great interests simply use the people's money to corrupt the people's Government. To prevent this no weapon should be left unemployed. Much less a weapon which will give the poor candidate a means of communication with the people almost, if not quite, as effective as that enjoyed by the rich one. If the people wish to be ruled by a plutocracy they may continue to leave the possibility of aspiring to elective office to those alone who have the means to make a campaign. If they would rule themselves they will provide means for giving all candidates a fair field and no favor.

BOSTON, MASS.

Inland Waterways

BY W. K. KAVANAUGH

[Mr. Kavanaugh is president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association, which began the agitation of the deep waterway project, and upon whose request and recommendation President Roosevelt appointed the Inland Waterways Commission, which is to report to Congress. The conference of the Governors at the White House last week gives special timeliness to the article.—EDITOR.]

CONGRESSMAN BARTHOLDT has introduced in the House a bill for a bond issue of $500,000,000 to carry out the improvement of the waterways system of the United States. This, we believe, is the only effectual way of really accomplishing anything, and we are very hopeful that in some form or other the bill will be past. It sounds like a large sum of money, but we believe that in the long run the application of a large amount will prove more economical than small sums spread out over long periods. Hitherto a little has been done here and a little there, and with the necessity of continued appropriations a great deal of the work has been wasted just because it would not be carried on to completion before it was too late.

In this connection we desire a new Cabinet Officer to be called the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, who shall have charge of all inland waterway improvements. We do not mean to put the Federal engineers out of business, but what we wish is to stop this way of working by little bits. One man makes a plan here, another there; then this or that one is transferred to some other point; his successor comes and makes another plan. Things have been going in this way for years. The work of a whole year, sometimes of two or three years, done by our

Federal engineers, making channels in the lower rivers, is destroyed by a week's flood or a spring thaw. Let it be remembered that this is waste water that is destructive of inland river navigation, sweeping into the lower rivers millions of tons of sand, acres of forests, erosions of clay, silt and rock that clog the channels, raising sand bars, filling the rivers with snags, deflecting natural courses of streams, and ultimately defeating the gigantic efforts of the Government to keep pace with nature. There must be a conservation of our resources; the waters conserved at the sources of our rivers would be of great benefit to the lower stretches at the proper time. If the waste of our mountain waters were an advantage to the lowlands of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, there might be a basis of argument against conservation of water resources and the regulation of river flows, but their loss is our destruction. These waste waters have made the Missouri River unnavigable, caused many floods in the Mississippi, and at this time there are great bars between St. Louis and New Orleans that have been raised up from the silt washed from the headwaters of the Mississippi.

We want a Department of Public Works, so that the Secretary may make plans for improvement and carry them thru without change or delay, just as the Government is building the Panama Canal. If we get a Department of Public Works, and get the $500,000,000 bond issue, we can put our plans into execution, including the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway, and carry them out within ten years.

We, of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Association, will do our best to reinforce the work of the Inland Waterways Commission, which was appointed by the President upon our recommendation. We are going to make the President's convention for the conservation of our natural resources a success, because that includes river improvements as well as the preservation of forests.

At the last session of Congress we secured an appropriation for the survey by United States engineers of the route from St. Louis to the Gulf. This survey is now going on, but they cannot yet report conclusions nor give anything more than a report of progress to the present Congress. We cannot reasonably ask for an appropriation to build a deep waterway from St. Louis to the Gulf until that survey and report have been completed, unless Chairman Burton and the Rivers and Harbors Committee can be convinced that a fourteen feet waterway is entirely feasible by a report of a special board of civil engineers appointed by Governor Deneen, backed up by an appropriation from the State of Illinois. In this special board are such men as Lyman E. Cooley and Isham Randall, and it is reported that they are prepared to show Congress that a fourteen feet waterway is not only feasible but that even a twenty-four feet waterway would be feasible. If this is so, we may be able to get a liberal appropriation from Congress at this session which will start the great project linking the salt waters of the Gulf with the fresh waters of the Great Lakes. In any event, we will insist upon appropriations for maintaining the present navigability of the river and the work of dredging and bank protection which is now going on. We have now an appropriation of $250,000 a year to maintain these works and protect the channel between St. Louis and Cairo. In the meantime we are not going to be selfish. We are going to help the Missouri River and the Ohio River and the upper Mississippi, and, indeed, all other meritorious inland waterways projects.

Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, an experienced engineer, has estimated that if the streams of the Mississippi Valley were improved as thoroly as those of France or Germany, our 16,000 miles of navigable waters would be extended to 45,000. Figures which cannot be doubted are those in connection with the opening of the Eads Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1879. The improvement of navigation thus accomplished added $180,000,000 a year to the value of the crops raised in the Mississippi Valley. The wide extent of country embraced in the Mississippi Valley cannot prosper alone, but its prosperity affects the whole nation. An immediate reduction in railroad rates to the Atlantic came because of the competition of water navigation which the opening of the Eads Jetties caused.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Literature

Three American Statesmen

It is with appreciation and gratitude that we record the receipt of Allen Johnson's life of Stephen A. Douglas.[1] The successful statesman has his biographers by the score, but the career of the man who fails to reach the highest place may go long unnoticed save as a milestone in the course of his more successful competitor. So it has been with Douglas, who championed the Mid-Western Democracy until he became its avowed leader and then, defeated at the last, held the hat of his rival at the inaugural address. But he held it with dignity. The closing days of his career, like all the rest, reveal a man of strength and leadership scarcely equaled among his contemporaries.

Douglas was essentially a product of the westward movement. Born in Vermont, he migrated by stages across New York and Ohio to take up law in a raw Illinois town before he reached his majority. He saw and felt the Middle West growing around him. In his own State he saw North and South living together. Into his own household a Southern wife brought an appreciation of a type of life foreign to the Vermont from which he started. Environment, which shaped the frontier life around him, shaped him as relentlessly into the natural spokesman of the conservative slaveholding Democracy, while at the same time it filled him with the ideas of material expansion and local control out of which popular sovereignty was to grow.

Professor Johnson knows the West in which Douglas moved. He has made careful and fruitful study of all the printed sources, the newspapers, and some few manuscripts. And he has given us a brilliant and well-balanced biography. To a notable degree he has succeeded in portraying a man moving in his environment.

Alexander H. Stephens was in many respects as significant a figure as Douglas. Both failed to receive the highest rewards of service, and both were driven by conviction to variance with their parties at critical times. Stephens, however, managed to remain within his party, tho differing, until the end. In the two leaders we may see represented two distinct shades of Democracy, both of them differing from that which was triumphant in the South.

Mr. Pendleton's life of Stephens[2] is less partisan and better informed than some of the Southern biographies that have recently appeared. To a great extent the writer has been indebted to Stephens's own historical work, his "War Between the States" being the foundation of many of the views and details recited here. But Mr. Pendleton has made considerable study of the "Rebellion Records" and the local newspapers. He has used the Confederate documents remaining unprinted in Washington. He has thus been able to state the events of the life of his subject in clear detail. But we find little that is new in the volume. The life of Stephens as here told is the history of the Confederate Government in most of its details, and with that history we are already familiar. There is little of consequence narrated that is not to be found in the prolific memoirs of the chief characters of the movement. Benjamin was alone among them in burning his papers to foil the historian. Mr. Pendleton is well read in the legal history of the old struggle over State rights, telling clearly, as many others have already told, that threats of nullification were the constant resource of disgruntled sections from the beginning until 1850. He has not, however, any unusual knowledge of the local economic conditions which were of quite as much consequence in determining secession as the legal facts.

The late John Sherman, whose earlier services overlapped those of both Doug-

[1] Stephen A. Douglas: A Study in American Politics. *By Allen Johnson.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

[2] Alexander H. Stephens. *By Louis Pendleton.* In American Crisis Biographies, edited by *Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.* Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

las and Stephens, provided by will for an impartial biography of himself. Mr. Kerr, who seems to have performed this task, gives no evidence of historical training in producing his two large volumes without either footnotes or index.[3] Dr. Oberholtzer, in his recent biography of Jay Cooke, has shown us what can be done in this sort of biography-writing. But Mr. Kerr has none of the equipment necessary for such work. His style is uninteresting. His industry has gathered Mr. Sherman's speeches from the *Congressional Record* and the scrapbook, but his volumes are not the contribution to the history of our own times that they ought to be.

The Supreme Gift. By Grace Denio Litchfield. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Sometimes the reviewer chances upon a well-intended book with a wrong-headed thesis. Such a book is Grace Denio Litchfield's novel, *The Supreme Gift*, and its central idea is the nobility of the self-sacrificing heroine. She would be a better woman with an infusion of Nietzschean ethics. Sympathy may degenerate into a vice, at least it needs a good, strong, alloy of common sense, or it bends and breaks in vigorous hands like a bit of pure silver, and is unfit for practical purposes. The old-fashioned heroine exchanges herself for the money to meet her father's debts, as if there were no such thing in the world as personal right and dignity in a woman. She commits a greater sin to undo a lesser one not of her own committing, with all the nonchalance of a philanthropic baby, until the reader has longed to shake her into some proper self-respect and sturdy righteousness. We had hoped this invertebrate saint had gone out of fashion, but in *The Supreme Gift* Miss Litchfield has revived her, and has made her, as always, as sweet-natured and exquisitely refined as she is insanely self-sacrificing and unreasonable. Her tenderness of heart makes her willing to render three people thoroly miserable, herself, the man she loves, but jilts, the man who loves her and wishes to buy her for two million dollars, in order to pay her father's debts. The ugly fact of the sale is "drest up poetically" to look like the most beautiful of self-sacrifices, because it is done "for the poor," but we cannot justify the astigmatic ethics of this Monna Vanna of Washington. Poverty, even hunger and direst want, are not so bad, as a woman's sale of herself, and the wrong to the buyer is always overlooked in such stories; he inconsistently expects more than he ever gets of any sort of affection which alone makes the bargain tolerable; and to let him bribe himself into misery is not honorable commerce. *The Supreme Gift* ends consistently and makes out a specious case for the beautiful sentimentalist who "cannot bear to see people suffer," yet makes those she most loves suffer horribly in the process of her own martyrdom.

Quaker and Courtier: The Life and Work of William Penn. By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. With illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

It is curious to find, in the famous diary of that fussy courtier and backstairs statesman, Samuel Pepys, a note of the date Jan. 25th, 1662, as follows:

"Sir W. Pen came to me and did break a business to me about removing his son from Oxford to Cambridge to some private college."

That son, about to be removed from Oxford, because he was in what his father considered the evil company of Quakers, was to "break" a good deal of "business" dear to the heart of the old admiral, his father, and to found the great State of Pennsylvania. By his Quaker principles and by the peaceful habit of turning first one cheek and then the other to the buffets of fortune, he has left an imperishable memory; but to the historian there is left a somewhat difficult task, necessitated by the incorrigible habit he had of getting a seat like one of Milton's fallen angels, "close at the ear of Eve." He was the dear friend of the profligate Charles II, and again of the pig-headed Jacksonian monarch, James II. Of the latter he says—and it is to be supposed, with his hat on, in the royal presence of William of England—"I have loved him in prosperity, and I cannot hate him in adversity. I loved him for the favors he conferred on me, and would re-

[3] JOHN SHERMAN, HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES. *By Winfield S. Kerr.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 2 vols. $4.00.

ward his kindness by any private office in my power, but," he adds cautiously, "only as far as my duty to the Government permits, which is incumbent on all subjects." This, because he had been in correspondence with the exiled king. The new king forgave the courtier, as he readily forgave many. The father, too, forgave the Quaker son. But history is still interested in the son's relations with both father and kings. In Mrs. Grant's book the reader will find much not altogether new, but freshly pieced out with new material—that will help him understand the character of the handsome, courtly, ingenious, long-headed, gracefully obstinate upholder of the new sect. Penn's life, for a man of peace, was varied enough. Weary months in prison alternated with unwearied months of attendance in court circles, where he found sympathy and plenty of political influence. Rich he was at one moment, but too poor the next to pay his taxes. Indeed, at one time he was so troubled by the bailiff and by creditors that he had a peep-hole made in his front door.

"Will not your master see me?" says a creditor, who had waited long with his hand on the knocker.

"Friend, he *has* seen thee, and does not like the looks of thee."

"Oh, Pennsylvania!" he cries at another of those indescribably anxious moments, when the ship from his royal province did not faithfully serve his needs—"Oh, Pennsylvania! What hast thou not cost me? Thirty thousand pounds more than I ever got!"

Emerson: Sa Vie et Son Œuvre. Par M. Dugard. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin.

This is a close and piquant study of Ralph Waldo Emerson, derived mainly from American sources in biography, but gracefully touched with the fine spirit of artistic France. Sixty or more pages are devoted to the early life of his subject and the New England atmosphere of the first quarter of the nineteenth century; as many more to a delineation of the character and spirit of the "Sage of Concord"; the rest to his works and their general influence. The writer sums up the intellectual creed-lovers of New England pretty fairly when he says that while there had been a lack of intellectual suppleness in the Puritans, there was now a certain intellectual rigidity in their dissident descendants—a neat differentiation between the two sides of the generation on the stage when Emerson was a boy. The new Unitarianism had its back on Calvinistic theology, while in front, with its busy hands, it was philosophically welding the Trinity to make it of one piece. In another field of culture, John Adams was saying that he wouldn't give sixpence for a picture by Raphael or a statue by Phidias, his great-grandson being then almost on the stage, who said his thoughts were first directed against the old classical education by the fact that at a dinner party in Mexico he found himself in company of twenty-four gentlemen, and was himself the only one who could not speak French. Both Adamses were up against the practical. Andrews Norton and Emerson, steeped in a more spiritual element, had both, independently, seen visions, and so parted company, as soon as the latter was old enough to see his way—somewhat blindly, to be sure—but alone. All this tangle of mind was in the situation, and it is in this that the French writer ingeniously trips along—very lightly, and with French sureness as to the touch of the foot. With Emerson he is evidently sympathetic, but quite as evidently he wishes Emerson had been a Frenchman. While he declines to answer the question whether his philosopher will have a growing, world-wide audience in the future, or whether he will decline, like Plato, on a dozen a generation, he reaches a conclusion which ought to satisfy the most ardent lover of the Concord Sage when he says: "No one equally with Emerson gives us fresh reasons for loving life, and making it better" (*"Nul ne donne comme lui nouvelles raisons d'aimer la vie et de la rendre meilleure"*).

In Greece with the Classics. By William Amory Gardner, Master at Groton School. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It is not given to every chance traveler in Greece to weave his impressions into such a web that the pattern fascinates. Even when one has worked into the life

and heart of the land and the people he may not comprehend it all. But with time one feels a sympathy with the mountains and rivers, almost as if they were alive. Perhaps only in Greece can this feeling become real, and one becomes a part of all that he sees. A casual visitor might fail to see much of interest in Olympia or Delphi; but our author, having come with a thirst, has drunk his draft to the full, not at Dirce's or Arethusa's fount, but at that well undefiled, the Greek spirit. Besides an appendix of seventy-one pages composed of Greek excerpts, he gives excellent translations of them in text. Tho rarely making a mistake, he has transposed Cyllene and "Chelmos" (Aroania). The bodies found by Schliemann at Mycenae cannot be those of Agamemnon and his party returned from Troy. What he actually found was a burial vault used for successive interments during a period of at least twenty-five years. How well does the author select the august Apollo of the west gable of the great temple at Olympia for his praise!

The Book of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada East of the Rocky Mountains. Photo-descriptives. By Romeyn Beck Hough, B. A., author of "American Woods." 8vo, pp. x, 470. New York: Harper & Brothers. $10.00.

One will hardly need any more to possess Michaux's "Sylva" in order to know and distinguish the trees of the forest. This astonishingly illustrated volume gives abundant pictorial illustrations, perfect except in color, of nearly all our trees. Nothing equal to it and so reasonably within the reach of the student has ever appeared. That is the advantage of photography and the half-tone process. Mr. Hough is an enthusiast. His father, Dr. Franklin B. Hough, was the pioneer Commissioner of Forestry. He has devoted years to this study in various parts of the country. Wherever you open the book you find the two opposite pages given to pictures and a limited text about a single tree. On one page will be a branch in full leaf, photographed to scale, with flower and fruit, and usually a leafless winter twig. On the other page the trunk of the tree is photographed, a little map indicates its range, and often is shown a section of the wood. To find 208 trees thus admirably pictured in a generous page warms the heart of any botanist or forester, and ought to delight any lover of wild nature. The artistic skill with which this work is done is a real surprise.

Our Trees and How to Know Them. Photographs from nature by Arthur T. Emerson. With a guide to their recognition at any season of the year, and notes on their characteristics, distribution and culture. By Clarence N. Weed. Small quarto, pp. ix, 295. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.00.

This attractive volume gives us 138 of our American trees, well selected, and two pages given to each. Thus it includes eight pines, two of them foreign, and thirteen oaks. To each tree is given a square page, of the twig, with leaves, flowers and fruit, and a small picture of the tree in its native soil. The opposite page gives a description of the conditions of growth and uses. The illustrations are most satisfactory, and we commend the volume heartily to the amateur and the student.

Architectural Composition. By John Beverley Robinson. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.50.

This is very different from the ordinary book on architecture. Instead of attempting to impose upon the reader the dogmatic decrees of his personal taste, he endeavors to discover the fundamental reasons why certain lines and proportions are harmonious and pleasing and others the reverse. There is a curious absence of the artistic vituperation that we are accustomed to in writings on this subject. The author does not decide all questions by an appeal to classical styles, but takes up each structural element in turn and illustrates the correct and incorrect usage by abundant examples. We mean really "illustrates." Instead of complimenting the reader as usual by referring casually to "the familiar façade of the Chateau de Josselyn," he puts in a picture of it. There are several hundred of these little half-tones and sketches stuck in just where they are wanted. The principles of esthetics he deduces may not be so universal and rigid as he thinks, but he teaches the reader how to think about

these things for himself. The book would be especially valuable to building committees of laymen who are called upon to decide between plans submitted by architects.

Literary Notes

....*Love's Logic.* By Anthony Hope. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50. *Love's Logic* is a collection of short stories unusually well told in the musing, gently reminiscent manner of the old friend of the family. Clever, a trifle cynical, but not unsympathetic, they are agreeable reading for an unoccupied hour. "The Gray Frock" is the best of the fifteen stories.

....*Windsor.* Painted by George M. Henton. Described by Sir Richard R. Holmes. Published by A. & C. Black. (New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.) As the title-page suggests, the pictures are the main thing. "The proud Keep of Windsor, with its double belt of kindred and coeval towers," with its St. George's Chapel, its park and its village, is a picturesque object which has allured many painters. Mr. Henton shows himself alive to its picturesqueness and capable of reproducing it, and his painting is in turn well reproduced in the color-printing. Such plates as "St. George's at Evensong" and the view of the castle from the station, over the red "crowd of humbler roofs," are pleasant to look at and worth owning. And the modest subordinate text is quite what it ought to be for elucidation, historical, architectural and social.

....Two reference works of great value to those interested in the progress of education and religion are the *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses* of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the National Education Association (Winona, Minn.: Published by the Association), and the volume entitled *Freedom and Fellowship*, the report of the Fourth Internal Council of Religious Liberals, held at Boston last September (Boston: The International Council). The former consists of over 1,100 pages, but a careful index renders available the large amount of useful information and opinion which it contains. The report of the Religious Liberals, containing addresses by delegates from a large number of religious societies from all parts of the world, is a striking witness to the spread of advanced ideas on religious subjects, and contains much information as to theological conditions in European countries.

....*A Treatise on the Law of Naturalization of the United States,* by Frederick Van Dyne, of Washington, D. C., quite adequately deals with its subject. Mr. Van Dyne is his own publisher. Primarily the work is a law book and guide for clerks and courts. It treats the subject historically, citing the leading cases that have come before the courts and discussing incidental questions. The statutes and conventions with other nations, of course, are given. In fact, the book is essentially complete as a textbook, and, if its 500 pages are slightly padded, it is with interesting matter. Such a work is timely, for the present administration has paid some necessary attention to our laws and their execution in this matter, and it is important, for each year our citizenship is increased about 1 per cent by naturalization. ($5.00.)

Pebbles

SHE KNEW.

MRS. NEWRICH—And who is this by?

Picture Dealer—This is a chromo, madam.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, yes, of course it is. Now that you mention it, I recognize his style.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE LOVE SONNETS OF A CAR CONDUCTOR.

Stop the Car!! Are you on? Then we're off!

Do you remember that cluster of Real Refined Music, *The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum?*

Do you remember how it batted such a Line of Yellow Language into the Family Circle of Higher Literature that Professors of English and Professors of Pugilism rubbered at the Hole in the Sky till their Lamps began to Smoke? And do you remember how, when Wallace Irwin, the Boy Author, saw the sales sky-hooting upward to the extent of about 100,000 copies he got scared and promised Never to do it again?

Well, that Irwin Boy is sure a welcher! When he heard that barrel-organ Muse tuning up in his head it was Him for the Inkstand, and before he realized the full extent of the crime, he had finished another Passionate Pamphlet, and this time it was called *The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor.* Say, it's the Tuneful Trolley, all right, all right! It rings up the First fare at Unrequited Love, Switches at Jealousy Curve, transfers to Hope Corners, takes a long run down St. Valentine's Street till it reaches the car barns at Paradise Park. And there it's all out to hear the Merry Bells, while Charley, the handsome Car Conductor, swings tight to Pansy the Peach and the Gospel Referee ties a holdfast knot in the Marriage License.

But the course of True Love isn't any Gondola Ride for Charley the Car Conductor. Nix, nix, Claudia! Gilly the Grip, the cagiest home-breaker that ever came over the rails, almost gets Charley's goat on the Girl Proposition. When Gill invites Charley's Queenerette to the Car-Barn Dance, the Trolley Boy has a brain-storm and tapers off thus:

"If this keeps up I think I'll finish swell
Among the jabbers in a padded cell."

Why didn't Charley drag his Dearie to the Barn Dance himself? Ask me! If you really want to know, blow yourself to a copy of the book. It only costs 50 cents to try it. If you don't like the language send your copy to Germany, where they don't care.

The slang is up-to-date, the Sonnets are up-to-snuff—the Car Conductor is up-to-everything till Cupid rings off, and it's all over but paying the rent.

The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor ought to make a big hit. If it does, the State Militia can't stop the sales.—*Literary Note sent out by Paul Elder & Co., Publishers.*

The Independent

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The Conference of Governors

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT does new things, and usually good things, with an audacity that commends and only occasionally condemns him; and one of the most remarkable, even unparalleled, is that by which he invited the Governors of all the States and Territories in the Union to come to Washington to consult as to the preservation of the natural resources of the country. Not a Governor seemed to suspect that this was the act of a Persian Darius summoning his satraps; for the very invitation itself was an acknowledgment that there is a constitutional limit beyond which Federal centralization should not go; and that what the States were asked thru their Governors to consider was something that neither Congress nor the President could do. And yet there is a lurking warning to the defenders of legitimate State rights that the interests concerned may and do affect more States than one, and that there may come yet to be judicial decisions that will find authority in the Constitution for Federal action on interstate matters hitherto regarded as wholly within the authority of the several commonwealths. If, for example, the deforesting of the head-waters of the Ohio in New York causes disastrous floods in Wheeling or Cincinnati might not West Virginia and Ohio one of these days find that Congress can do something to prevent the evil? Or if the citizens of Corning and Elmira, N. Y., were being poisoned by the water that comes from Fall Brook, in Pennsylvania, might they not begin to seek some Federal protection against typhoid?

But no fear of dictation from the White House disturbed the peace of this conference, and the hearty enthusiasm and loyalty to the elected President of our common country were most pleasing. Yet this new plan of conference may have more results than even Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers could have imagined, just as our war with Spain did vastly more than to give Cuba its independence. It is probable that other conferences of Governors will follow as a regular institution, and be of great advantage, whether for strengthening the authority of the States as against Federal assumption, or in unifying the policies of the States within their own functions. One casual meeting of the nations at The Hague, called by the Czar, has grown into a septennial Congress of the World.

This meeting of Governors in a somewhat spectacular way calls attention to interests that are of tremendous importance, but have been too much overlooked. They will grow in serious attention and will require subsequent meetings. Every spring our great river valleys are the scene of terrible floods which destroy many millions of wealth and hundreds of lives. They come suddenly, because the land denuded of forests does not hold the rains and allow the water to be gradually dissipated. It washes down all at once and from thousands of hillsides flows all together into one concentrated torrent. There were no such floods in the old times. Then it is quite possible often to gather the superfluous waters in vast reservoirs where they will be stored for use when needed, whether for irrigation or for mechanical power, worth millions of dollars. There are no floods in the lower St. Lawrence, for the Lakes are for the river what the great fly-wheel is to machinery. Already Congress has so

far entered the province of the States that it is providing such reservoirs in certain Western States, and reclaiming waste lands, and no complaint is made of the centralization of political power at Washington.

The mighty Mississippi River, one of the great rivers of the world, matched only by the Amazon, drains twenty-five States and Territories. Its service, its commerce, its control, are of interest, nay, of imperial and imperative importance to every one of these States, and in fact to every other State. Cheap water transportation on the Mississippi River means wealth and comfort to all our people. Congress can do something in building jetties or levees to open a current or protect against floods, but the States can do much more by a mutual understanding and legislation. We dredge a river just to have it filled up again with silt, and all because the river valleys a thousand miles off are not covered with forest. Billions of tons of fertile soil are thus yearly washed into the Gulf to the injury of navigation. The States are independent, and no one State has a protection against another. One State can use up all the water for irrigation and leave the bed dry when the river reaches the next State. Disease can breed in one State, and the next State drink the poison.

Combined action is necessary for these and similar reasons, and will one of these days be achieved; by Federal control, if the States do not awake to their opportunity and duty. We need uniform marriage laws, and it is only the agreement between States to secure them that saves us from a Constitutional amendment. Awaking as we are to the danger from the exhaustion of natural resources, of which the President and other speakers have so fittingly spoken, of forests for lumber and paper as well as for protection against floods; of coal, natural oil and gas, and even of iron ore, we must have co-operative action by the States to accomplish what individual enterprise cannot achieve. And these tasks will be profitable. Take a single one, the control of rivers by the establishment of reservoirs against floods. The sale of power would pay the interest on the bonds and provide an ample sinking fund, not to speak of the millions of tons thus saved in coal. The rain from the sky falling on the hills ought to light our towns and move the factory wheels and supply force for our trolleys. Already this is done in Switzerland; and the electric power from Niagara is only the beginning of what we can do in thousands of places.

All this cannot be planned or done by Congress. It would be well if we might have a yearly Conference of Governors, aided by special experts. Many other matters of legislation might also be considered; but here is enough for the present, and enough to occupy thought for many years to come. Such a Conference of Governors would have tremendous influence on legislatures, and might be a valuable check on Congress. We are glad the President has done so statesmanlike an act in calling this conference, and we are glad that the Governors of Missouri, Kentucky, Michigan and New Jersey presented the plan for subsequent regular meetings. It is a healthy sign of progress, and will be welcomed by both people and President.

The Treasure of the Sand

THE "frantic lover" who, Shakespeare tells us,

"Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt,"

is matched by the enthusiasm of the classical scholars who have found in these last years more than a Greek Helen in the dry sands of Egypt; for not simply have many fragments of Homer, after earlier recensions, been disinterred, but a vast mass of Greek literature supposed to be irretrievably lost. We have given our readers frequent accounts, at times with much fulness, and even in the original Greek, of these discoveries; but it may be well to give, if possible, a more general view, guided by a long article by F. G. Kenyon, on "Greek Papyri," in the April *Quarterly Review*. Of other Aramean papyri, and the correspondence about the Jewish temple at Elephantine, we have lately spoken.

Without taking space to tell in what dust-heaps these papyri were found or by whom, we call attention to the fact that never since the Renaissance sought the

monkish libraries of the East has so great an addition been made to our knowledge of Greek literature as in these last years. The first fruits began in 1847, when three of the lost orations of Hyperides, the great contemporary of Demosthenes, were recovered; but it was not till 1891 that the real harvest began to appear, when portions of the lost "Antiope" of Euripides appeared, and the even more important "Constitution of Athens," by Aristotle, with the poems of Herondas, and a portion of another oration of Hyperides.

Of these Aristotle was the most sensational. His work covers a most important period, that from Draco to the restoration of the democracy after the rule of the Thirty Tyrants. Its great value consists in its giving us information of the civil organizations of Athens in the fourth century B. C., its magistrates and law courts, and the account how they were elected and conducted their business. His differences from Thucydides give abundant material for the guesses of scholars.

In 1897, another great year, were published the odes of Bacchylides, and an important fragment of Menander. In 1903 a poem by Timotheus appeared, and was followed by attractive fragments of Sappho; and in 1907 a good part of four plays of Menander was given to the learned world, and then came "Pæans" of Pindar, and a historical continuation of Thucydides attributed by some to Theopompus and by others to Cratippus. These, with the shorter "Sayings of Our Lord," are the most remarkable of the discoveries, which include some 600 literary papyri, many of them copies of works previously known, and many fragments unknown, and of various value.

Of these perhaps the most important are Menander and Hyperides. It is extraordinary that the writings of these most famous Greek authors had been entirely lost. Menander was the most popular of the writers of the New Comedy, fairly reckoned with Aristophanes of the Old Comedy. We knew him only by his plots worked into Latin by Terence. Now we have almost the whole of his "Arbitration," and a good part of his "The Demigod," "The Shorn Lady" and "The Samian Woman." The plots are not remarkable, chance amours, children of hidden parentage, projects of matrimony between youth who do not know each other's origin, and the web unraveled so that the right people marry at last. Menander's praise is for having followed nature so naturally that it was a question which was the original.

Six orations of Hyperides have been recovered in whole or in part, and they are of his most famous speeches. He has not the emphasis and force of Demosthenes, but as an advocate he excelled in simplicity and easy directness, and is to be compared with Lysias or Isocrates. These orations are a most valuable addition to Greek literature.

But to go back to poetry and the drama. We have one ode of Sappho which justifies her reputation. Then we have our first introduction to Timotheus, whose fame as a musician was equal to that as a poet; but it must be confest that his Persian ode is strained with forced metaphors and exaggerations which give us a new view of what literary extravagance could reach, just as we find in the "Laocoon" a less restrained art than in that of Phidias. More important is the recovery of the twenty odes of Bacchylides. Nothing could be more limpidly clear, in contrast with the transitions and obscurities which make Pindar the most difficult of classical poets. He gives us pure Hellenic grace, altho he belongs to the same great period with Pindar, who was a somewhat older contemporary. We yet miss what we so much want to find, the poems of his more famous uncle Simonides. But we do have 280 lines from nine "Pæans" of Pindar. The papyrus of Herondas is of particular interest, as its eight short poems, in good preservation, are studies in realistic *genre,* which widen the border of Greek genius, giving us the most amusing account of common or low life, colloquial, lively and vigorous.

We have mentioned the most important of the new works. But there are hundreds of papyri of Homer, much of Hesiod, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, Demosthenes, all of which prove how good are the texts that we already had. Of the non-literary documents there are thousands, official orders, census rolls, petitions, tax-receipts, con-

tracts, diplomas, school-boys' exercises, and the whole mass of great value as giving us an intimate knowledge of the conditions of life for the centuries immediately before and after our era. And what may we not further hope to find? Mr. Kenyon says:

"If a casual scratching in a paltry village can give us back Menander, and a search for an ancient Egyptian interment can, as a by-product, reveal a Greek soldier buried with a roll of Timotheus, why should not similar chances give us Sappho, Simonides, Stesichorus, Archilochus, Cratinus, Agathon, and others for whom our mouths water, or, like Herondas, almost unknown writers of unsuspected interest?"

There are many more rubbish-heaps, other mummified crocodiles to be found, stuffed and wrapt around with papyrus rolls, or pots containing manuscripts like that from which came Menander, or burials with a favorite manuscript laid on the dead man's body, like those that gave us Timotheus and Hyperides. America must seek its share in these treasures; and, indeed, it has already done so in the great Freer biblical manuscript from Egypt.

The Mistletoe

Mr. Burleson, of Texas, wants all the mistletoe destroyed by act of Congress. He claims to be interested only in preserving the trees from a harmful parasite, but this was not the association of ideas he provoked in the House which accounted for the defeat of his bill. The man who adventures against the sense of humor and certain early forms of sentimentality in his fellow men is doomed to derision and defeat no matter how just his cause is. For humor is wittily irresponsible and there is something primitively faithful in most men to young sentimentality. So it was this whimsical fidelity to youth that controlled the members of the House who had received long ago precious bribes against such harsh legislation beneath the pretty green emblem of love. And good nature played its part as well, for there is nothing so humorous to remember as the kiss that has been kist. No matter how seriously it was given and taken at the time, middle-aged experience casts a smile over it. And it was this smile, no less than the sentiment that defeated Mr. Burleson's bill. They voted to concede the sweet folly of youth. Besides, they may have reflected upon the natural demands which the mistletoe fills in the romantic scheme of things. For while the young people in the cities and the more sophisticated circles of society usually learn love-kissing from seeing it practised upon the stage, far away in the country places where the best people grow there is no such sacrilegious exhibitions to set unclean examples to young love. But love is the very fig-leaf of the awakened heart, that which estranges youth from youth, an emotion stricken dumb by self-consciousness. It is an unexpected thing for which the happy victims have cultivated no language. And so the swinging bough of mistletoe at a Christmas frolic is a naively transparent excuse for these elemental young people who are ready to kiss, but who are too right-minded to begin on the sly. It is only a parody of a kiss under such circumstances, of course, but they belong to a class unskilled in romantic expression and do not suspect the difference, which is as much a credit to their morality as it is a reflection upon their wit.

Kissing is a curiously unintelligent manner of expression anyhow. It is a sort of tender, mutual grimace which people have an instinct for indulging. And it is an expression of intimacy rather than of affection. If we except the mother's kiss, no one takes it seriously besides those directly concerned in the act. There is something ludicrous, if not very nearly repulsive, in seeing other people kiss, provided the observer puts his mind upon the performance. This is why kissing in public places is so offensive; it is a proclamation of intimacy that should be private, and that becomes an affront to a kind of universal sense of delicacy to be found even in the coarsest ranks of society.

The rise and fall of the kissing instinct is an interesting phenomenon. We all learn to do it before we learn to speak. And there is no difference between boy and girl children in this particular at first. But the time comes when the boy becomes bearish and refuses to be kissed by his woman kind. It is nature's preparation in him for chastity. But from the time a female babe becomes a little

girl till she is well past middle age as a single woman, her relation to kissing is enigmatical. One must experiment to find out what it is. For she is inclined by nature to make the question sufficiently problematical to insure the defeat of any man who tries it. And this is only fair when we consider that with many a man kissing is a form of romantic forgery. He will grow eloquent and pledge his life in exchange with a kind of humorous lightness which women do not understand. In any case, the bargain between them is rarely fair, for the kiss he takes does not mean so much to him as it does to her who gives it. When she parts with her kiss, the woman has parted with a portion of her territory, so to speak. She is not so much as she was before, and when it is too late both are liable to feel the tragedy of the loss. And yet there is something essentially unscrupulous and marauding in masculine nature at this point which makes the average young man willing to cheat again and again at kissing, no matter how honest he is in all his other dealings, and no matter how often he realizes the tragedy of it for the woman. This is why about the only safe place for her to give kisses is under the mistletoe, in the presence of the whole company, after the wedding gifts have been received and the minister engaged for the marriage ceremony. In that case we should not see so many women with that impoverished look about the eyes which sometimes hints that they have lost too many kisses without winning the marriage ring.

Still it is a pity never to kiss or be kissed at all. The tight, vinegar expression about the mouths of some people may be accounted for by the fact that their kisses soured there, or faded into the saddest of all wrinkles. And there are others, women in particular, who wear a dim unkissed look, as if a nun's veil separated them from the carnal lips of the world.

But when all is told most of us have had more experience along this line than our features indicate. It is a thing we do not confess for ourselves, nor approve in others. But the reason there is so much advice against kissing is largely due to the fact that so much of it has been done. The primmest woman, who is most horrified at even the suspicions of it, in the younger generation either was or might have been kissed forty years ago under the mistletoe. The sternest dignitary of your acquaintance, who looks as if he might have been made of the dust blown off the granite cliffs of Eternity, has kissed in his other days. It is an aside expression of life and nature which the grandest of men and the best of women seldom avoid all their lives. And it is not because they are, or ever have been, weak or wrong minded, but the primmest woman and the gravest man have nearly always kissed somewhere years ago for the same reason that the rose blooms and the oak puts forth its green beard of bloom in the spring.

The trouble is we do not keep up the practice of kissing long enough. The lover, who traveled a thousand miles to get the kiss his sweetheart promised, goes to his office every morning after their marriage without a thought of the tender farewell. But the wife thinks of it, and puts herself in the way of receiving it, which is more pathetic than it looks when one considers what it means to the woman to have her kisses so depreciated in value. What we need then is not less kissing, but more of it in the last right hand division of life, where there is no possibility of romantic fraud, as there so often is before marriage.

A New Methodist Creed

A PRINCIPAL matter—at least, a very important question—before the Methodist General Conference now in session at Baltimore is the answer to be given to the proposal of the Methodist Church South, that the Methodist Churches of the world should unite to formulate a statement of faith which should be adequate for the present times. The resolution adopted by the Methodist Church South was as follows:

"Resolved, That the College of Bishops be requested to appoint a commission of five members, one of whom shall be a bishop, and all of whom shall be members of the next Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which shall invite other branches of Methodism to unite with us in the preparation of such a statement of our

faith and such an expression of our doctrinal system as is called for in our day, and this commission shall represent our Church in the preparation of the same."

This is the invitation which will come to the General Conference in Baltimore, and which we venture to think will be declined, notwithstanding its excellent purpose.

At present the Methodist Churches of America are practically under no creed whatever, and this is a chief reason why they have so grown, and why they should formulate no expression of the Arminian faith for future use. The Methodist faith is exprest in what are called the Twenty-five Articles and in Wesley's Sermons and Notes. Those Articles are not an Arminian Creed at all. They are selected from the Thirty-nine Articles of the Anglican Church, out of which Wesley came. They are directed against the Roman Catholic Church. John Wesley omitted the Calvinistic Articles and left the rest. Practically they are non-existent; they are not read and have no effect. The omission of one of the Anglican Articles is very significant; it is that which gave approval of the Apostles', the Nicene and the Athanasian Creed. It was by a remarkable wisdom and foresight that Wesley omitted those creeds. If the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed were not to be made permanently obligatory, what other creed could then have been anticipated?

The remaining statement of faith accepted, in a way, by Methodists, and often spoken of as their doctrinal basis, consists of Wesley's Sermons and Notes. But they are so voluminous that nobody feels obliged to read them and few Methodists possess them. Like the Twenty-five Articles, they are non-existent for practical purposes any longer. They did their work in the early history of Wesleyanism. They entered into the thought and preaching of the Church, and made it Arminian. But the old fight between Arminianism and Calvinism has ended. Nobody is interested in it any more. We have other theological questions to solve. Calvinism has been reduced to semi-Calvinism, and that is identical with semi-Arminianism, and only profest theologians know the difference between the two. Our questions have to do with the authority of Scripture and the basis of religion.

The Methodist Churches have grown up without any effective creed. The Twenty-five Articles are not a Methodist Creed. The fifty sermons of John Wesley and the Notes on the New Testament are an impossible creed. The tremendous growth of the Methodist Churches over the world, like the tremendous growth of the various Baptist bodies, has been achieved by creedless Churches. Creeds create divisions, not unity. Creeds forbid the fellowship of believers. They obstruct the development of fresh views of truth and the emission of more light out of God's holy Word. That Christians, and Methodists at that, are not agreed on questions that would come into a creed is shown by a remarkable article in opposition to the formulation of a creed which we see in the last issue of *The Christian Advocate*, in which Dr. Buckley says:

"In the Methodist Episcopal Church there are several subjects on which minorities in various numbers exist. These are: the resurrection of the body; the eternity of future punishment; the probationary character of life; entire sanctification; and the philosophy of the atonement. We believe the great majority of the Church are sound in the faith. There are some who believe in the eternity of future punishment, but think that there will be a certain degree of probation after death. The number who do not believe that the body that is raised is the body that was buried is probably increasing, but most of these persons agree with the traditional Methodist faith on the other subjects. The doctrine of entire sanctification has been a sign of controversy through the whole lifetime of the most aged member of the body. Some have practically denied all the different views attributed to Wesley; others, believing themselves Wesleyan, differ from still others who believe themselves Wesleyan.

"Concerning the atonement, some seem to others as having cut away every foundation of the fathers, and some who hold themselves to be immovably orthodox seem to others to out-Wesley Wesley himself. That vigorous affirmative statements on these subjects could be made that would satisfy the whole Church, much less all Methodism, as well as it is satisfied now is extremely doubtful.

"Besides these germs of differences there is the vexed subject of biblical criticism, and the question of converting sinners and arousing dead souls by the revival method."

We believe most earnestly in creeds. They are the necessity of exact thinking. But they should be those which every

thinker makes every year, if need be, for himself. He will modify his views much between the seminary and the grave. He should be left free to do so. The creed will then be a personal matter —a real credo and not a credendum.

"The Land of Tomorrow"

Last week Monday, at Washington, D. C., in the presence of a distinguished throng, including the President of the United States and the Diplomatic Corps, the cornerstone was laid of the new building of the Bureau of the International Union of the American Republics. Said Secretary Root:

"Many noble and beautiful public buildings record the achievement and illustrate the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice abound, but this structure will stand alone, the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship."

The building is to cost $1,000,000, of which Mr. Carnegie has contributed $750,000 and the American republics the remaining $250,000. The bureau, which was founded in 1889 to promote commerce and friendship between the twenty-one republics of the New World, is really the executive committee of the Pan-American Conferences, which are now periodical, and therefore in a sense the Parliament of the Western Hemisphere, just as the Hague Conferences are the Parliament of the World.

The bureau issues an excellent monthly *Bulletin*, and in more ways than we have space here to recount is constantly promoting closer relations between the nations supporting it. Mr. John Barrett, the director, is a diplomat and statesman of experience and vision, under whose guidance the prosperity of the bureau may confidently be predicted.

We have been accustomed, in our provincialism—and the United States is still provincial, internationally speaking—to picture the peoples of Latin America as the miscegenated descendants of Spanish hidalgos, negroes and Indians, a motley aggregation of vindictive, cigaret-smoking half-breeds, dominated by a corrupt Church in a corrupt State, and perpetually engaged in revolutions over nothing in particular. There may be some faint semblance of truth in this North American impression as far as some of the citizens of the Equatorial republics are concerned. But the vast majority of Latin-Americans are a civilized people.

We should not forget, as President Roosevelt pointed out, that a flourishing civilization existed in the tropics and the south temperate zone while all America north of the Rio Grande was still an unknown wilderness. And today Latin-America is upbuilding a material prosperity and developing a class of leaders fit in intellectual and moral fiber to rank with the flower of the Anglo-Saxon world. At the Hague Conference last summer perhaps the one thing that most impressed Europe was the quality of the South American delegates. It was universally admitted that no abler representatives of any country took part in that memorable gathering than Barbosa, of Brazil, Drago, of Argentina, and Triana, of Colombia. Moreover, Brazil is the only nation in the world to reach that stage of civilization where she has forbidden her Congress to declare war without first proposing arbitration; Chile and Argentina afford the only instance in modern times of two nations actually disarming and swearing eternal peace, as the bronze statue of Christ, on the summit of the Andes, so eloquently testifies; and, thanks to our great Peace Secretary, Mr. Root, the five turbulent little republics of Central America have established an international tribunal which will have jurisdiction over *all* disputes that may arise between them. This is perhaps the most encouraging step yet taken in the new internationalism—it promises to lead to an organic union of these five nations.

In material advancement the Latin-American nations are equally deserving of our respect and emulation. Of the five billion dollars' worth of foreign trade imported and exported by the nations of the Western Hemisphere, Latin-America's share is two billion. Of the 150 million people in the New World, sixty million are Latin-Americans. The average Latin-American consumes in imports about five times as much as the average Japanese, and yet we are ten times as eager to extend our Oriental as our South American trade. Brazil is as large as the

United States with Germany thrown in; Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador have territory about one-third of the United States, and Argentina is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi, which discharges a one-third less volume of water into the sea than the Amazon.

Buenos Ayres, the largest Latin-American city, is about the size of Philadelphia, and is growing faster than any American city except New York. Mr. Barrett says it has a finer system of docks and wharves, a more costly and beautiful opera house, a larger club and a more extensive newspaper plant than any city in our own progressive land. Rio de Janeiro is half again as large as Boston; Montevideo has a population equal to that of New Orleans; and if Santiago were in the United States it would be our eighth largest city. In fact, South America covers nearly all habitable latitudes; and, taking into account its mines, plains, mountains, rivers, climate and soil, it is undoubtedly the richest continent of the world.

In view of all this, is there not something radically wrong with our people when scarcely any United States tourists visit South America, and when we purchase only one-sixth of her foreign exports? Our merchants should wake up to their opportunities; our universities should establish hundreds of scholarships for promising South American students seeking education here; our papers should enlighten our people about the marvelous progress going on under our very eyes; and, most important of all, our statesmen should turn their gaze to the South.

The passage of the Porter proposition at the recent Hague Conference, which practically makes the Monroe Doctrine a canon of international law, leaves the Western Hemisphere to work out its destiny free from the burdens of armaments that are impoverishing the peoples of Europe. This advantage, if properly appreciated, seized and acted upon, is enough to insure the future of the New World. Europe is the land of yesterday. We are unquestionably the land of today. South America has been called the "land of tomorrow." Let us do our part in bringing her into her heritage.

Popular Government in Oregon

A DOCUMENT unique in American political literature has just been issued by the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Oregon, and distributed to every voter in the State. It is entitled, "A Pamphlet Containing a Copy of All Measures 'Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly,' 'Referendum Ordered by Petition of the People,' and 'Proposed by Initiative Petition,' to be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held on the first day of June, 1908, together with the arguments filed, favoring and opposing certain of said measures."

The first fact that arrests the reader's attention, upon looking over this pamphlet, is the magnitude of the demand which it makes upon the interest, thought and time of the voters to whom it is addressed. No less than ten constitutional amendments are proposed, and nine acts. These are supported or opposed by nineteen arguments. The range of subjects is wide—from proportional representation in public offices, number of judges in the Supreme Court, exemption of property from taxation, and woman suffrage, down to the building of armories, the custody and board of prisoners, and the regulation of salmon fishing in the Columbia River.

Four of these measures are referred to the people by the Legislative Assembly. Seven go to the people because the referendum has been ordered in these cases by petition of the people. The remainder are proposed by initiative petition. All are printed in full. The form in which they are to be set forth on the official ballot is given in all cases, and the instruction to vote "yes" or "no." Arguments in support or objection are in all cases admirably brief and pointed. Some of them are from individuals, speaking as citizens merely. Some are offered by business interests, and some are presented by associations, clubs and societies.

All in all, so remarkable a body of propositions proceeding from and addressed to a democratic electorate, has never before been seen in America. The pamphlet as a whole is in essentials like

the printed "Warrant," setting forth to the voters of a New England town the subjects upon which they will be expected to render decision at the annual town meeting. If the Oregon experiment works, it will be in effect the establishment of the substantial reality and almost the form of the town meeting plan of democratic government in State affairs by and within an entire commonwealth.

It would be absurd to make any prediction as to whether the scheme will in fact succeed or not. As we have said, this warrant is a large order. It makes a big demand upon popular interest, intelligence and effort. At the same time it is well calculated to awaken the interest, to tempt the citizen to expend the necessary time, and to quicken his intelligence. We cannot imagine anything more likely to prove of high educative value than the circulation and the inevitable discussion of the propositions of such a pamphlet, followed by the actual voting.

If the plan does succeed, it will certainly be the beginning of momentous political changes in the United States. It will be the assurance that this country will ultimately be a true democracy, and not a plutocratic republic. If the people of Oregon show themselves to be equal to the task which they have imposed upon themselves, they will create the reality of government of, for and by the people. And if that reality is created in Oregon, it will at no distant day be created in a large number of the other commonwealths.

The Proposed Increase of Freight Rates

In the month of April the number of idle freight cars in this country was increased by 106,359, or by nearly 35 per cent., the total rising to 413,338. At a time when declining demand for transportation is indicated by such figures, the railroad companies propose to increase their freight rates by at least 10 per cent. Panic depression has compelled merchants and a large majority of the manufacturers to reduce prices; but the railroads think it expedient to add one-tenth to the prices of what they have to sell. It is estimated that this addition, if it could be collected on the present volume of freight, would yield more than $100,000,000 of revenue in a year. In the end, consumers would be required to pay it. A vigorous protest has been made by a convention in which more than 300 commercial or shippers' associations were represented.

Consideration should be given to the arguments of the railroad officers who are in favor of the increase. They were set forth at the convention of shippers by Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central. In substance they are that in the last eighteen months railroad wages have been increased by $100,000,000 per annum; that laws restricting the hours of labor have added about $25,000,000; that the pay for carrying the mails has been reduced by $10,000,000, and that the Employers' Liability act has "removed the last vestige of protection against the personal injury claims of employees." Rates must be increased, Mr. Brown says, or wages must be cut down. With this may be read the following remarks by Henry Fink, the veteran chairman of the Norfolk & Western, a railway officer of large experience who has served in many positions of great responsibility:

> "The way to get more traffic is certainly not to raise freight rates at a time like this. A general increase could have been made during the boom times without any injurious effects, but now it cannot be made until business revives. In former periods of depression it has been the habit of the roads to lower rates rather than to raise them, but it has also been their habit to reduce wages, in response to economic law. Such a development is yet likely to come before we are through with the present conditions, although not in the near future."

To reduce wages would be to invite a general strike. It is not clear to us that a rate increase of 10 per cent. would add anything like 10 per cent. to the revenue. It would tend still more to discourage traffic. Exporters in New York say that many idle cars would come into use if grain rates should be lowered. They assert that the present rates drive export grain traffic to Canadian lines and ports. Surely, an increase would not recall this lost trade; it would tend to make the loss greater. And so the increase on other products (estimated by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to be equivalent to a tax of $1.75 for each inhabitant of the country), would tend to restrict con-

sumption, reduce traffic and retard recovery from panic depression, while adding something to the gross receipts of the roads. In the long run, more might be gained by a temporary reduction of rates.

Restrictive legislation would be invited by the proposed increase. At present there is a general inclination to avoid such legislation. It would be unwise for the roads to excite public hostility. Whatever may be the truth, a great many people believe that the present freight rates are too high, and that they have been maintained to meet the requirements of overcapitalization. Our railroad officers should remember, also, that by many the offenses of certain railway companies and railway capitalists are regarded as causes of the panic. There are rebate suits and other suits pending which tend to keep public hostility alive, and it is not softened by such official reports as the one recently sent to Congress, asserting that great railway companies have monopolized the coal supply of the Rocky Mountain States by means of controlled corporations which obtained coal lands by fraud.

Manufacturers and other shippers who are suffering by reason of reduced prices and restricted sales ask why the railroads should not bear what they believe to be their just share of the general burden. It is quite reasonable that they should complain when the roads plan to shift this share to the weary shoulders of shippers and the consuming public. "We must all economize," says one railroad officer who argues that rates must be raised. Shippers say that his "all" does not appear to include the stockholders of the roads.

We do not hold that there is no weight whatever in the arguments of the railroad men for an increase of rates, but we do think it would be unwise for them to order the increase before striving in all possible ways to convince the public that it ought to be made. The shippers in their convention suggested a kind of arbitration. They proposed that the carriers should submit the project to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which should hear both sides, and that the rates should remain as they are until the announcement of the Commission's decision, which, as we understand it, they promise to accept. This is a fair proposition, and the companies should not reject it. Their men will strike if they cut wages; the public will strike if they raise rates. Much trouble may be avoided if the whole matter is left to the Commission.

The Socialist Convention

The convention of the Socialist party met in Chicago last week and nominated Eugene B. Debs for the third time for President, and Ben Hanford, of this city, for Vice-President. Mr. Hayward withdrew his name. There were the usual debates on the floor between the "Impossibilists" and the "Opportunists," but whenever a practical measure came to the vote the practical delegates were in the majority and registered an attitude of mind which puts the Socialist party more than ever before in line with the European parties. The convention decided to carry on a propaganda among the farmers, the implication being that it was necessary to show the farmer that his small holdings were not to be taken from him since they were his means of production, and to make it clear to him that he belongs to the producing class and should therefore stand with the industrial workers. The essential "demands" in the platform are the following:

"1. The national ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship and all other means of transportation and communication.

"2. The national ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

"3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

"4. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and reclamation of swamp lands.

"5. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

"6. That religion be treated as a private matter—a question of individual conscience. No toleration of clericalism as a political power, and no discrimination as to taxes in favor of religious bodies.

"7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

"(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivenss of machinery.

"(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week, including Sunday when practicable.

"(c) By securing a more vigorous inspection of workshops and factories.

"(d) By forbidding the employment of women in all industries harmful to their morals or health.

"(e) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

"(f) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor, and of all uninspected factories.

"(g) By abolishing public charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, and accidents, invalidism, old age and death."

Governor Hughes

There is now much probability that Mr. Taft will be nominated for President on the first ballot. This makes the question more immediately interesting whether Governor Hughes, who has definitely and most positively declared that he will not accept the nomination as Vice-President, and would not serve if elected, would accept renomination as Governor of New York. He has made no such emphatic declaration on this subject, altho he did weeks ago say that he would retire to private life to practise his profession. But things have occurred since then. The Legislature has been called together in extra session, but owing to the sickness of a Senator it is doubtful whether the anti-racing bill can be enacted. If not we may be sure Governor Hughes will consent to run again. He has said he is in this fight to win; and at whatever financial loss to himself he is under a moral obligation which no one could recognize better than himself to serve the people. One's private interests must give way before public welfare, just as in war we draft men from their work and their families to serve the State at the risk of even life.

Spurious Art

An art-dealer in this city has been arrested on the charge of selling spurious paintings, knowing them to be such. That there is a great deal of such falsification is generally admitted in the art world. A dealer claims to have a work by some old artist. He refuses to tell his client its history. It has been long in the possession of an old family which is unwilling to have it known that they have been obliged to sell it. Or the Italian law forbids its being exported, and it would never do to have the knowledge of its sale become known in Italy. Or some such story is concocted as to a painting assigned to an American artist deceased. There are several dealers who in private report are guilty of such frauds. When every year, on some pretext or other, they have an auction sale of paintings by deceased artists which they have failed to sell to private customers, one wonders where so many old masters come from, or how they can be sold at prices far below what the acknowledged genuine works of the same master would fetch at private sale. It is greatly to be desired that such frauds should be exposed.

English Enunciation

A German professor of English says it is safe to allow Americans to teach English, as their English pronunciation is quite as good as that of Englishmen. He condemns the cockney pronunciation he has heard in London schools. We knew it all before. There is much less provincial variation in American pronunciation than there is in England, and not near so many dialects. Of course, there is some nasal twang yet left, and some high and sharp tones, but for accuracy and nicety of enunciation, for careful utterance of unaccented vowels, American pronunciation is markedly more exact than the English. Accepted English orthoepists actually declare for the omission of the *r* sound in many cases in which we insist that it should be heard; and they think it perfectly correct to blur different unaccented vowels with the same indistinct neutral sound. Of course there is much of the same carelessness in this country, but it has not yet become defended and accepted. If one will test his careful enunciation let him see if he makes a clear distinction in pronunciation between *idle, idol* and *idyl.*

Municipal Ownership

There is published in this city a monthly journal called *Concerning Municipal Ownership,* the object of which is in every possible way to discredit municipal ownership and management of public utilities, such as street lighting, water supplies, street cars, etc. Of course, this is published and paid for in the interest of corporations that are afraid their profits will be reduced by cities taking up their work and profit. Every blunder or failure from lack of experience or honesty that appears under municipal ownership is made the most of. But we should not have expected such an attack as that

which appears in the May number, on the extravagance of the Post Office Department, which always shows a deficit to be paid. That deficit comes from the great amount of free matter sent by Governnment departments; but allowing some extravagance, the conclusion to be expected from the criticism ought to be that the post office should be farmed out to a big private corporation, which would do the work better and cheaper. The experience of the world shows that the post office is a matter for public ownership, and that its duties ought to be extended in this country, as they have been in Europe. If you want to send money abroad, it is cheaper to buy a postal order than to get a private banker's draft. The argument which would give the post office to a private corporation would bid us give over all other public services, such as the roads, the police, the collection of taxes and the public schools, all of which have their blunders and graft. We heard the case the other day of a schoolhouse where a washer was needed on a bolt, which the janitor could have put in, had he not been forbidden. So he sent to the plumber, who sent a first class man to examine; he went back to get the washer, found he had to have an assistant, and the two did the work and sent in a bill, which was paid, for seven dollars' labor and time. Nevertheless we prefer to have the public run the public schools.

We gave last week an account of the exodus of about twenty Episcopal clergymen and theological students to Rome. The Rev. Sigournay W. Fay, Jr., "Canon of St. Paul Cathedral, Fond du Lac, and at present professor of dogmatic and moral theology at the Episcopal Seminary at Nashotah, Wis.," is thus quoted as to this movement:

"One of two things is bound to happen. Canon 19 must be replaced or its true interpretation must be fixed by the Bishops, or there will be a disruption in the very midst of the Episcopal Church and a secession to the Church of Rome larger than any since 1845, when Cardinal Newman and a number of distinguished clergymen of the Anglican Church were received into the Catholic Church in England. All thru the Episcopal Church in the West, from where I have just come, as well as in the East, there is widespread dissatisfaction and unrest which is increasing every day."

When asked if he thought the crisis would take place soon, he answered:

"I should say within a year or six months, as no man can live in such a state of uncertainty."

We do not believe that any such "disruption" is likely.

By an old and bad rule which cannot easily be revoked, the Democratic convention must give a two-thirds vote to a successful candidate; a majority will not nominate. If, then, 335 votes should persistently be cast against Bryan he could not be nominated. Already over 302 votes are pledged to Johnson, Gray, and other candidates. The strength of Bryan has been in the absence of competition; but now men are appearing to compete with him, particularly Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. It will not help the good feeling toward Mr. Bryan that his friends have tried hard to draw delegates away from Governor Johnson in Johnson's own State; and the fine impression Governor Johnson has made in Washington is making Bryan's chances less, for the support given him has been wide but not enthusiastic and may fall away.

We are coming nearer to practical aerostation. The brief day of dirigible balloons, necessarily a failure because of their subjection to the winds, is past, and such work as that of the Wright brothers or Mr. Bell has the future; and already miles of successful flight have been achieved. Within five years we ought to have airships for sale, as we now have automobiles.

We have found a use for American-born duchesses and countesses—they can return and enter politics as Socialist spellbindresses. We are glad that Mrs. Longworth has withdrawn from the feminine scrap. Such a contest of speakers would have been without dignity or even seriousness.

The Senate has past the bill creating the forest reserve in the White Mountains, but it remains to be seen whether Speaker Cannon will allow it to pass in the House. The influence of the Conference of Governors ought to assure so important a measure.

Insurance

The Sin of Omission

THE street lamps had been lighted, but the interior of the Old Ladies' Home was dim with the sudden winter twilight, says a recent writer in *The New York Insurance Journal.* I was scarcely able to see my way along the hall, although I was conscious that the bent and sorrowful shapes of old women were moving about thru the gloom.

"You will find Mrs. S. in her room; go right up," said the matron at the door.

"But," I hesitated, "may I not send up my card?" I had been used to doing so in the old days when I had called at the stately mansion over which she had presided like a gentle queen.

"It will not be necessary." The matron smiled the institutional smile, and I past her and stumbled on the first step. "It's rather dark, isn't it?" I mumbled, confusedly. But no one paid any attention to me, and I groped along, with my hand on the wall, making slow progress upward.

Suddenly from below the stairs, where the singer had gone to press her face against the window to catch the last, grudging gleam of day, came the quavering notes of a song:

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens, Lord with me abide."

A sob caught my throat as the trembling, broken old voice went on. "The darkness deepens"—dear God, the lonely darkness! Strange emotions rushed upon me. Rage at the hands which govern institutions surged to my temples. Had I been a man I should have sworn pirate oaths and eased my spirit. As it was, I turned where I stood and shouted:

"Turn on the lights, won't you?" But again I had no attention paid either to my request or me. Just then some one touched my arm and I started. But a caressing voice said:

"'Tain't time, dearie. They're waitin' for half past six. Can't you see? Your voice don't sound as if you was old enough to be afraid of the dark!"

"Are you afraid of the dark?" I asked. And she answered:

"Oh, yes. All old folks are, I guess. Father and I always had plenty of light after we got along in years. It comforts me to feel that he's gone where there ain't any dark hours to sit and cry thru. And I hope he don't know I'm here. He could not be real happy in heaven if he realized how he'd left me, I'm sure."

I patted her hand, having no answer but tears, and made my way up to the landing. Groups of old ladies were huddled here and there along the hall. I could hear snatches of their gossip as I went along. After two or three journeys up and down without being able to find the door I sought, I went back to one of the groups to ask my way.

"I'll go wid ye to the dure," volunteered a cheerful voice. There was a scraping of a crutch, a gallantly smothered groan as the rheumatic old limbs were straightened for the walk, and we set out together a dozen yards to the door. Then I waited to make my thanks to my conductor:

"Don't say a wo-ord," she returned with fine courtesy. "It was a grand journey in plisint company."

And "tap, tap" went the crutch, retreating, on the uncarpeted floor.

Mrs. S. opened the door at my knock. I had seen her last receiving in her own drawing-room the Governor of her State. But in this tiny white walled room she was the same gentle lady.

"You have heard," she asked, "that our fortune had been swept away in a business failure?"

I had heard.

"And then," she added softly, "the great sorrow came. My husband died."

There was a long silence.

"Are you — comfortable here?" I asked, awkwardly, remembering other scenes.

"Oh, ye-es. I should be content. Many are less fortunate, even. You know my dear husband, who lavished so much upon me while he lived, died uninsured. That is really the cause which brings most old ladies into institutions to spend their last days. But, oh, I wish hus-

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Financial

Legal Value of Life and Limb

THE economic value the law places on life and limb has recently been made the subject of statistics that have been compiled by a writer in *Bench and Bar*. A member of any household who contributes to its support has a certain ascertainable value. If he is injured or killed his working powers are lessened in the first place or they entirely cease and determine in the other. At age ten, according to the statistics under consideration, which are based on actual legal decisions, a male of the laboring class is worth a trifle over $250. At age fifteen his value has risen to over $4,000. At age twenty-five he is worth $5,488.03. The decisions examined show that juries do not value as highly the lives of those killed after the last-named age, but the assessed value on a man's life thereafter proceeds on a downward sliding scale until the life of a man of seventy is rated at only a fraction over $17. The average valuation for certain injuries which has also entered into the *Bench and Bar* calculations is likewise full of interest to the general reader. Some of the items are as follows: Loss of one eye, $5,000; loss of one leg, $15,000; loss of both legs, $25,000; loss of one arm, $10,000; loss of one hand, $6,000; loss of one finger, $1,500; permanent disability, $25,000. The increase in the amount allowed for injuries not resulting in death over that allowed in fatal cases is notable and at first glance appears surprising. When this phase of the subject is carefully considered, however, it will be observed that the wisdom of the court in such procedure is based on common sense, because one who has been seriously maimed is not only hampered in or prevented entirely from supporting his family, but in many such cases he becomes an actual drag upon those dependent upon him, and the breadwinning relations are frequently entirely reversed, and the husband and father too often becomes the helpless dependent. The courts righteously assess the employer heavily in such cases, in order to compensate, as far as possible, for the injury done to others as well as to the one primarily suffering the injury. Conservative employers should therefore see at once the value of liability insurance, which provides indemnity in cases where the assured is legally liable. A judgment of $5,000 and over against even a going concern, whose capital is limited, added to the cost of defense, will divert much of its profit, if, indeed, it fails to bankrupt the establishment.

....Upon the books of the United States Steel Corporation are now carried the names of nearly 96,000 shareholders.

....Chili has appropriated $15,500,000 to be expended this year in the construction of railroad lines by the Government.

....Among Mexico's purchases and imports from this country in 1907 were the following: Boots and shoes, $3,325,684; sewing machines, $1,475,262; automobiles, $1,259,614; agricultural implements, $1,039,658; typewriting machines, $721,000.

....A recent report shows that about 3,600 miles of the Pan-American railway are yet to be constructed. The distance from New York to Buenos Ayres is 10,400 miles; there is a continuous line from New York to the southern boundary of Mexico, 3,770 miles; trains are running for 2,500 of the remaining 6,630 miles, and 400 miles of road are under construction.

....In Berlin, 600,896 persons are subject to the income tax, and 542,288 of these have taxable incomes ranging from $214 to $714. Incomes from $23,800 to $119,000 are reported for 470 persons; 39 have from $119,000 to $238,000; 4 are taxed on from $238,000 to $476,000; two pay on incomes between $476,000 to $714,000, and only two have incomes exceeding $714,000.

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bands and fathers could know that an institution, no matter how well it is conducted, is not so good a place to live and die in as the smallest, humblest place that one can call her home."

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Survey of the World

National Politics

It is now generally admitted that Secretary Taft has delegates enough to nominate him at Chicago on the first ballot. The managers of his canvass say he has 584 (or 93 more than a majority), and that 700 votes will be cast for him. Estimates made by prominent Republican journals differ but little from these figures. On the other side, Mr. Bryan's friends predict that he will surely have the two-thirds vote of 668 required for a nomination in the Democratic convention. One independent journal gives him 801. But Democrats who oppose his nomination do not yet admit that it cannot be prevented. Governor Johnson, who was in the South last week, has made a very favorable impression, but many who would like to see him nominated say that he entered the field too late. In Alabama last week, at the primaries, he carried seven counties, but the State is for Mr. Bryan by three to one. In the Pennsylvania Democratic convention a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Mr. Bryan was defeated, 123 to 187, and no instructions were given. Commenting upon the results in these States, Mr. Bryan says that his friends were opposed in Alabama by the Steel Trust, and in Pennsylvania by the same Trust and other combinations. At the primaries in Pennsylvania, he continues, two-thirds of the Denver delegates were instructed for him, but in the convention the delegates elected at the same primaries "joined in with a political boss to defeat instructions." He refers to Col. James M. Guffy.——In a public address at Kenosha, Wis., on the 23d, Mr. Bryan remarked that Senator La Follette was the only Republican candidate who really could be regarded as a representative of the reforms demanded by the people. A Republican, he said, had asked him whether he didn't think Mr. Roosevelt talked too much and acted too little.

"I answered by asking him what a person could do whose hands were tied behind his back by a lot of highwaymen, and who had nothing left except his voice. Would you not give him credit for making a noise?"

——Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, speaking in Chicago, on the 22d, before the National Electric Light Association, said that there was now no conservative leadership in either party. He also made the following remarks, which have excited much comment:

"A few months ago the largest capitalized corporation on the globe sent its representative to the Chief Executive of the United States asking permission to take over its principal competitor. It is currently reported that permission was granted, and, so far as I know, the American people approve. I have no hesitancy in saying that this is the only first-class country in the world where such permission could have been obtained from the Executive Department of the Government. Anywhere else such a request would have been answered, 'Go consult your lawyer.' I am expressing no opinion as to the wisdom or want of wisdom of such procedure. I am simply citing instances to illustrate the operation of the law of evolution which carries us onward, and, undoubtedly, in the main, toward better things.

"I am an optimist, but I want to emphasize the fact that a designing and ambitious Executive, clothed with authority to fix rates, to determine the life tenure of corporations and business combinations, and to grant or withhold franchises, would be in a position to perpetuate himself and his friends in office as long as he was willing to accept political support as the price of immunity."

Mr. Shaw here referred to the acquisi-

tion of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company by the United States Steel Corporation in November last, an account of which was given in our issue of November 14th. It was reported at the time that the transfer was preceded by inquiries made at Washington by E. H. Gary (chairman of the Steel Corporation) and Henry C. Frick.

The Dismissed Negro Soldiers

It is understood that Senator Foraker will take into the Republican convention the question of the dismissed negro soldiers. In response to inquiries as to his reasons for consenting to the postponement until next December of a vote in the Senate upon his bill for the restoration of these soldiers to the army, he has written a letter in which he says:

"With the President active in his opposition personally importuning Senators, I was unable to get a vote, even if I succeeded in getting the bill before the Senate, and unable to pass the bill if I did get a vote. At most, I could get assurances of only thirty-five votes, and some of those were wavering. It was necessary to have forty-seven. A vote at this time, therefore, meant defeat and the end of all hope of restoring the soldiers. Postponement was better, because, in the first place, it could not be worse; and, in the second place, it keeps the subject alive and in a practical form for consideration during the present campaign. The whole country knows that the Brownsville subject has been narrowed down to a question of my bill, which means complete restoration, or the Warner bill, which means whatever the whim of the President may see fit to allow, and that, I am satisfied, would be very little, if anything.

"As late as April 24 he wrote to Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, that he thought many, if not all, the soldiers guilty, and that there was no more excuse for sympathy for them than there would be for sympathy with Czolgosz or Guiteau, and that my bill meant only to force a lot of murderers and perjurers back into the army, and that he would feel it his duty, if we passed the bill, to veto it, and if we passed it over his veto, he would refuse to enforce it. I have no doubt of passing the bill in December because enough Republicans have promised me that if I would allow the bill to go over until then they would at that time vote with me to pass it.

"If the bill had been voted upon and defeated at this session the colored voters of the country would not have had any means of showing their displeasure except by voting against the party in a spirit of revenge. Now, with the bill postponed, they have at least a living issue, and they have a right to demand of Republican candidates for office, including our candidates for President and Vice-President and all other candidates for re-election to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, that they will pledge themselves to support the Foraker bill.

"I am a firm believer in the intervention of Divine Providence in the affairs of men. While postponement was to me a bitter and reluctant conclusion, yet I feel that after all it was of God's ordering, and that in due time we shall all see and appreciate that what now appears to be so disappointing and discouraging is for the best."

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Foraker spoke of the letter said to have been sent to Mr. Smith by the President, saying it should be printed in the *Record*. It was not produced, and official inquiry concerning it was discouraged.

Suit Against the New Haven Road

The Government brought suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the 22d, when District-Attorney French filed in the Circuit Court at Boston a bill in equity to prevent the company from exercising any control over the Boston & Maine road and to separate it from the extensive trolley system it has acquired. It is charged by the Government that a combination or monopoly exists, or is about to be formed, in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman act. It is alleged that the company has acquired possession of about 500 of the 600 miles of trolley road in Connecticut, 400 of the 500 miles in Rhode Island, and 600 miles in Massachusetts, all of which were, before the acquisition, in active competition with its lines; also that by the purchase of 35 per cent. of the stock of the Boston & Maine it has practically secured control of that company. Reference is also made to the defendant company's acquisition of several coastwise New England steamship lines. In these ways, it is asserted, the company has practically established an interstate monopoly in New England and suppressed competition in land transportation between New England and other parts of the country. It is said that the hearings in court cannot begin until August.—— When the announcement was made, it was asserted in several journals that there had been a quarrel about the case between the President and Attorney-General Bonaparte, that the President op-

posed the suit, that Mr. Bonaparte threatened to resign, and that then the President yielded. With this story were published assertions that officers of the company had recently been assured by the President that there would be no suit, and that permission had been given some time ago for the acquisition of the steamboat lines. An explicit denial of the stories was given out at the White House, where it was said that they were "a mere invention"; that there had been no difference whatever between the President and the Attorney-General; that there had been no division of opinion, nor "the slightest friction," at the Cabinet meeting, and that the suit had been determined upon three weeks ago. It was explained that publication of the news had been delayed for a short time, on the 22d, in order that the Cabinet might consider the question whether a recent opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court would not affect the course of procedure and make it advisable to bring suit in another State; and that it was promptly decided that this opinion did not require any change to be made. The president of the defendant company, Mr. Mellen, has frequently been consulted by Mr. Roosevelt, and was regarded, a year or two ago, as a supporter of his policy.——Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central, says he is willing to submit the proposed general increase of freight rates to the Commission for an opinion as to the justice and reasonableness of it. There will be a joint conference of shippers and the railroads on the subject. Rates from New Orleans to Chicago on coffee, sugar, molasses and rice are to be increased at once.——In the Senate, Mr. Foraker's proposition that the commodity (or coal) clause of the Rate law be made applicable only to coal lands or other property acquired by the roads since June 29th, 1906 (the date of the law), was rejected by a vote of 23 to 32. Among those voting for it were Senators Aldrich, Knox, Hale and Crane.

No Publicity for Campaign Funds

For some time the Democrats in the House have been urging the Republican majority to take up and pass the bill (introduced by Mr. McCall) requiring full publicity for campaign fund contributions. On the 22d Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, asked for the consideration of the McCall bill, but it soon became known that to the original measure had been added provisions quite offensive to Democrats from the South, and not intimately related to any project for publishing campaign fund receipts and expenditures. These additions were designed to open the way for a reduction of representation in the Southern States where by statute or otherwise a large majority of negroes are prevented from voting. One of them provided for Federal supervision of elections. But the added section most objectionable to the minority was that which required the Director of the Census to report the number of male citizens of voting age in each State, the number of those to which the right to vote at any election for the choice of Presidential electors or members of Congress has been denied or in any way abridged except for participation in crime, and other statistics which might be needed in making an apportionment which should take into account any elimination of the negro vote. It was admitted by Mr. Dalzell and other Republicans that the information was sought in order that it might be used in reducing representation. The additions were sharply attacked and denounced by Southern Democrats. The bill was past by a vote of 160 to 125, but the Republicans did not expect it would become a law, for it was known that such a measure could be past in the Senate only after a very long and bitter debate. When the bill was received in the Senate it was referred, without discussion, to the Elections Committee, in whose custody it will remain. The action taken by the Republicans of the House appears to have prevented any legislation at this session for campaign fund publicity.——The ocean mail subsidy bill has been laid aside. After it was past in the Senate, some time ago, it was disapproved in the House Committee. Whereupon the Senate attached it to the Post Office appropriation bill sent over from the House. On the report of the conference committee the amendment was rejected in the House by a vote of 145 to 156. Another trial was made on the following

day, the 23d, when the vote was substantially the same, about thirty Republicans standing with the Democrats in the negative.

The San Francisco Bribery Cases

At the end of the trial of Abraham Ruef, for bribing the San Francisco supervisors to vote for a trolley franchise sought by the Parkside Realty Company, the jury disagreed, on the 21st, after being out forty-eight hours. There was an even division, six holding that the testimony of the supervisors against Ruef ought not to be accepted because they had been his accomplices. This testimony, given by ex-Supervisor Gallagher and others, was in accord with the published history of the corrupt transactions. Gallagher is the witness whose house was recently wrecked in the night by dynamite. It is alleged that the defendants in the bribery cases sought thus to get rid of him. There are 117 more indictments against Ruef, who represented corporate interests in their dealings with the supervisors. Some time ago the proprietor and the editor of the *Bulletin* were tried for criminal libel (and acquitted) upon complaint of a millionaire named Tevis, the newspaper having asserted that there had been corrupt negotiations with the supervisors looking to the purchase of a water supply controlled by him. In that trial the defendants had the support of Prosecutor Heney, Detective Burns and others engaged in the movement against corruption. They are now to be tried again upon charges based upon the published matter cited in the first trial. In public addresses, Prosecutor Heney has recently denounced by name the proprietors of several prominent San Francisco journals, asserting that they are in league with the indicted men now awaiting trial.

Philippine Islands

The new Philippine Assembly adjourned on the 22d, after having been in session 180 days. An attempt of the Radicals to pass a resolution favoring immediate independence was unsuccessful, owing to the opposition of the Conservatives, led by President Osmena. Less than three-quarters of the sum for which the Governor-General asked, to meet the expenses of the Government, was appropriated, and the salaries of bureau employees were reduced by one-third. It is said that the Commission may consent to such a reduction, provided that it shall apply only to the successors of the men now in the service. A reduction of the amount given for the constabulary requires the discharge of seventy-five American officers. There was an attempt to reduce the Commissioners' salaries by 40 per cent. Immediately after adjournment the Governor-General called a special session for further action upon appropriations.

British Politics

The discouragement of the Liberals on account of their recent losses in the elections of England has been to some extent alleviated by the result of the by-election in the Stirling district of Scotland, where Arthur Ponsonby, secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was elected to the seat of the late Premier by a greatly increased majority of 1,361. ——Premier Asquith has announced that the Cabinet will bring forward within two years a comprehensive measure of electoral reform on democratic principles. This may include a proviso granting full suffrage to women on the same terms with men. Mr. Asquith admitted that he was not convinced himself of the desirability of woman suffrage, but he recognized that the movement had gained great impetus in recent years, and it only remained to see if the women of the country as well as the electors favored it. The Suffragettes regarded the promise of the Premier as indefinite and unreliable, and on the following day twenty of them besieged his residence in Downing street with a demand for immediate action. The police arrested six of the leaders, three of whom refused to give peace bonds, and were sent to prison for one or more weeks.——The Education Bill past its second reading in the House of Commons on May 20th after a debate of three days by a vote of 370 to 306. The Nationalists voted with the Unionists against the measure.—— A very radical bill intended to encourage

foresight and system in the building of cities is in the House of Commons. Mr. Burns in presenting it for second reading called attention to the fact that in twenty-five years half a million houses had been built in greater London, a great number of new streets laid out, and all upon no orderly plan. The acreage taken from the agricultural area of the country in fifteen years for houses, factories and railways equaled that of the total potato crop. British cities could be transformed and made artistic and convenient, as Paris and Vienna had been. The bill gives the local authorities power to regulate the construction of houses to avoid overcrowding and to provide for methodical extension. The Local Government Board may authorize the council of any borough, urban or rural district to prepare a town planning scheme, and, failing local action, the Department may order the authorities to act. The Public Works Loan Commissioners are to be empowered to grant loans to rural authorities for the purpose of the bill for eighty years. The land needed for the suitable development of towns may be acquired compulsorily by the local authorities.

French Affairs

The visit of President Fallières to London is made the occasion of the display of great enthusiasm over the cordial relations which have been established since the accession of Edward VII between the two countries. The President of the French Republic arrived on May 25th on the French cruiser "Leon Gambetta," and was met at Dover with the largest naval fleet ever brought together in the Channel, fifty-three battleships under the command of Lord Charles Beresford. The four days' series of entertainments will be of a splendor unequaled save by the visit of the German Emperor last year, and the heartiness of the reception on the part of the people is very much greater than on that occasion. Beside the dinners and formal receptions there will be a gala performance at Covent Garden, at which Madame Melba will sing the part of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" and Madame Tetrazzini as Leila in Bizet's Les Pêcheurs des Perles." The President and the King will together visit the Franco-British Exhibition at London, which was opened on May 15th. A meeting has also been arranged for June 9th between the King of England and the Emperor of Russia at Reval, to which the King will be taken by the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" escorted by two cruisers.——The Pope has refused to accept the clause in the Church devolution law which provides for the creation of mutual aid societies of aged priests. The Catholics of France who were in favor of compromising with the Government on the question of the Church property, believed that in this measure a way had been found to save from confiscation part of the funds which have been donated for the pensioning of priests and the endowment of masses. The law recently past by the French Government provided for the formation of associations of infirm and indigent priests, who would derive their support from these funds and carry out the wishes of the donors in regard to the celebration of masses. The funds which the Pope refused to accept under this arrangement amount to many million dollars, which will now be turned over to public charities. The Pope in his letter to the French Episcopate explains that the proposed associations are not safeguarded by ecclesiastical authority, and the Church cannot authorize a system which is in opposition to the intentions of the deceased donors, and in violation of the unchangeable rules regarding the celebration of masses. He says further:

"While the authors of the law seek to avoid the odium of having taken away the bread of poor, aged and infirm priests, they offer to return to the Church a small part of the sequestrated property. What they hand back with one hand they lessen the value of with the other by imposing restrictions and exceptions."

The Pope has set aside a sum of money to pay for 2,000 masses a year in behalf of those who instituted the pious foundation.——The budget presented by M. Calliaux, Minister of Finance, estimates the revenue for 1909 at $785,800,000 and the expenditures at $794,600,000. The deficit he proposes to make up by the restriction of collections of dues on stocks and bonds transferred, and the strict enforcement of the existing regulations against the evasion of duties in the transfer of realty. The licenses of all saloons where absinthe is sold are to be

doubled. The municipal elections have strengthened the Government of M. Clemenceau, for the Radical Socialists have lost ground and the anti-military movement of M. Hervé has been repudiated by the people.

The South Manchurian Railway

The action of Japan in prohibiting the extension of the Chinese railroad from Hsin-mintun to Fakumen has aroused the displeasure both of the Chinese, because it prevents the development of this rich region, and of the English, who are interested in the commerce of the Far East, and railroad building in particular. The Chamber of Commerce at Niuchwang protested against this arbitrary restriction of railroad construction, and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has taken a similar stand. Japan vetoed the project on the ground that the agreement of December 22d, 1905, with China gave her the right to prevent the construction of railroads like that now under consideration, which would parallel her South Manchurian line and interfere with its interests. It is possible that a compromise may be arranged by which China will be allowed to continue the railroad on the condition that it be connected with the South Manchurian line at some point, probably Kaiyuen, by a branch from Fakumen.——The South Manchurian line has not been in a prosperous condition since the war, and there have been many complaints of bad management and unfair treatment of foreigners, but of late the profits have shown a tendency to increase. The gross earnings of the road for March amounted to $555,000, whereas the gross earnings of the preceding year averaged only $405,000 a month. The line as built by the Russians has a gauge of five feet, but for military purposes during the war the Japanese reduced it to their narrow gauge of one meter. After the war it was decided to bring it to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, which prevails in Europe and America, and has been adopted by the Chinese and Korean railroads. The third rail has been laid, and trains of standard gauge are running over the whole length of the line from Kirin, formerly Dalny, the commercial city of Port Arthur, to Chang-chun, where the road joins the Russian railroad. The new cars are of the corridor type, steam-heated, and provided with sleeping and dining accommodations. The journey from Kirin to Chang-chun, a distance of 488 miles, will be made in twenty hours. At Chang-chun a commodious station will be erected, the South Manchurian or Japanese trains running into one platform and the Chinese Eastern or Russian trains into another platform of the joint building.

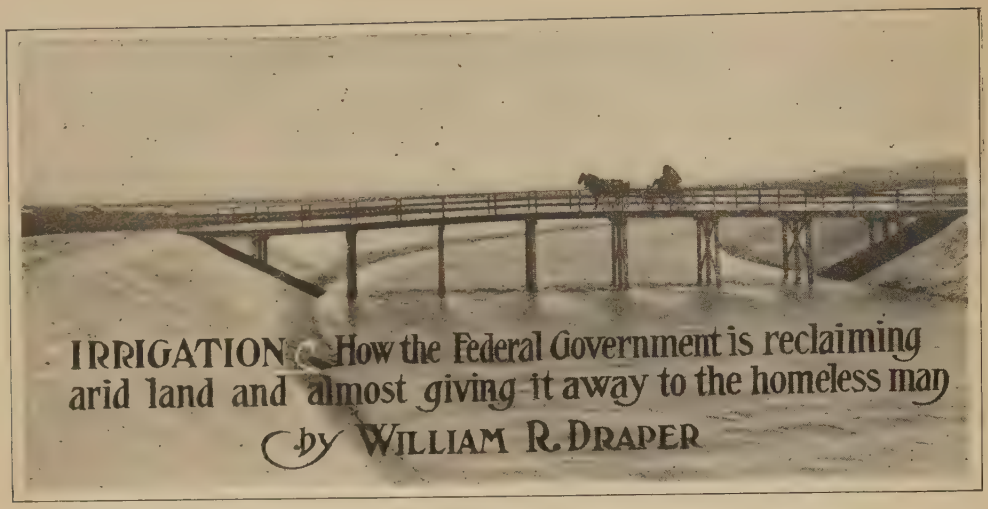
Korea

The question of who should get the right to cut the timber on the Yalu River, on the boundary of Korea and Manchuria, was the immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War, and has ever since been a bone of contention between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. China has regarded the timber projects of Japan in that region as interfering with her rights, and a prolonged conference has been held at Pekin between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and Tang Shao-yi, the Governor of Mukden, which resulted in an agreement on May 14th. The lumbering will be carried on by a joint stock company of Japanese and Chinese, and Japan has agreed to give full protection to the interests of the Chinese investors and the revenues of the Government.——The Japanese troops in Korea are still kept busy fighting the insurgents, who collect in bands of a few hundred in various parts of the country, and often offer considerable resistance before they are dispersed. Since these insurgents are without means of support, it is proposed to establish a system of compulsory labor for the unemployed, and it is argued that a large number of the Koreans could be profitably brought under such a *régime* to correct their natural vice of indolence. Insurgents to the number of 2,600 have taken advantage of the Imperial proclamation promising amnesty to all who surrender, but some of these, for lack of other employment or because of threats, have again joined the predatory bands. ——The Japanese Residency-General has found it necessary to enforce a stringent censorship of the press in Korea. The new law empowers the Administration to for-

bid the circulation of any journal published in Korea by natives or foreigners in any language, whether intended for circulation at home or abroad, if the journal is considered to contain matter prejudicial to public peace and good order. The *Chosen Times* of Chemulpo has been suspended on account of its attacks on Japanese officials, and the editor of a Japanese paper in Taku has been deported by administrative order. A mass meeting of a thousand Japanese was held in Seoul for the purpose of denouncing the Government for its infringements of the right of freedom of speech.——The Japanese legal authority, Professor Ume, has completed the work of the codification of the criminal law of Korea. His plan for the organization of the courts will go into effect next month. The civil code will require a longer study of Korean practice and will not be finished for two years. There have hitherto been no organized courts in Korea with the exception of the Supreme Court in Seoul. The administration of justice by local officials has been irregular, arbitrary and corrupt. The new penal code is modeled on the same lines as the Japanese, but in Korea punishment by flogging will be retained for minor offenses. Korea is still without decent prisons, and if they were much improved they would not act as deterrents to crime.

Foreign Notes

General Willcock's expedition against the Mohmands on the northwestern frontier of India is engaged in destroying the native forts and villages, but so far the insurgent tribes have shown no signs of submission. The disorder, however, is not spreading, and the Amir of Afghanistan appears to be exercising some restraint over his subjects. Offers of military aid have been sent to the Government by fifteen of the native states of India.——General Snarski, who is in charge of the Russian military movement on the Persian border, issued an ultimatum demanding from the tribesmen the immediate payment of an indemnity for their attacks upon the Russian outposts. The tribesmen, instead of complying with the demand, sent a letter to the parliament at Teheran proposing a holy war against the invaders. The Persian Government asked that the time limit of the ultimatum be extended a fortnight in order to afford an opportunity to arrange the difficulty peaceably.——Mulai Hafid on May 16th entered Mekinez, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the populace. He now has possession of the three capitals of Morocco, and can with considerable reason claim to be the only true and accepted Sultan. Efforts made by the other Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, to retake Fez have apparently failed, for the advance of his army toward that capital has been checked by the Beni Hassen tribesmen, and part of his troops are reported to have deserted to the Sultan of the South. The two envoys sent to Berlin to secure the recognition of the Powers for the claims of Mulai Hafid were given an unofficial reception at the German Foreign Office. Their visit is being made the most of for political purposes in Germany, where a series of public meetings and receptions are arranged for them thruout the country. Four envoys of Mulai Hafid are also in Paris, where they have received no recognition, since the interests of France are identified with the rival Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz. They presented themselves at the American Embassy at Paris, but Ambassador White declined to receive them. He accepted, however, a sealed letter for transmission to President Roosevelt.——The Belgian election resulted in a reduction of the Government majority, which may affect the action of the Kongo Treaty.——Professor Milyoukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats and editor of the *Rech,* was assaulted in his office by two editors of the Liberal organ, *Russ,* who struck him in his face and knocked him down. The *Rech* had accused the *Russ* of blackmailing the banks and making improper use of public money.——A fist fight occurred in the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies between former Minister of Finance Martinez Cavalho and Alfonso Costa, one of the Republican leaders of the Chamber. Costa had attacked Cavalho and other Francoist ministers in a recent speech, and had refused to accept his challenge to a duel.



IRRIGATION—How the Federal Government is reclaiming arid land and almost giving it away to the homeless man

by WILLIAM R. DRAPER

EVERY American citizen is born with a desire for a home. And yet in the cities 90 per cent. are tenants; in smaller towns, 30 per cent. pay tribute to landlords, while on the farms of the nation 40 per cent. lease or rent.

A few years ago there was a series of free land rushes in the great West. These attracted hundreds of thousands of home-seekers, who found a farm in Uncle Sam's broad domain. But only too soon land rushes became no longer possible, because the large tracts of desirable land had all passed into private ownership.

Following the Oklahoma and other Western land rushes, the Government announced in 1904 that title to about 480,000,000 acres of land which was vested in the Federal authority was open to private settlement. This land was about half available for immediate entry. The remainder had to be reclaimed.

The amount of appropriated land held at that time was 795,000,000 acres. In 1907 the appropriated land amounted to 843,000,000 acres, or during that time 48,000,000 acres had past from public to private ownership. About 300,000 heads of families had taken this land for their own under the Federal land laws.

The area now subject to public land entry should be classified and valued. Altho the Government places no valuation per acre on its holdings, were this land in private ownership the 432,000,000 acres would be worth $7,450,000,000, as follows:

	Acres.	Value.
Irrigable land....	150,000,000	$4,500,000,000
Timber land.....	120,000,000	2,400,000,000
Ranch or grazing land	100,000,000	500,000,000
Wild land.....	62,000,000	50,000,000

While there are over 200,000,000 acres of grazing and timber lands subject to entry under the homestead laws, the most available and desirable lands to be had from the Government are its irrigated land, which may be taken under the reclamation and homestead laws and the Carey act. The surest way to get a profit-paying farm from Uncle Sam is to go into some of the newer irrigable districts and take up a 40, 80 or 160 acre tract. While there are 150,000,000 acres of irrigable land held by the Government subject to irrigation, only 4,000,000 acres are now being reclaimed.

The Carey act was originally past in 1877 and provided for the sale of desert lands. It was amended in 1891 to provide for the conducting of water upon desert lands and otherwise to reclaim soil known to be valuable if watered. Money was, of course, necessary to undertake the irrigation of dry land, so it was provided that funds derived from the sale of Government lands in certain districts should go into the "reclamation fund." This fund was established with $160,000 in 1901, and since that time receipts have amounted to $37,000,000.

Twenty-four irrigation projects are now in progress and 4,000,000 acres of desert land are being redeemed from the

arid region. When these projects are completed homes for 100,000 families will have been made. Not all of the 4,000,000 acres of land under the projects named in the accompanying table is open to public entry. Much of it is held by private ownership—men and women who in the last five years have gone into the desert and filed upon what seemed to be dry and worthless land. Much of this land is now worth $100 to $500 an acre.

The irrigable lands open to public entry are in reality the most valuable gift of Uncle Sam to his citizens. The cost of taking up an irrigable farm under a Government irrigation project is 50 cents an acre for the land and $20 to $30 an acre for a perpetual water right, after which the canals and reservoirs built by the Government or by private companies become the joint property of the settlers, to be used forever. The 50 cents an acre is payable one-half when filing is made and one-half within three years. Payment for the water right is divided into ten equal payments. The first instalment is due with the original filing, and the second falls due one year after water has been delivered, so that all that is required is $3.25 an acre for first payment, and the balance can be made out of the crops that are certain to follow with the advent of water. Irrigation is correctly said to be crop insurance, and an acre of irrigated land never grows less in value.

The Government has the land to give to its citizens, but it has no advertising appropriation to tell them about the advantages of taking this land; the land agent derives no income from the settlement of such land, and few of the Western States which would benefit by increased population have funds to be used in bringing soil-tillers to these lands. Hence very little outside of the dry Government reports has appeared regarding the wonderful opportunities of the poor man taking up an irrigated farm. For the benefit of those who would have such desirable homes, I have compiled a brief summary of some of the projects where Government lands are thus obtainable.

The Truckee-Carson project is the largest irrigation enterprise in point of acres to be irrigated. When completed, this system provides ample water for 350,000 acres in Western Nevada. The first work of actual construction began September, 1903, on a canal 31 miles long, to divert water from Truckee River and convey it to the channel of Carson River, where a storage reservoir is to be

OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON, IRRIGATION WORK.

erected. This canal, with several hundred miles of lateral ditches, is finished, and June 17th, 1905, occurred the formal opening of this enterprise. Thirty thousand acres of public lands have been entered; the remainder is waiting the touch of the soil tiller. Water is charged for at the rate of $26 an acre, payable in ten years. The soil is fertile and adapted to crops grown in the north temperate zone. The climate is equable and healthful. The markets are the nearby mining camps, and home-grown crops are insufficient to meet public demand.

A CANAL FOR WATER THRU THE MOUNTAINS. OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON.

The Payette-Boise project, in Idaho, is another huge irrigation enterprise, involving the reclamation of 350,000 acres. This requires the expenditure by the Government of $7,000,000, which, with the work already done by private concerns, means an investment of $11,000,000 in the project. Preliminary investigation was made by the United States reclamation service in 1903, and in March, 1904, the project was formally approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The waters of the Payette River will be diverted by a dam at Black Rock Canyon, and from this source 95,000 acres are irrigated by gravity canals. In order to insure unquestioned water supply, reservoirs are being built at the Payette Lakes to conserve the water for dry seasons. Another great reservoir is being completed in Deer Flat, to water 10,000 acres. An additional 15,000 acres are watered by pumpings from the Snake River. About 200,000 acres are now available under the homestead law, which means the payment of $1.25 an acre for the land and $25 an acre for water, the latter in ten annual instalments. There are a number of lively towns established on the tract, and farms have already been cultivated and produce five to seven tons of alfalfa per season, four to six tons of clover, fifty bushels of wheat and seventy-five bushels of oats. Twelve bushels of clover seed have been threshed from a single acre of irrigated land in this valley.

Yakima Valley, Washington, contains 500,000 acres, with a storage capacity for water sufficient to irrigate 340,000 acres. This includes 100,000 acres in the Yakima Indian Reservation. A letter from the publicity committee at North Yakima states this land will not be subject to homestead entry until 1909, when water is ready for delivery. Here are restrictions more rigid than found in other enterprises. The settler can only take up 40 acres, and he must pay $60 an acre for his water right, payable in ten instalments. There are in this district some lands owned by the State that may be had on somewhat more favorable terms. Private lands in the district sell for $25 to $75 an acre for the land without water right, so it would seem the settler will be getting a bargain if he gets the land

at $1.25 an acre under the homestead laws. This is a fruit district, and the soil is known as "volcanic ash"—very rich and productive and susceptible to irrigation. Twenty acres of this land will provide a handsome income for a family. Two transcontinental railroads traverse the tract. The climate is mild. There are twenty town sites on the tract. Yakima fruits have taken a number of international prizes.

The Sun River Valley project in Montana involves the reclamation of 256,000 acres, a large percentage of which is public domain. The irrigable tract has a length east and west of 70 miles and north and south of 30 miles. Good grazing land surrounds the project. While public entry may be made upon no more than 80 acres, there are some portions of the land that may be entered in 160-acre tracts. Water is to be delivered in the latter part of this year.

In the North Platte Valley, of Wyoming and Nebraska, lies about 500,000 acres of land to be irrigated. Since September, 1905, the great dam creating an immense reservoir across the canyon of the North Platte River has been under construction. Its capacity is greater than the famous Assouan Dam of Egypt, while the cost is about one-fifth. This dam will be one of the greatest in the world, being 210 feet high, 80 feet long at the base, and 250 feet long at the crest. It will be of unique pattern, a solid granite and concrete mass wedged into a narrow box canyon, with the granite walls furnishing the substantial abutments. The wasteways will be over the granite ridge of either side of the dam, and capable of carrying the record flow of water. The name was given the reservoir in memory of John Fremont, whose explorations in the North Platte have been numerous. The reservoir is near the great overland trail traversed by gold seekers. The construction of the dam requires three years, and should be completed the latter part of this year. The lands will then be subject

DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON BOISE RIVER. PAYETTE-BOISE PROJECT.

to entry under the homestead law. In the Klamath project of Oregon and California the Government plans to reclaim about 200,000 acres of land by the drainage of the lower Klamath and Tule lakes, lands which are now either swamp or lake bottom. When these lands are restored to good condition, homesteaders may file application for entry under the homestead law. Construction work was begun on the main canal system in March, 1906, and about 15,000 acres of the land have already been put in a high state of cultivation. These lands produce barley, oats and forage crops, while the potatoes, cabbage, beets and onions are known far and wide for their excellence. The Klamath district is one of the finest fishing sections in the West. The hot springs at Klamath Falls have attracted health-seekers, and a great sanitarium is being constructed there.

Those who wish to take a home along the Rio Grande River, in the southwestern part of the United States, will find about 180,000 acres of land open for settlement under the Rio Grande irrigation project. This involves the construction of a storage dam 250 feet high opposite Engle, N. M., across the Rio Grande River, and forms a reservoir 175 feet deep at its lower end and 40 miles long.

One of the most desirable irrigation projects in the West is that of the Salt River Valley, of Arizona. This valley comprises about 400,000 acres of land, of which 125,000 acres are now in cultivation. The Government saw the possibility of making homes for hundreds of thousands of farmers in this valley, so it began the construction of the Roosevelt Dam and reservoir, which will supply water for about 200,000 acres of land. This dam is being built of huge blocks of stone laid in cement, and will be 250 feet above the foundation on bed rock, 30 feet below the low-water mark. The construction of the dam will cost $4,000,000. It is estimated that sufficient water flows down the Salt River during three months

MINIDOKA DAM.

of the year to fill the reservoir twice. The reservoir itself will be 25 miles long and with an average width of 2 miles, which is the largest body of artificial water in the world. The cost of irrigating this land will be assessed against it by the Government and will be about $20 per acre. This will make the land cost the settler about $21.25 an acre, payable in ten years. The Salt River Valley is famous for its melons and cantaloupes, oranges, dates and olives. One of the principal industries for the Salt River Valley, which does not require irrigation, is ostrich farming. On one of the largest ostrich farms in the valley there are over 1,000 birds, yielding an income of $30,000 annually. The birds live on alfalfa and graze like cattle. A number of persons have come into the Salt River Valley from New York and other Eastern States and taken up the raising of ostriches, and are getting rich.

The Uncompahgre Valley project in Colorado contemplates diversion of the water of the Gunnison River by means of a tunnel 30,589 feet in length. About 150,000 acres of land in Montrose and Delta counties will be irrigated. Construction of the tunnel was begun in 1904. Only 20 per cent. of the land in this district is subject to homestead entry, and no more than 80 acres can be taken. This is primarily a fruit country.

The Shoshone Valley project, in Wyoming, will provide the reclamation of land in the northwestern portion of the Big Horn country to the extent of 150,000 acres, all of which are open to public entry. The soil is productive, and alfalfa, hay, wheat, oats and the hardier vegetables can be produced abundantly. Water will be available for a portion of this land during the coming season. The land is being rapidly taken up by settlers.

IRRIGATING APPLE ORCHARD NEAR MAGERMAN, N. M.

There are a number of other irrigation enterprises open for public entry, all of which appear in the following table:

Location of Reclamation Project.	Acres.
Truckee-Carson, Nevada	350,000
Payette-Boise, Idaho	350,000
Yakima Valley, Washington	340,000
Sun River, Montana	256,000
Milk River, Montana	250,000
North Platte, Nebraska	250,000
North Platte, Wyoming	250,000
Klamath River, Oregon	190,000
Rio Grande, Texas and New Mexico	200,000
Salt River, Arizona	200,000
Uncompahgre Valley, Colorado	150,000
Shoshone River, Wyoming	150,000
Minidoka Falls, Idaho	130,000
Yuma Valley, California and Arizona	101,000
Belle-Fourche, South Dakota	100,000
Lower Yellowstone, Montana	66,000
Strawberry Valley, Utah	60,000
Huntley, Montana	30,000
Umatilla Falls, Oregon	20,000
Carlsbad, New Mexico	20,000
Nesson, North Dakota	15,900
Hondo Valley, New Mexico	10,000
Okanogan, Washington	8,650
Garden City, Kansas	5,600
	3,455,250

Information regarding these lands can be had by writing the Land Commissioner of the State in which the project is located.

In addition to the Government enterprises, about 10,000,000 acres of land are being irrigated in various Western States by private enterprises. Much of this land also belongs to the State and Government, and may be entered upon the same terms as the other Federal irrigation enterprises.

For instance, in the Eden Valley, of Wyoming, the Eden Irrigation and Land Company are spending a million dollars in bringing water on to 150,000 acres of dry land. This land belongs to the Government and may be entered under the Carey act at 50 cents per acre, but it is necessary that a water right should be purchased from the irrigation company at $30 per acre, payable in ten years. About 10,000 acres of this land have already been taken up by settlers, and water is to be delivered in May of this year.

Surely, with the 4,000,000 acres of land now being reclaimed by the Government, and offered to the settler upon such liberal terms and prices, there is no reason why any man should be homeless.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Alpha and Omega

BY HENRY AUSTIN

LOVE is the flower of youth, a growing jewel!
Love is a crucifix, sublimely cruel;
  Love is a crucible where life's alloy
Becomes pure gold, if self be used for fuel.

Love is a lamp that gaineth day and night,
Nor waneth in the noon's too garish light.
  Love is the star that harbingers the sun,
Putting dim doubts like shadowy bats to flight.

Love is the fadeless crown on brows grown hoary,
The nimbus of the saint, the sinner's glory.
  Love is the rhythm of every poem true—
The never-ending, still-beginning story.

Love is the music and the song above
All else. For love the spheres concordant move.
  Ay, to that heaven whereof all lovers dream,
Death must be—just a gate divine for love.

PASSAIC, N. J.

Seeing Switzerland

BY HEDLEY P. SOMNER

[The Swiss Government has established a bureau in New York to give help and advice to Americans contemplating a trip to the pleasure ground of Europe; and Mr. Somner, who contributes the following informing article, is its general agent.—EDITOR.]

IT is in Switzerland that catering for the tourist has developed into a science. One of the best institutions in this little republic is the "General Inquiry Office" that is to be found at all the most frequented resorts. Under official control and serving no particular interest, the most reliable information is to be obtained, whether relating to hotels, boarding houses, roads for walking, cycling or automobiling. Every form of inquiry is dealt with, even extending to commercial subjects, and the tourist will find it to his profit to make use of these offices, no charge being made. Finding these bureaus so successful, the Government, thru the Publicity Service of its Railroad Department, has opened simliar offices in foreign countries, at present having offices in New York, London, Paris and Berlin.

The railroad officials seem to possess the same liberal views. Owing to the majority being under Government control, there appears to be no competition, the tickets being often available by different routes, and wherever there is a lake service the passenger has the option of traveling by rail or steamer. The separate class system is in operation, the trains having accommodation for first, second and third class passengers. Most

LUCERNE.
Showing Railroad Station, with the War and Peace Museum to the left and Pilatus to the rear.

KERSTELENBACH BRIDGE, NEAR AMSTEG, GOTHARD RAILROAD.

of the local express trains carry all three classes, while the international expresses usually only first and second, and the trains resembling our own "limited" expresses, first class only. The construction of the cars is on the American principle, with lavatory and heating facilities. Many of the express trains have restau-

rant cars, the food being good and well served at a moderate cost.

Of interest and use to the tourist are the charts exhibited at all the important stations giving a general weather report and allowing one to ascertain the exact state of the weather before setting out for an excursion.

SWISS TOURISTS AT GORNERGRAT.

The language question presents little or no difficulty and is most easily overcome. By nature a linguist, the Swiss has developed a talent for learning languages that is sometimes a little surprising to the American. The peculiar constitution of his country compels him to learn both French and German and he has added English as a matter of business. In all the hotels where the tourist is accustomed to stay, English is spoken by all the servants, while in touring thru the country, whether by rail, steamer or road, he will find the same condition of things prevailing. Off the beaten track a little French or German will be found useful.

Unquestionably the ticket for the tourist who wishes to see Switzerland thoroly is the so-called "season ticket," which allows unlimited travel over 2,730 miles of rail and lakes during a period of fifteen days for the modest sum of $16.32; second and third class tickets are also issued, and if a longer stay is intended, these tickets may be obtained for periods extending to a year. With such a ticket the tourist is free to travel where he will, whether by rail or steamer; the only exception being the mountain railroads, which are not included in this system.

There are two ways of making a walking tour, a right and a wrong. The Swiss roads being mostly of a mountainous nature, it is advisable to find out on which side the long climb is, and then take the other. For instance, the Grimsel should always be taken from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen and the Brunig from Meiringen to Lucerne. The same observation applies to the cyclist. For a walking tour, as little luggage as possible should be taken, the heavier things being sent on by post. A tramping kit,

easily purchased in Switzerland, is the best way to carry one's things. It is made to hang from the shoulders, and when strapped in position rests firmly on the back. An Alpine stick of a good quality, strong enough to bear the weight of the carrier, is a useful article. Boots should be high and waterproof. The rocky particles encountered on all the roads are very irritating if allowed to enter the boots, and the need of waterproof boots will often be experienced. Before starting across a pass where snow and ice are likely to be encountered the boots should be shod with special nails at the village shoemaker's. It is never advisable to do too much the first day. If starting out from Lucerne for the Furka from Andermatt, a good practice can be obtained by walking along the Axenstrasse, 8½ miles long, using the railroad from Fluelen to Goschenen and then finishing the first day with the walk along the Schollenen to Andermatt.

Those who may have visited Switzerland some years ago would find a difference if they were to revisit this land of scenic wonders. From the tourist point of view the change is really an improvement, for where one formerly had to depend on carriages as a means of transit, or even were obliged to walk, now runs the modern railroad. This even extends to the high Alps, and since 1871, when the first mountain railroad—up the Rigi—was opened, peak after peak has fallen to the onslaught of the engineer, until now it is possible to ascend the Jungfrau to a height of over 10,000 feet, without any exertion beyond the purchase of a ticket and taking one's seat in the car. On every side new hotels have risen and every modern convenience is being brought into the service of catering to the stranger.

A hasty glimpse can be obtained of the marvels of this country in a visit of seven to ten days, but a much longer stay will repay one. Should the tourist be visiting Switzerland for the first time it is advisable not to attempt too much, but rather plan out his tour in such a man-

THE FOUNTAIN. SCHAFFHAUSEN.

ner as to embrace several distinct parts. Thus, for example, he should decide between a visit to Zermatt and Chamonix, and if time be too short to visit both places, taking Zermatt with the Matterhorn as the finer of the two. Again, the Alps should be taken with regard to their proportions, and the tourist visiting Lucerne and the Bernese Oberland should so arrange his journey as to view the Rigi and Pilatus before the giants—the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau. Such an arrangement will materially add to his enjoyment. Even for a short visit, an endeavor should be made to make the tour so comprehensive as to include a sail on

AN ALPINE VILLAGE.

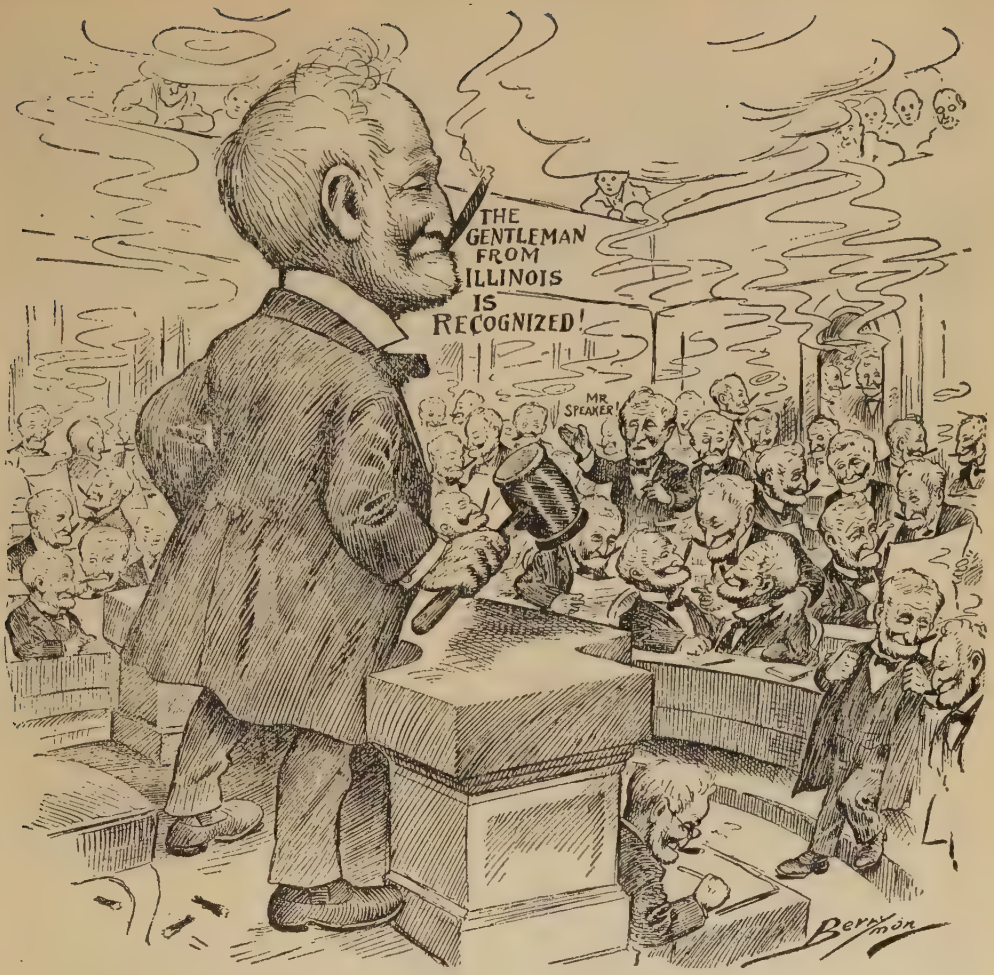
one of the lakes, a coaching tour over one of the passes, an ascension of one of the mountains by railroad, a visit to one of the numerous ravines or gorges, and a walk thru both an old and a commercial town. In this manner the tourist is able to gain an impression that will long remain a pleasant memory. To facilitate the arranging of the tour, Switzerland may roughly be divided into the following districts: The Jura, with its quiet charm and picturesque scenes; Lac Leman—beloved by Byron—upon whose shores are to be found such delightful places as Montreux, with Vevey nestling by its side, the Castle of Chillon, Lausanne and its famous cathedral, and other interesting buildings, including Gibbon's house, where this celebrated writer composed most of his noted history, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and Geneva, renowned for its beauty and equally for its literary associations. The Rhone Valley, with Zermatt and the Matterhorn; the Italian Lakes, with their tropical vegetation; the Engadine and the Grisons, famous for the wildness of the scenery; the Glarnerland and its giant, the Todi; Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine; Lake Constance, where many charming places abound; Zurich, the largest city, that reminds one forcibly of America by its imposing buildings, an additional attraction being the lake, with the view of the Eastern Alps; Lucerne, and the lake, with a rare

MATTERHORN AND CHALET AT ZERMATT.

beauty of its own and the center for many delightful excursions; the Bernese Oberland, with its mighty giants, the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau. The most frequented passes are: The Brunig, from Lucerne to Meiringen; the Furka, from Andermatt to Brigue; the Grimsel, from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier; the Gemmi, from Leukerbad to Kandersteg; the Klausen, from Linthal to Altdorf; the Splügen, from Thusis to Chiavenna; the Maloja, from St. Moritz to Chiavenna. In addition, there are many others, equally beautiful, but not so generally used by the tourist.

The cost of the tour will depend entirely on the requirements of the tourist. A most enjoyable holiday can be spent on an allowance of $2 to $3 daily, putting up at the more moderate hotels, which are extremely comfortable, and traveling second class on the railroads. On the other hand, the wealthy tourist will find his every want satisfied, the larger hotels making a special feature of entertaining such visitors.

NEW YORK CITY.



THE HOUSE IN SESSION.
(According to the Minority Point of View.) Cartoon by Beryman in the Evening Star, Washington.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

The Big Four of the House of Representatives

"THE BIG FOUR" is becoming a fireside companion. It has been increasing in significance for many moons, but more rapidly during the progress of the Sixtieth Congress. It bloomed right out under the forced culture of the national filibuster conducted by the Hon. John Sharp Williams, leader, and his honorable cohorts of the Democratic minority.

The Big Four consists of Sereno Elisha Payne, of New York, the fore finger of Papa Cannon's hand, as floor leader of the Republican majority and chairman of the omnipotent Committee on Ways and Means; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, the next two fingers, on Cannon's own Committee on Rules, and James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, the little but all-important finger which wears the seal, as chairman of the mighty Committee on Appropriations.

Obviously it must always lie within the power of these committees to control the House and national legislation. The successful operation is only a question of unity and skilful manipulation. The real secret of the present excellence of devel-

CARTOON BY CUNNINGHAM IN THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

opment lies in a little poker club, where Papa Cannon sits at the head of the table, smoking his big cigars, while about him are gathered those from whom he picks for the all-powerful appointments. For that reason we sometimes see it called the Big Five—which is all a mistake, for it is a Big Four and a Bigger ONE! The Big Four can run the House, but to do it there must be a Big One capable of running the four.

During the play of filibuster, cartoonists have made many efforts to express the situation. Three of the most recent have hit very near the mark. The first represents the House in session, with a large Papa Cannon at the Speaker's desk, cigar and gavel going it overtime, while every member of the House is a little Papa Cannon, in some characteristic at-

CARTOON BY CUNNINGHAM IN THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

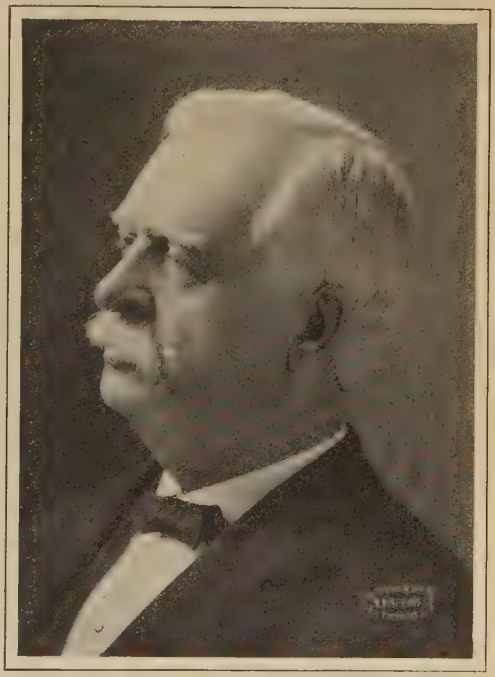
titude. The Speaker is saying—"The gentleman from Illinois is recognized." This is altogether in accord with Representative Hale's reply to a constituent who asked him to send on, at once, a complete copy of the rules and regulations of the House. Hale sent him a photograph of Uncle Joe. Nor is it very far from Uncle Joe's own idea, if one may judge from his reply to Judge Zenor, a Democratic member from Indiana, who gained the floor and asked the Speaker if a certain bill in which he was interested could not be passed, at once, should some suggested amendments then and there be accepted. "Ah!" Cannon replied, most affably. "This House could pass an elephant, if the gentleman in charge of it could catch the Speaker's eye." Then he shut both eyes and called for the next order of business.

The second of the near-right cartoons represents Congress as a huge hand, with Cannon for the thumb and one of the Big Four for each finger. But neither of them hit so close as the third, which makes the G. O. P. elephant carrying a huge hamper of legislation at the howdah, have the head of Uncle Joe, carrying the gavel in the trunk, while each leg is one of the Big Four. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. The elephant was standing upon John Sharp Williams at the moment when the cartoon was taken, but it is quite as capable of standing on anything else, till it has crushed the life out of it, as more than one Republican, as well as Democrat, has discovered to his deep disgust. With Joe Cannon for the head and Payne, Dalzell, Sherman and Tawney for the legs which guide and carry the G. O. P. with the hamper of legislation, we have a powerful and interesting combination, realizing pretty well to the full all that the term "Big Four" is ever likely to imply.

Some weeks ago these pages presented a sketch of John Dalzell, the talking member—the one who flings bombs bursting with adjectives at John Sharp, Champ Clark and the rest, and who lays down the law and the gospel according to the committees on Rules and Ways and Means, on each of which he sits at the right hand of the chairman.

Hon. Sereno Elisha Payne

Of the remaining three—Payne, Sherman and Tawney—Payne is the prophet and the priest. He looks it, every inch of it, and acts it. He is a large man—large as Dalzell is small—large and portly, with a head which is still rather large for its pedestal. The broad, bulging forehead stretches back into a thick and unflinching mass of snow-white hair and the face is fronted by a sturdy white moustache and bushy white brows, emphasizing a nose of the Jim Blaine order, and full, large eyes which look quietly



SERENO E. PAYNE.
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and smilingly about upon his subjects. Always, in public or private, he is a most comfortable kind of man. He is not an ostentatious dictator, tho leader of the Republican legion. He is too fatherly. Even when he feels called upon to administer a rebuke, his deep, solemn voice is still fatherly, and always seems to say, "It hurts me more than it hurts you, son; only in another place." At the beginning of the filibuster, before Dalzell began handing out to the democrats all the bad names he could find in the dic-

tionary, Payne admonished John Sharp that he considered his course puerile. Referring to it afterward he said to me: "I did not dream that Williams would take exception to the word. Indeed, I hesitated, at the time, between that word and another rather more expressive, and chose the former because the latter reflected upon the dignity of the Democratic emblem."

Albeit, Sereno Payne thoroughly understands the powers and possibilities of his immediate surroundings, and develops them beautifully. John Sharp Williams has realized this so emphatically, during the past few weeks, that it is hinted he has fallen into an involuntary way, when mentioning the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of whispering the "Seren(e)" and thundering "O Payne!"

Payne has his limitations and wisely keeps within them, as a rule. He is not so calm a fighter as he used to be. He has dictated for so long—and besides he suffers from rheumatism—that he sometimes loses his temper, now, when he is thwarted. His face flushes easily and his white hair and mustache and heavy white eyebrows make it more emphatic. His stronghold is at the head of the long table in his committee room, where the revenue bills originate. He knows just what to do there and just how to do it. And more and more he is leaving the cutting and slashing, on the floor, to others who have been properly set up for the work in the stronghold. More and more he sits back, comfortably, in his armchair, while the House is in session, his gentle eyes drifting dreamily about, often a smile that has pity in it showing at the corners and creeping along the edge of his mustache as some hungry wolf snarls and gnashes his teeth at the Big Four—otherwise known as the Carnation Club, because they always wear carnations in their button-holes, when they can get them. More and more he restricts himself, so far as the floor is concerned, to his two great specialties—"I object!" and "Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn." And even that he does for all the world as though he was pronouncing a benediction. He is so fatherly. But what he does after adjournment, so far as affects legislation, the House usually learns through Dalzell, the next morning, when it invariably discovers that in his sphere Sereno Payne knows about all that is worth knowing.

He has his limitations, but given the direction he is as expert in the art of leading as his party is in the art of following. Both his powers and his limitations are the natural result of his upcoming. For forty years—less only two inadvertently dropped from somewhere along in the middle—he has been in public service. He was born in '43, admitted to the bar in '66 and in '68 began, as city clerk of Auburn, New York, a career in government service which has continued to this day, but for those two years. He has been in Congress for twenty-three years and is as loyal a Cannon Republican as ever drew breath.

Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman

James Sherman is altogether a different proposition, except in loyalty to the carnation. He is another New Yorker, born in '55 and admitted to the bar in '80. He devoted himself vigorously and successfully to the practice of law and also branched out into other affairs—president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company, president of the New Hartford Canning Company, etc., which gave him a broad, keen, shrewd insight into things in general, outside of legislative specialties, but of important accessorial value. He has been a member of the House for eighteen years and is doing some very effective work as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. But his carnation comes from his position on the Committee on Rules, with Cannon and Dalzell. It is Dalzell who proclaims each new device as it emanates from the committee, but it is whispered that Sherman is the great originator. He is not only wise in world affairs, but one of the best parliamentarians and presiding officers in the House. Cannon feels perfectly safe in slipping away to his room for a quiet smoke if Sherman holds the gavel.

Sherman is tall and broad and strong. He is robust, mentally and physically. He has a full English face which carries the color of vigorous circulation, and a broad, high forehead, about which th

JAMES S. SHERMAN,
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dark hair is just touched with gray. He can be stern and cold-blooded to the limit, in holding to points of vantage or order, on the floor, but away from the frantic House he is a delightful man to meet. Outside of public life, Mr. Sherman is a cordial, democratic, charming gentleman. Inside it is better to have him as a friend than an opponent. He has not attained his position and influence thru any oratorical efforts on the floor. He never made but one real speech in the House. It was many years ago. Referring to it in conversation with him, the other day, I found that he had wholly forgotten ever having made it. From the beginning of his career he has left others to talk while he sawed wood. It is not through lack of vocal power. In public or private his voice is strong and effective. It is through no inability to manipulate good English. Occasional moments on his feet demonstrate that few know better the meaning, the power and the proper place for words. It is simply the consciousness of strength in quiet manipulation, and being a faithful follower of Cannon he is inclined to "stand pat"; begging his pardon for using a term which he has told me that he especially dislikes.

Hon. James A. Tawney

Completing the quartet—the term is used thoughtfully, for he completes the Big Four to perfection—is Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Legislation which can develop and pass the House unaided or opposed by Rules, and Ways and Means, and Appropriations is in little danger of creating a sensation in the country; and as all legislation affecting

JAMES A. TAWNEY,
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revenues must originate in the House, Tawney holds a big whip by the handle. He is a good combination and all-round man. He is tall, athletic—*sub rosa* he is rather handsome—with thick, dark hair and mustache and heavy, overhanging brows. He has a broad forehead, a strong face and a deep, strong voice. It is cold and dictatorial on the floor, but in private it is particularly magnetic. Tawney is a pleasant man to meet—pleasanter than one would think who only watches him from the gallery. He is a good speaker; not afraid to think or to say what he thinks, and able to say it so that he can be easily understood.

Tawney's specialty is figures. He has an unlimited supply at his tongue's end, and he needs them, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He has little time or need to step outside his sphere. It carries his influence to the remotest corners of the country. It makes him, *per se*, one of the Big Four. He grasps the situation better with each new experience. At first he spent too much strength fighting over non-essentials. He is learning to let them drift and save his blows till they will tell. Cannon, in the same position, years back, was *facile princeps* in the art of catching crises. But it is no easy task being chairman of that committee. It carries more kicks than compliments, day in and out. Partisans and opponents alike are fighting for appropriations and all of the departments are fighting for them, and even the Big Stick has been hammering hard for more.

Every one knows that the colossal accumulations in the treasury make billion dollar sessions almost possible, while no one but Tawney has to realize that, colossal as they are, the administrative departments alone wanted more money this year than the entire estimated revenue; that financially this great, rich country has been overdoing things at such a rate recently that for the time it is no better off than the fellow who thought a twenty-five cent dinner expensive, because he had but twenty cents to his name. Chairman Tawney, the autocrat of Uncle Sam's pocketbook, has to bear the blows for every cut in appropriations at the time, and then the censure when the books are balanced at the end and it is found that the country faces a deficit in the treasury. As he put it to me the other day: "Everyone is mad, all through the session, because they do not get more; then they are all mad at the end, because altogether they get so much." Who says that Tawney does not earn his carnation?

His coming up was apparently wide of the mark, but in its way it went to make him the man for the place he occupies. His father was a blacksmith and he began life at the same business. Later he learned the trade of machinist and while at it studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He is fifty-three years old, but he shows it less than anyone I know. He has been in Congress some fifteen years—and shows that less than most, when away from the smoke of battle. He is an instinctively strong man who needs only to understand his strength to dominate, whether on the Big Four or not.

Spring's Heyday

BY ROMAINE MERKEL JACOBS

'Tis bloom-time—the flowers are springing,
'Tis wing-time—the birds are singing,
'Tis love-time—the doves are cooing,
'Tis mate-time—the world's a-wooing,
'Tis May!
May!
May!

HARRISBURG, PA.

The Initiative and Referendum in Oregon

BY GEORGE A. THACHER

[We discussed in our editorial pages last week the initiative and referendum in Oregon and the nineteen laws that are to be passed upon under it at the June election. This week we print a full description of the law from a citizen of the State, a lawyer by profession, and a member of the American Political Science Association.—EDITOR.]

THE significant words of the amendment to the Constitution of Oregon, which permits the voters to legislate at the polls, are as follows:

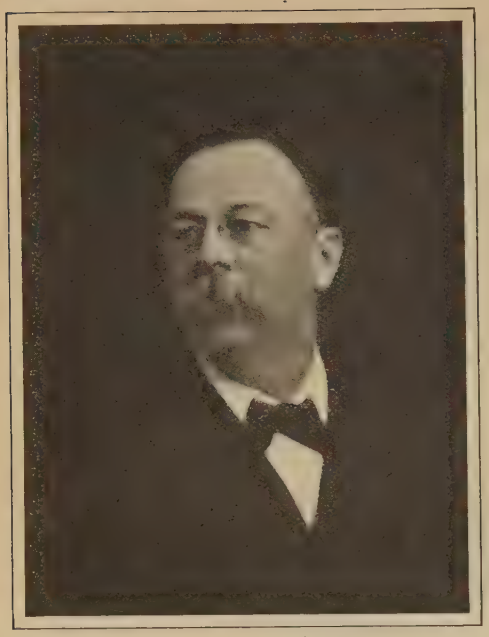
"The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly."

GEORGE A. THACHER.

At the June election in 1904 two laws were adopted at the polls under the Initiative. The first was a local option law providing in detail for regulating the liquor traffic. The nominating election law, generally known as the primary law, was also adopted at this election. The act is a lengthy one, and I can only indicate its provisions. Its object was to overthrow the caucus and convention system of nominations and to make all nominees truly representative. The primary election thus becomes a general election within each party to secure the election of nominees. The law recognizes as a political party any organization which polled 25 per cent. of the vote of the State at the preceding election. Every such party shall nominate its candidates under this law and in no other way. Every political party shall have the right to be protected from interference, and to secure that result every voter who registers shall be asked what party he belongs to and his answer shall be entered with his registry if he is to be permitted to vote at the primary election. At that election he shall be given the ballot of his party and no other. The primary election shall be held on the forty-fifth day preceding the regular election.

In regard to the candidates at the primary election, each one shall have his name printed on the official ballot of his party, who shall have filed a petition for that purpose with the signatures of 2 per cent. of the party vote attached. The candidate must promise not to withdraw and that he will qualify if he is elected. He may advocate any measure or principle on his petition within the limit of one hundred words, and he shall be allowed a printed statement on the official ballot of twelve words concerning such measure or principle.

In the case of a candidate for the



GOVERNOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Of Oregon. An advocate of the Initiative and Referendum.

Legislature, he may include in his petition one of the following statements, but if he does not his petition shall not be refused on that account.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

During my term of office I shall consider the vote for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient.

At the general election of 1906 the voters passed upon five amendments to the Constitution, five general laws and one Referendum petition. The woman suffrage amendment (defeated) called out 84 per cent. of the whole vote. The average vote on legislation was 75 per cent. of total.

The campaign in Oregon for legislation at the polls began about fifteen years ago. The grange and trade unions were behind the movement, which never lacked the efficient guidance of some of the best men in the State. The movement secured the aid of many of Oregon's first citizens by its promise to eliminate the political boss, who resembled, in some respects, the medieval freebooter, tho he had better manners.

The office of United States Senator was the chief prize, as it has been in other States. In Oregon's historical documents will be found accounts of legislative sessions monopolized by Senatorial contests. A few years ago a Legislature did not succeed in organizing, because certain Republicans were determined that the Republican candidate for the Senate should not be elected. That rather settled the claim that party rule is the rule of the majority, but the idea that party rule is necessary in a democracy is the only religion that some politicians possess. However, the conditions in Oregon made people forget parties in the name of common decency. The fund of patience of party men gets exhausted at times. A recent illustration in the national matter of a parcels post was offered by the Portland *Oregonian* in referring to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The closing words of a pungent editorial, headed "A Little More Folding of the Hands to Sleep," were, "There are other men and other parties."

Under the law passed to put the Initiative and Referendum into effect, the Secretary of State is required to furnish county clerks copies of names of candidates and the ballot titles of bills with numbers in the order of filing. The county clerks are required to print on ballots titles and numbers as furnished and to designate measures under the different heads:

"Referred to the people by Legislative Assembly."
"Referendum ordered by Petition of People."
"Proposed by Initiative Petition."

Three months before election the Secretary of State shall print in pamphlet form a true copy of title and text of measure with ballot number, and shall print and bind with such pamphlet any arguments for or against such measure which have been furnished him. Only the organization filing petition may furnish affirmative arguments, but any person may furnish opposing arguments. The persons offering arguments shall pay

the cost of printing for one copy for each voter in the State. Not later than the fifty-fifth day before election, the Secretary shall mail, postage prepaid, a pamphlet to every voter whose address he may have.

The law also provides that where two conflicting measures receive an affirmative majority, that one shall be in effect which has the larger number of affirmative votes, regardless of the size of the majority. That is simple and conclusive.

The final important provision of the law in regard to State elections is that within thirty days after election the Secretary of State shall canvass, in the presence of the Governor, the votes for each measure, and the Governor shall issue a proclamation stating votes cast for and against, and declaring those approved by a majority to be the law of the State from the date of the proclamation.

The provisions of the primary election law have been accepted without any particular friction. There was some objection on the part of individuals at the time of registration, before the election of 1906, to stating to what political party they belonged, but it was not serious enough to disturb the working of the law. It seems a little inquisitorial, but there is probably no other method of securing representative party nominations at the polls.

The chief interest in the law centers in the election of United States Senators. The crucial question in the campaign resolves itself into the election of members of the Legislature who have (or have not) signed Statement No. 1. In the June election of 1906 there were seventy-five members of the Legislature elected. Of that number forty-eight signed Statement No. 1. Eight more signed that statement in a modified form and promised to vote for their parties' choice. At the election in the Legislature of 1907 the candidates receiving majority votes at the June election were members of the dominant party in the Legislature. As a matter of fact, however, members of the Legislature, regardless of party, voted for the people's choice, even where they had not signed Statement No. 1. It is true that partisan leaders of the old school don't approve, but if the precedent set by the Legislature of 1907 is followed the election of United States Senators will be reserved to the people, and the Legislature will act in the capacity of the Electoral College. Of course, the National Electoral College was designed as a check on democracy, but public opinion made it merely the instrument for recording a democratic choice.

In the Oregon experiment, if public opinion persistently and unqualifiedly demands that the Legislature ratify the people's choice for United States Senator, there need be no fear that it will refuse to do so.

The primary law has not actually become a bone of contention, but it has been criticised so constantly that there are many intelligent people who feel that there is something wrong with it. There seem to be two causes for irritation, but I am inclined to believe that the root of the trouble is not recognized. It is asserted in the preamble of the Oregon

DR. HARRY LANE,
Mayor of Portland.

primary law that it is intended to assure to the people that political parties, which are regarded as necessary, shall be fairly, freely and honestly conducted, but I believe that the real effect of the law is to make parties temporary affairs with loose organizations, and to make proposed measures and the personalities of candidates the live issues. The protests and criticisms of old party leaders seem to confirm that view, while the enthusiastic defenders of the law cling to the name of party rule while working for independence of party dictation. Things are in a transition stage in Oregon. The other cause for irritation affects the plain people. It is, briefly, the fact that a wealthy man can advertise himself and conduct a more aggressive campaign than a poor man can possibly do.

In the matter of legislation by the voters at the polls at the June election of 1906, there were two measures adopted which are of immediate and great importance. One was a law laying gross earnings taxes on certain public service corporations, and the other was an amendment to the Constitution giving municipalities complete independence or home rule. The taxes laid are claimed to be excessive, but it is clear that at the time of the laying of the taxes that depended upon the valuations upon which these corporations were taxed by general laws.

It is interesting to note that the later report of the Tax Commission shows, beyond any doubt, that the public service corporations of Oregon have succeeded for years in escaping paying from one-half to two-thirds of their share of taxes, principally by the means of exceedingly low valuation of real and personal property, and no mention at all of franchises. As the move to tax franchises is a result of the popular wave, it is clear that it won't do to condemn too sharply the legislation at the polls laying gross earnings taxes. The Legislature of 1907, in common with many other legislatures in many other States, showed a certain compliance with the wishes of large corporations, both in the matter of taxes and in confirming perpetual franchises.

If a State were to be offered the choice between radical legislation at the polls and a Legislature too compliant to the wishes of corporations and vested interests, it might well hesitate. In Oregon, however, the two working together promises to be corrective. Each may amend or repeal the act of the other, while the last word rests with the people who elect the members of the Legislature. An instance in point has been furnished in the past year and a half. The voters enacted an anti-pass law at the polls in 1906. Its provisions barred every State and municipal officer from accepting free service from quasi public corporations. The Legislature of 1907 past a law (which repealed all laws or parts of laws conflicting with it) requiring railroads to furnish free transportation to all State, district and county officers. The next move was a Referendum petition asking that the act of the Legislature be referred to the voters at the polls next June. It requires no prophet to fortell the fate of the free pass system in Oregon.

The amendment to the Constitution granting cities home rule was adopted at the polls in this terse fashion: "The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town." The power is given unreservedly to the voters, subject to the Constitution and criminal laws. It is undoubtedly the first time in the history of the United States that any city or municipality has been made entirely independent.

Whatever valid objections there may be to legislation by the voters at the polls the experience of Oregon, so far as it has gone, goes to show that in directness and efficiency the action of the people compares remarkably well with the work of the Legislature. It is not unreasonable to assume that any organization that wishes to get a measure referred to the people under the Initiative will take rather more pains to have it well drawn and as clear and simple as possible than a member of the Legislature would do in proposing a bill to that body, to say nothing of the chances of having his bill mutilated in the committees of two houses and emasculated by amendments on the floor. I am aware that the latter form of procedure is supposed to make for prudence and care, but I doubt if any careful student of legislation by Congress

or State bodies will seriously maintain that practice confirms the theory.

The City of Portland held an election in June of 1907 under the new conditions created by the amendment. No one can claim that it created particular interest or was a remarkable success. The interest centered in the election of Mayor, tho the Council is even more important to the welfare of the city than the Mayor. The Mayor, however, is supposed to be the responsible head, and as he had made a good record by vetoing free gifts of franchises to public service corporations and had attempted to check the sale of dissipation in a city where saloons are as plentiful, proportionally, as they are in Chicago, he had come to represent a policy. He is a Democrat and Portland is a Republican city by two to one, but he was elected by some 700 majority.

There were twenty-one measures submitted to the voters, but with one exception they were not submitted in legal fashion (which was due to a partisan City Council), and so the court has declared the legislation void. The Council overreached itself, which is a matter of congratulation, especially in the effort to give a monopoly of the saloon business to the present proprietors.

The movement toward the Referendum is quite remarkable. W. E. H. Lecky urges its adoption in England in his "Democracy and Liberty." In the United States, prior to 1907, Oregon, Utah, Illinois, Texas, Nevada, Montana and South Dakota had adopted it in some form. Oklahoma has adopted it, and Delaware has adopted the advisory form, which has also been considered in Massachusetts. Missouri, Maine and North Dakota have submitted it to the voters and the question is pending in Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Arkansas and Virginia are considering it. Oregon has the most complete system that has had any vindication in practice.

As for Oregon's part in devising an ideal society, the results are entirely tentative so far. The few years of experience have shown that more democracy works well. The people are interested in public questions and that will lead to working knowledge. It is their own State, their own business, their own future that is the subject of thought. Why shouldn't they be interested?

PORTLAND, ORE.

Injuries the Old Testament Has Inflicted Upon Christianity

BY THE REV. JOHN M. THOMAS

[The present article by the president-elect of Middlebury College, Vermont, presents the silver side of the shield, the golden side of which was presented in our issue of March 19th. —EDITOR.]

WHILE it is unquestionably true that Christianity has received inestimable advantages from her possession of the Old Testament, it is equally certain that much that has wrought great harm has come from the same source. It is not honest to recognize the good which the Old Testament has wrought in Christianity's behalf without at the same time confessing in equal candor that the Jewish portion of the Bible has been at many points a stumbling-block to full acceptance of the Christian gospel, an obstacle in the way of its comprehension, and a hindrance to its largest and most beneficent power.

The early Christians made the Old Testament in its entirety a Christian book. They did not select here and there a Christian text, a bit of a Psalm or prophecy, as one is inclined to do today, but they adopted the entire volume as description and enforcement of that which had occurred in Galilee and Jerusalem. They read the life of Jesus, and every truth which they had received thru Jesus,

on each page, from Genesis to Malachi. As Paul transformed the humane precept of Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn" into a prescription for the adequate payment of pastors and teachers in Christian churches, denying that it had any other reference, so every law and institution was made to bear a Christian sense. "For us God saith it," they declared, not merely applying to their situation that which had been said to them of old time, but claiming it as primarily and exclusively their own.

For example, they read in the book of Zechariah the prophet's vision of the high priest of Israel standing before the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to be his adversary. The priest was clothed with filthy garments, but the order came, "Take the filthy garments from off him, for behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with rich apparel" (Zech. 3:1 ff.). It was an earnest man's encouragement in righteousness to the people of his own time, but the Church Fathers made it a declaration exclusively of the humiliation and subsequent glory of Jesus of Nazareth (Tertullian adv. Marcion III:7). Similarly the two goats spoken of in the rubric for the day of atonement were made to declare before the time the divine and human natures of Christ.

A few examples, however, give no adequate conception of the completeness in which every verse was made to bear a Christian sense. The Fathers found no narrative so simple, no text so tied to particular circumstances, no chapter apparently so far removed from all possible reference to Jesus, that it was not made to refer to some portion of the Christian message. "Christ always spoke in the prophets," Tertullian declared. Augustine even said, "God so accounted of the patriarchs, and at that time made them such heralds of His Son, that not only in what they said, but in what they did, or what happened to them, Christ is sought, Christ is found."

One can but admire the enthusiasm and strength of Christian conviction which enabled these early servants of Jesus to find their truth in the most unlikely places, and to wring from the stubbornest language testimony to the life which was their joy and strength. A new and mighty power had reached into their lives, and they were so transformed and uplifted by it that the dullest page put into their hands was suffused with the truth and the glory their souls had caught from Jesus Christ.

There were many, however, who could not follow this method of scriptural interpretation. Marcion was one of these, and it was because he could not allegorize the Old Testament that he determined to discard it. The Manichæans won St. Augustine, in part at least, by asking him hard questions from the Old Testament. After being stirred to "an incredibly burning desire for an immortality of wisdom" by perusal of Cicero's "Hortensius," the Scriptures appeared to him "unworthy to be compared with the stateliness of Tully," since his "sharp wit could pierce to the interior thereof," i. e., could not discern the figurative sense. Augustine was persuaded later of the truth of the allegorical method of interpretation and was thereby reconciled to Moses and the Prophets, but no man knows how many refused to let their imaginations run wild in the fantasies of allegory, and who were therefore lost to the Church thru the Old Testament. Almost as serious were the consequences to those who adopted the allegorical method and were loyal to the Church. Their imaginations were encouraged to all manner of eccentricities, and they corrupted their minds by learning to extract petty pious lessons from the six wings of the seraphim and the frogs that fouled the waters of Egypt. The zeal of the prophets was largely lost upon them, for they were persuaded, in the words of Origen, "that those prophecies which were delivered either concerning Egypt or the Egyptians, or Babylonia and the Babylonians and Sidon and the Sidonians, are not to be understood as spoken of that Egypt which is situated on the earth, or of the earthly Babylon, Tyre or Sidon." Thus the great acts of God in the days of their fathers, and the exalted and heroic truth of mighty men who threw all their souls into the terrible battles of their time were utterly unnoticed, and the prophets' burning words dissolved into patterns and shadows. They lost Isaiah for the sake of a flimsy argument for the Trinity

They lost also the ethical force of many commandments, and the spiritual impetus from many of the sublimest passages of the New Testament as well as of the Old. Whatever was not found true or useful in its natural sense, in either Testament, was effeminated into a spiritual sense. Jesus said, "Salute no man by the way." "There are simple individuals," exclaims Origen, "who think that our Saviour gave this command to his apostles!" The learned Father continues that the Master cannot have intended the order to have neither two coats nor shoes, since there are countries of rigorous winter, where such a commandment would be cruel; and likewise he explains away all force from the precept to turn the left cheek also by the observation that one is naturally struck on the left cheek first, since the other fellow is pretty apt to be right-handed. As to offense thru the right eye, he declares it impossible that, when there are two eyes that see, the responsibility for the offense should be transferred to one eye, and that the right one. Thus the dangerous practice of deriving from texts that which may edify, despite their real meaning, resulted in blindness to large elements of the truth and spirit of the founder of the Christian faith.

It was a tragedy when the early Church forsook the strictly literal interpretation of the records of the heroes of faith, and for the plain, historical picture of their lives and testimonies exchanged a puzzle of miraculous prediction and of history before the time. To this day minds naturally alert and penetrating are befogged and confused by their endeavors to read the whole New Testament into the Old and then out of it. Men's reasoning faculties are perverted by the imagination that the grace which God created new and glorious in the soul of Jesus Christ, that the truth which the Nazarene struggled for with demons, and which he drew in from the nestling love of little babes—that this grace which was vitally achieved by the Son of God can be worked out thru the fringes and colors of the curtains, and the silver and gold of the ornaments, of a Hebrew priest's prescription for a shrine. For nearly twenty centuries the Church has been trying to make a book mean what it does not mean, and to turn the law which was a schoolmaster to lead to Christ into the very portrait of his glory. The damage from the endeavor has been great. When one considers how much has been wrought in the name of the Nazarene which was utterly foreign to His spirit—the persecutions, the liturgies, the relics, the images, the philosophies—who shall say what measure of the responsibility lies at the door of the allegorical method of the interpretation of Scripture, which the adoption of the Old Testament introduced into the Christian Church?

Christianity has also suffered ethically all thru its history, and receives moral injury today, from the inclusion of the Old Testament in its rule of faith. Allegorical interpretation made possible the tenet that both Old and New, and all portions of both, were on the same level of authority. The result has been that much in the Old, which is decidedly on a lower plane than the parables and Logia of Jesus, has been received as Christian teaching, and carried out in life as tho it were the good and acceptable and perfect will of God. Many the men who have descended to acts unworthy of their faith in loyalty to what they had received from the Old Testament!

The most serious blot on the character of Martin Luther was his consent to the bigamy of Philipp, the Landgrave of Hesse. Philipp the Magnanimous, a man of courage and power, invaluable to the Reformation in matters of state, had contracted in early life a marriage which proved unhappy. After sixteen years of distress, in which, notwithstanding his wife bore him seven children, he resolved to take to himself another consort. As a measure of defense against popular disapproval, he sought from Luther a public statement that his act was justifiable, or, in case that were impossible, a personal letter, as of a father confessor, which might be used in case the storm of popular anger rose too high. Luther had no joy over the matter; the whole business was distasteful to him. But, encouraged by Philipp, he thus reasoned: The patriarchs were bigamists; they took their plural wives, according to the record, with the consent of God; nowhere in the Bible is there disapproval of their

conduct; the precedent, therefore, is established that in special cases a man useful to God may have more than one wife. So with his sound heart protesting, but held to the deed by a false view of Old Testament Scripture, he put the name of a Christian prophet to consent to a prince's lust. A man must, of course, be judged by the standards of his time, and it is doubtless true that the question in the minds both of Philipp and Luther was not between bigamy and monogamy, but between bigamy and something very much worse. A second lawful wife in an age when loathsome disease ran like an epidemic among the princes of the Church is comparatively venial. But despite all extenuation, the blot remains, a witness to the moral injury received by a noble soul thru a mistaken notion of the authority of the Old Testament.

All that we might wish otherwise in the character of Oliver Cromwell is described and defended, in the Protector's own words, by texts from the Hebrew Scriptures. In the name of him who did not strive, nor cry, nor cause his voice to be heard in the streets, he pursued his enemies relentlessly, giving no quarter, sparing neither soldier, priest nor citizen, and the bigotry of Ireland and the religious partisanship of England to this day feed and fatten on his name.

The gallows in Salem were erected by a text from Exodus, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." What Christian king going out to war, to settle a matter of right by the murder of men, has not appealed to Gideon's sword of the Lord? What stronger nation crushing a weaker people has not salved its conscience by mention of Joshua and the Canaanites? Black men writhe under the lash today in the name of the curse of Ham. Women of enlightened countries are forbidden respite from anesthetics in their hour of agony because of the doom of Eve. Parents excuse angry beatings of their children by a text from Solomon.

But a better understanding of the Hebrew writings and their relation to the Christian faith has come about in recent times, and we are now in position to avoid the evils which the fathers have suffered from the Old Testament, while not forfeiting our hold upon the good it is calculated to bestow. The Old Testament is a report of progress, a faithful register of the upward strivings of an earnest folk from a very crude faith and a very rude ethic to views concerning God and moral obligation which the world still reckons among its chiefest treasures. It is not correct to speak of the Old Testament as if it were a unified system of religious truth, or a consistent collection of moral precepts. All manner of religious notions and all grades of ethical teaching are included in its pages. Once the eyes are open to this diversity and unevenness in the perception of truth and right, the power of the Old Testament for evil is undermined. The crimes and blunders committed by appeal to its authority are no longer justifiable to a Christian conscience. Support of evils of which humanity would well be free is removed by critical and historical study of the ancient records, and thus the injuries, which have been received hitherto thru improper methods of interpretation, will be avoided in the future in proportion as the modern view of the Old Testament prevails.

On the other hand, whatever of good has been gathered from the Hebrew Scriptures is entirely accessible to the modern man. "Thou shalt not steal" is not less authoritative because Moses did not write it. "The Lord is my shepherd" is not less persuasive of gentle comfort for that David's piety was of a much ruder sort. Both the commandments and the consolations have a force of their own, independent of all questions of authorship and time of composition. Their compelling power is due to the eternal truth and right embodied in them, and as long as men live who need them they will speak with authority.

The Old Testament is no longer the master of Christian men. The religion of faith and freedom for which Jesus gave his life is no longer hampered by the legalism and the petty ritualistic precepts of Jewish Scriptures. The Galilean liberty of the children of God stands out at last untrammeled of the incumbrances from which for centuries it could not deliver itself, and the truth of the Nazarene is more free for conquest and service than it has been for many generations.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Literature

A Yellow Journalist

Mr. William Salisbury calls the book in which he sums up the conclusions that he has drawn from nine years' experience as a reporter on the staff of different Western daily papers, *The Career of a Journalist*,* and the title is misleading in that it omits the qualifying adjective "yellow," which is all-important in this case. It is apt in that the author, firmly believing to the end that he has written an exposure of all American journalism, has in reality chiefly exposed himself, his ethical, civic, educational and cultural limitations and shortcomings. He talks much, if vaguely, of his aspiration to serve great causes, of his unselfish ambition to do battle for right and justice, but nowhere in his biography is there a trace of a serious, systematic effort, a conscientious determination even, to fit himself for so useful and exalted a career. The successful newspaper man's equipment embraces the two kinds of knowledge—knowing things, and knowing how to find out about them. Mr. Salisbury apparently acquired neither. If he studied the political, economic and social history of his own country, for instance, he omits to say so; rather does he glory in his ability to "fake." As to his knowledge of how to find out about things, the knowledge where to find authorities and how to use them, he confesses most explicitly that that was restricted to the office encyclopedia, to "Who's Who," and his paper's "morgue." His supreme faith in the efficiency of spontaneous ability without the leaven of knowledge crops out in his confession apropos of his occasional dramatic "work" on busy first nights, that he considered his "stuff" fully as good as that of the trained dramatic critics of the country's great papers. No doubt he would have "tackled" music, art and literature with the same confidence.

By his own confession he is but one of the untold many who would succeed without paying the price of success, and therefore fail. He never got out of the reporter's rut, the round of sensational news "stories" and perfunctory interviews of the kind that are "boiled down" to a few paragraphs by the copy reader, because the interviewer, lacking the knowledge that will suggest the proper questions, cannot lead the personage interviewed to talk interestingly. "Faking" was Mr. Salisbury's specialty—"faking" news and interviews, and even the persons interviewed. It is interesting to know that not only the proposition to form an international alliance for the extermination of rats, which was ascribed to a Japanese physician, and which was seriously discussed the world over, was invented by a group of Chicago yellow journalists, but that the physician himself was invented as well as a peg to hang the "fake" on. He never visited Chicago, he never existed at all. Unfortunately Mr. Salisbury believed that "faking" would lead to promotion, whereas in reality it sharply confined his utility to a certain field on a certain class of newspapers. He was of no value whatever. In New York he could not even succeed in getting a 'job." Add to this slender equipment a Bohemianism that took Bohemia seriously until a pose had hardened into a habit, a resultant flippant cynicism that mistakes itself for humor, and a sneering hostility toward all who have succeeded—the superficial "smartness" of the man who believes that he has looked behind the scenes, and seen thru the trappings and attitudinizing of success—and the causes of Mr. Salisbury's limitations as a journalist are fully explained: they were intrinsic, not extrinsic.

That he tells some truths about present-day American journalism cannot be denied, but unfortunately he forgets to place them in the proper perspective. He makes sweeping statements where

*The Career of a Journalist. *By William Salisbury.* New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

qualifications are absolutely necessary. He compares the American newspaper to the American department store, and carries out the comparison rather ingeniously, and, no doubt, to the layman, quite convincingly. But he omits to point out that there are honest and dishonest merchants, and honest and dishonest newspapers. Some there be in which the counting-room controls the editorial sanctum, others in which it has no influence where questions of principle and policy are concerned. More dark secrets of the business office and the editorial room are discussed and denounced at the reporters' table, or over the table of some convenient barroom, than ever trouble the busy mind of business manager or editor-in-chief. It is the camp-follower who grumbles loudest. To newspaper men his book will be flippantly amusing, however, if much oftener than occasionally unpleasant on account of its lack of good taste. The layman will probably find it quite revealing, corroborative of a certain current opinion of a certain kind of journalism, which indiscriminately is coming to include the profession as a whole. To him several grains of salt to the page are earnestly recommended.

London Parks and Gardens. By the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil (Alicia Amherst), citizen and gardener of London. With illustrations by Lady Victoria Manners. 8vo, pp. 384. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00.

The author of this handsome volume is a daughter of Lord Amherst, of Hackney, and is herself the author of "A History of Gardening in England" and other valuable books on a subject which she has made her own, and it is interesting that she describes herself as "Citizen and Gardener of London." The family is noted for its interest in literary and scholarly subjects—Lord Amherst has gathered a fine private museum of Egyptian archeology, and his large collection of Caxtons and other early printers was lately offered for sale. The present work is illustrated with twenty-five colored prints of London gardens, and the descriptions, if sometimes diffuse, are full of valuable historical information, and carry us back to a period when the roads were detestable and the public grounds vile, even altho some gardens were formally beautiful. But one cannot but see how vastly more beautiful are the gardens, the churchyards and the surroundings of London than they were a hundred or two years ago, before the days of Telford and Macadam, and the naturalistic treatment of flowers and fields that prevails today. Altho written for English readers there is a fascination in the perusal of the volume for us who have but the rare chance of seeing the famous places here described.

The Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V. The Age of Louis XIV. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.00.

Altho by a sort of academic determinism, the fifth volume of the monumental Cambridge Modern History bears the title of *The Age of Louis XIV*, its able editors have not allowed the Grand Monarch's wars, diplomacy and administrative affairs to give a false perspective to their treatment of the period. The government of Louis, his foreign policy, the Gallican Church, Molière and his contemporaries in letters, and the war of the Spanish succession are here, but they have been taught their place in the scheme of things. The Revolution in England, the affairs of the small but mighty United Provinces, the Anglo-Dutch rivalries, and Peter the Great, Charles XII, the Great Elector and their respective enterprises are justly estimated and printer's space meted out to them accordingly. The colonies and India have a chapter, but it seems too brief to have come from the school from which Seeley taught us the commercial inwardness of European wars. Nevertheless it must be admitted that our volume leaves us under no delusions as to the reasons why England and Holland became so perturbed over the prospects of the poor Duke of Anjou's getting the Crown of Spain and its world empire. It is a pleasure, too, to record that the editors have discovered that history has to do with other things besides diplomatic notes (which are usually formal and false enough, as everybody knows) and the maintaining of thrones squarely on four legs. French and English literature of the period has two chapters; the granting of rights of worship to Dissenters is treated in te

pages under the ancient and honorable but entirely misleading title of Religious Toleration in England; the Latitudinarians and Pietists, Anglican and continental, have their day in court; and the advancement of science is not overlooked. Finally, whoever would fain spend a lifetime on the *Age of Louis XIV* will find secure guidance in the elaborate bibliographies appended to the volume.

Profit Making in Shop and Factory Management. By Charles W. Carpenter, president of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. New York.

This well written and concise volume is full of sound and practical advice that can scarcely fail to be of great value to all manufacturers and students of industrial economics. The conclusions reached are based on the author's experiences in conducting large and successful manufacturing plants, and they should be pondered by every shop superintendent and foreman in the land. The author takes up in detail the material and human elements in production and shows what are the most modern and effective methods to get the best results out of each. His treatment of the labor problem appears to be sane and progressive, tho it is here that some will be disposed to quarrel with his viewpoint. If Mr. Carpenter's methods of shop management and production are not those that are likely to prevail in the millennium, at least it is certain that his progressive and well worked out reforms, if adapted and adopted by the majority of our manufacturers at the present moment, will tend to make our methods of production more just, more efficient and more profitable.

The Religion of the Veda. By Prof. Maurice Bloomfield. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This forms the latest course (given in 1906-1907) in the "American Lectures on the History of Religions," and is a worthy successor to the similar volume on the religion of Japan published last year. The six lectures contain an excellent popular presentation of the subject. Beginning with the first Veda, the author gives an account of the more popular gods worshiped and shows that they were cultivated chiefly for baksheesh, the religion having none of that idyllic quality that used to be ascribed to it. Possibly the author's own exclusively Atharvan studies, in regard to the rites for averting disease and the worship of devils, may have been responsible for his tendency to see always the lower side of a higher form of religion, but he presents his case as well as it could be presented, and a little exaggeration only shows his deep sense of the truth of his contention. Certainly no one will dispute that the Rig-Veda is not all that Max Müller thought it was, altho it does not follow that the poets were all Pharisees and worked their religion "for all there was in it" (the expression is the author's). In several points Professor Bloomfield differs from late authorities in such matters as the interpretation of the nature of the gods and the value of comparative mythology. He gives various translations of hymns and philosophical works, sometimes only a striking passage, and has not hesitated to criticize the translations and views of others in a breezy manner, which tends to slang but is altogether effective and must have made his audiences "sit up." Thus we learn that the Vedic poets never "come nearer biting off more than they can chew than when engaged in lauding Indra." We thought the correct form was "chaw" and that it implied the use of tobacco! After the discussion of the hymns, Professor Bloomfield turns to the Upanishads, or philosophical writings, of the seventh century B. C. and later, and gives a vivid description of the early search for truth in the development of the monistic idea, the germ of which, in his opinion, is as old as the Rig-Veda, which is ascribed to any time between 2000 B. C. and the beginning of the next millennium, dates being uncertain before Buddha. The lectures, on the whole, while offering little that is new to the scholar, will prove a readable book to any one desiring to know the latest opinions on several points connected with the history of Hindu religion, and references are sufficiently frequent to enable the reader to find out for himself in what particulars Professor Bloomfield's views differ from those of other scholars. The special points likely to attract attention from those who have not followed recent

discussions in this field are the suggestion that the monotheistic tinge in the worship of Varuna in the Rig-Veda is not Semitic but native, Varuna being originally identical with the Greek Ouranos; the belief that the Brahmans are the authors of the scheme of salvation expounded in the Upanishads, and the defense of comparative mythology.

The Comments of Bagshot. By J. A. Spender. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

The witty editor of the *Westminster Gazette* has put into the mouth of a supposititious friend, one Bagshot, a number of aphorisms on a variety of topics, and annotated them in his own person. The following are representative:

There are very few friends with whom you can be equally intimate on all subjects. Discover the range of your intimacy with each friend, and never go beyond it.

Bores are dreadfully intolerant of each other. Never ask two to meet, or you will have both on your hands.

The misfortune of the "artistic temperament" is that so many people have the temperament and so few the art. We should never excuse the temperament, unless we are sure of the art.

When men say they have rights they generally mean that they are suffering wrongs.

Never display a wound—except to a physician.

Over-Sea Britain. By E. F. Knight. The Nearer Empire, the Mediterranean, British Africa and British America. With maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 324. $2.00.

Descriptive geographies of the British Empire are already numerous, and Mr. E. F. Knight's present volume can hardly be said to equal, either in completeness or interest, the excellent series issued under the editorship of Mr. C. P. Lucas. It has, however, the merit of greater condensation and brevity. Mr. Knight makes too large a claim for a volume of modest size, that it gives "a descriptive record of the geography, the historical, ethnological and the political development, and the economic resources" of Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and the British colonies in Central and South America; of the South African colonies and the British possessions in East and West Africa, as well as Egypt, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Islands of Cyprus and Malta. Nevertheless, it must be freely conceded that, within the limitations of his space, Mr. Knight has done an excellent piece of work. The fact that Mr. Knight has a personal acquaintance with a large part of the ground covered also gives animation and actuality even to the brief descriptions which are all that his space permits. Geographies which give statistics of population, productions, manufactures and commerce are essentially evanescent. The years 1905 and 1906 are the dates taken for most of Mr. Knight's figures, and until these figures become too antiquated for the ordinary needs of the reader or student, Mr. Knight's volume will be well worth a place among the books of ready reference which one likes to keep on the most accessible shelf of the library.

Literary Notes

....Eden N. Delphey, M. D., has revised and enlarged *An Aid to Materia Medica*, by Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M. D., and the revision is now published by the Macmillan Company as a fourth edition. This book gives a concise list of all the official drugs in the last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, their preparations, with strength; the older maximum and minimum, and the newer "average" dose; and in footnotes the New York State laws regarding the dispensing of cocaine and morphine by pharmacists. There are also chapters on Prescription Writing, including an easy method of writing prescriptions in the metric system; Incompatibility; Some Dangerous Abbreviations; lists of changes in the last Pharmacopœia; a table showing the strength of the more important pharmacopœial preparations; a table of solubilities of official chemicals in water and in alcohol; and a very complete list of the newer drugs and remedial agents, including radiant heat, high-frequency current, light, opsonins, organotherapy, and radioactivity. Dr. Delphey has been engaged for nineteen years in the practice of medicine, preceded by eight years in that of pharmacy, and has been a close student of the action and use of remedial agents, both old and new; but is conservative, and believes that the physician should make haste slowly. He has made a careful study of radiotherapeutics, and while he was one of the first to predict its limitations, yet believes that it has an important field of usefulness. The present energetic crusade against the use of secret and semi-secret preparations by the medical profession is having a beneficial effect. The eyes of physicians all over the country have been opened to the various and nefarious schemes of the exploiters of the so-called ethical proprietaries, whose main and sometimes only purpose has been to make money regardless of the welfare of a trustful patient. By their misstatements and exaggerations, these exploiters have even mis-

led many physicians. The first duty of one who offers himself as a healer of the sick is to know what he is doing—to know what is wrong with the patient and to know what remedial agent, if any, and in what dosage will produce relief. The book is intended to refresh his memory and keep him up to date concerning materia medica. Its possession is of the utmost importance to young physicians; and it will be of great assistance to students.

....A book entitled *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts,* published by the Grafton Press, New York, is a new instance of good historical work resulting from a town or church celebration. Old Rochester has been the mother of towns. It included within its boundary not only Mattapoisett, but Marion and part of Wareham. The first eight chapters of the book, that portion of the history that precedes the separation of Mattapoisett from Rochester, was written by Mary Hall Leonard, favorably known as a careful local historian living in Rochester. Of the remaining chapters, devoted to the town of Mattapoisett after the separation, one treating of the Church in the Second Precinct, by Lemuel Le Baron Dexter, is delightful reading. More than fifty pages at the close of the book are filled with extracts from town and church records. Books of this sort and work like that of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, that copies and preserves the early vital statistics of old colonial towns, cannot be too highly commended.

....Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, whose latest book, *On the Witness Stand,* has just been issued by the McClure Company, has been the head of the Harvard Laboratory of Experimental Psychology since its organization. Born and educated in Germany, he lectured on psychology at the University of Freiburg, whence he was called to Harvard in 1892. Since his residence in this country he has shown an intense and critical interest in all forms of American life, and in his well known book, "The Americans," which was published some years ago, he embodied the results of his observations. *On the Witness Stand* is a collection of eight essays dealing with the psychology of the witness and the questions of evidence. The several essays have attracted unusual attention as they have appeared from time to time in *McClure's Magazine* and in other periodicals.

....Senator Alfred J. Beveridge is the author of a new book under the title of *The Meaning of the Times.* The book contains the principal addresses made by Indiana's senior Senator during the past ten years. They are the speeches which gave him his national reputation as an orator and public man. While the title of the book, *The Meaning of the Times,* is taken from a single address—one which Mr. Beveridge recently made at Yale University—yet this title also aptly describes the entire series of speeches included in the volume. For each speech is in itself an interpretation of some phase of the life of our times in the United States. The book may be fittingly described as "A voice from now." A reading of it is a tonic of citizenship. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.)

Pebbles

BLANK VERSE.

THERE was a young man from New York,
Who ate lobster salad at night;
He awoke with a pain,
But politely remarked,
"Will you kindly hand me a pill?"

—*Princeton Tiger.*

DASENT, when acting for Delane, of the *Times,* once received a letter sent for publication by a Mr. Wieass. The signature, almost illegible, was printed as Wiseass. The correspondent was indignant, and to cool his wrath Dasent inserted the following editorial note: "After a careful study of the original, we came to the conclusion that tho a doubt might exist as to the orthography of the first syllable of the signature, there could be no possible mistake as to the second."—*The Christian Advocate.*

HE MET HIS MATCH.

HE was engaging a new stenographer and he bit off his words and hurled them at her in a way to frighten an ordinary girl out of her wits.

"Chew gum?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"Talk slang?"

"No, sir."

"Make goo-goo eyes at the fellows when you're not busy?"

"No, sir."

"Know how to spell 'cat' and 'dog' correctly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Chin thru the telephone half a dozen times a day?"

"No, sir."

"Usually tell the office force how much the firm owes and all the rest of its private business you learn?"

"No, sir."

He was thinking of something to ask her when she took a hand in the matter and put a few queries.

"Smoke cheap cigars when you're dictating?" she asked.

"Why—er—no," he gasped in astonishment.

"Take it out of the stenographer's hide when you've had a scrap at home and got the worst of it?"

"Cer-tainly not!"

"Slam things around and swear when business is bad?"

"N-never."

"Lay for your employees with a club when they get caught in a block some morning?"

"No, indeed."

"Think you know enough about grammar and punctuation to appreciate a good stenographer when you get one?"

"I—I think so."

"Want me to go to work, or is your time worth so little that——"

"You bet!" he broke in enthusiastically. "Kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."—*Judge.*

The Independent

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Raise the "Maine"

We have "remembered the 'Maine'" long enough; it is time to dismember it, if we cannot raise and restore it.

It has been too long a menace and an insult. It has been all these ten years a danger to navigation and a bitter charge of bad faith against Spain. It has been more than that, a proclamation of cowardice, that we did not dare to test the truth of the charge of bad faith that we made against a country with which we are at peace.

When the "Maine" was blown up in Havana Harbor it was the general belief that some Spaniard miscreants, presumably military men, had planted a mine under it and destroyed with it the lives of 254 men. "Remember the Maine" was the angry cry; and while it did not cause the war with Spain—for that was inevitable—it did hasten it. Spain would not have yielded, nor would we. Spain had no fear of the result of war, nor had we. But the blowing up of the "Maine" unified our people and hastened the result. The war followed quick, and quickly was the Spanish fleet swept off the seas, and the United States made sure haste to divest Spain of all her colonies. It was a good thing for Spain; whether it was also a good thing for the United States has been a question with many. It was certainly a good thing for Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The hulk of the "Maine" remained in the entrance of the harbor of Havana, visible to all. Congress appropriated $200,000 to raise and remove it, but the money was not expended. Why not?

We fear the reason was a lurking suspicion that we were in error when we charged her destruction on Spanish malice. Since then several vessels belonging to different navies have been blown up by spontaneous explosion of the new powder. After awhile it decomposes, with heat, and explodes. Many believe, and some of our own officers, that the destruction of the "Maine" was an accident for which no Spaniard was in the least to blame. It looks very much as if some people were unwilling that the truth should be settled beyond doubt. It seemed as if some would prefer that the accusation should stand, and continue to stand, whether justified or not.

But that is cowardly. We have now no ill-will against Spain; she is a friendly country. We are at peace with her, and we ought to wish her well. Further than that, if we have, perchance, done her wrong these ten years we ought to know it and own it. That we should delay and still refuse is neither decent nor brave. We can afford to know and admit the truth. It is a great wrong to hold a long grudge against a nation, and that for no evil done by the nation itself, but at worst by some of its hothead citizens. It is an even worse wrong to maintain that grudge when it may be that no offense whatever had been committed. Raise the wreck and forget the "Maine"!

World Plagues

Toward the end of April the United States Consul at La Guayra, in Venezuela, announced that a series of deaths were taking place in the town from some not well understood disease. A number of people fell ill during the weeks preceding April 15th, when the first report from there came, and a number of deaths

had taken place before April 22d, when his second report was sent and was given publication in the Public Health reports. He called it a suspicious disease and suggested that it might possibly be plague. That, of course, would be the immediate thought of all the quarantine authorities of the world. The Venezuelan Government at first refused to consider such a possibility, but have come to realize that to ignore the situation would surely ruin the commerce from that port, since all the sanitary authorities of the world would blacklist vessels coming from there, and tho all the precautions necessary to suppress the disease have not been taken, the situation has become more hopeful and probably all serious danger of the further dissemination of the plague from La Guayra is at an end.

It may be a source of surprise to most people to be told that plague still constitutes serious danger for the world. We have heard much of how epidemic diseases called plagues devastated the civilized world every few hudred years during the last twenty-five centuries. The disease probably existed even before that time but of its ravages we have no record. During the sixth century B. C. there seems to be good evidence for its having more than decimated the towns of Asia Minor. Five hundred years have not past since without a plague having occurred that spread thruout the commercial world of the time, for it is commerce rather than civilization that facilitates its spread. Nearly always the disease has been what we now know as bubonic plague, because of certain swellings of glands in the arm-pits, along the neck and in the groins which occur in connection with it. The disease in the olden times was very fatal, carrying off, as a rule, nearly three out of four of those who came down with it, and in spite of all our improvements in therapeutics we have not succeeded in finding any remedy that is of much avail against it, since at the present time the death rate continues to be more than one out of two of those who are stricken by the disease.

Ordinarily it might be presumed that there would be very little danger of such a disease spreading over the world in the modern time. Those who think so, however, have no proper idea of the present situation. It is nearly fifteen years ago now since true bubonic plague appeared in India, and began to count its victims first by the hundreds and then by the thousands. Since then, in spite of all that the British Government has tried to do, the disease has continued to rage among the teeming populations of India and has carried away literally millions of the inhabitants. It has been conquered in various places only to break out apparently with renewed vehemence somewhere else, and over and over again it has gone back over its tracks and has claimed new victims where it had once been eradicated. The native population have suffered much more than the whites, but the foreign element has had its share of victims and has suffered noteworthy losses in many years. There is, even now, no serious hope of eradicating the disease in the near future, and tho many vaccination methods and preventive measures have been tried success so far has not waited on these efforts with any encouragement.

Almost necessarily the dread disease got into the track of commerce and was carried here and there. It reached Hong Kong and found its way into various portions of China. From Hong Kong it went to Manilla for a time and claimed its victims there. It reached many ports of South Africa and only the most careful quarantine kept it from spreading farther. As was to be expected it reached Alexandria and for the last five years numerous cases of the disease have occurred and the end is not yet in sight. At the other end of the Mediterranean it got into Lisbon and claimed hundreds of victims, and Lisbon does not feel herself free from danger of the disease even at the present time. For a long time it was hoped that we would be spared visitation from it on the Western Continent. Two cases got as far as Quarantine, in New York, some years ago, but the disease was rigidly excluded. In South America they were less fortunate or less exacting in their quarantine regulations. Cases began to occur at various cities in Brazil and for several years the disease has been known to exist at Para, at Rio Janiero, at Bahia, at Santos and at Corumba. It reached the other side of the South American Continent and cases occurred

at Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, and, indeed, quarantine authorities of the world are still guarding their people against these towns. It succeeded in finding its way into over twenty-two cities of Peru and some six hundred deaths from the disease have occurred in these during the past six months. Most of these cities at the end of March were still reporting the disease present and active. At Trujillo 229 deaths from the disease are reported in the last number of the United States Public Health reports. In Ecuador about 150 deaths have been reported during the present year.

It is easy to understand, then, why our quarantine authorities should at once be aroused to action when a suspicious disease occurred in La Guayra, for there is always danger of the further spread of the disease unless proper precautions are taken. Lest it should be thought that the supposedly more cleanly habits of our people might be expected to protect us from the disease it is well to recall that 121 cases of the disease occurred in San Francisco with 77 deaths, that the last case occurred January 30th and that the last infected rat was reported April 30th. The disease is carried by rats and it is probable that there are others of them still in the neighborhood of San Francisco, as also in other ports where the disease has existed, and that consequently we are not out of the danger of having another world plague in spite of the triumph of quarantine regulations which have thus far kept the disease in check for the commercial world. A chain is no stronger than each of its links, however, and there must be no break in the quarantine regulations of the world. We can be proud of the fact that modern science has enabled us to overcome one of the worst dangers to which mankind is liable, but the price of our safety is eternal vigilance that must be enforced on all sides.

Professor Koch, in discussing the origin of the plague some years ago, suggested that there were probably three places in the world where bubonic plague was endemic, that is, where it existed constantly and was transmitted from person to person for hundreds of years, perhaps, until finally it took on epidemic virulence once again and spread thruout the world. One of these places is in the hill country of India, another is in Arabia, probably not far from Mecca, and a third is in German South Africa. From these foci, where the infectious material is kept constantly burning, the conflagration spreads every now and then. It is possible that we shall be able to eradicate the disease in its three homes. That possibility will not become actual for some time, however, owing to the political conditions. In the meantime quarantine will save the commercial world if its regulations can be properly and universally enforced and there is only one thing that constitutes a source of danger—that is over-confidence in anything but constant watchfulness to protect our people.

Political Folderol

Last Friday was a hot day in the Lower House of Congress—hot air and noise to match. Excitement ran high. The Democrats had been taunting the Republicans with their unwillingness to pass a bill making public the contributions for political elections, as recommended by President Roosevelt and demanded by Mr. Bryan. But the Republicans have had the wealth since the Civil War, and prefer the contributions they make shall be kept secret. They cannot afford, they think, to trust the people; and they are right, for not a little of the money is used illegitimately. Both parties do it.

But the refusal to allow a vote on the proposition was hurting the Republican managers, and they concocted a bright scheme to save their face and yet kill the measure. So on Friday they presented their bill. It gave all the publicity the Democrats had been howling for, but it added other provisions the Southern Democrats could not vote for, and created a bill which was sure, tho past in the House, to be killed in the Senate. It was shrewd, at least tricky, and the Republican leaders thrust it in their opponents' faces, saying, "Here you have what you asked for; vote for it if you dare."

The bill gave more publicity than the Democrats wanted. It provided for an investigation of the votes cast for members of Congress, such as would show

that one Representative from Pennsylvania had more ballots cast for him than were cast for eight Representatives from Mississippi. The bill also called for the number of qualified voters, white and black, literate and illiterate, with a view to a subsequent apportionment and reduction of the Southern representation. All these facts it is well to have; but we have them already, quite enough of them; and everybody knows that reduction of Southern representation in accordance with the suppression of negro suffrage is perfectly impracticable.

On both sides it is claptrap and humbug. It is not superior political purity that makes the Democrats so eager for publicity of political contributions and expenditure. It is simply because the Republicans have the most money. Where Democrats have the money they do not want it. Tammany publishes no balance sheet. It sounds well to talk so —that is all. And the Republicans will vote for the bill not because they want it to pass, but in a form to prevent its being enacted. And the Republicans put in the additional provisions looking for reduction of representation just to put the Democrats in a hole. There is no honest consideration of public interests on either side. The pretense is that they would reduce the number of Representatives in the South where the negroes are prevented from voting. But if they really cared for the rights of the negroes they would be the last to offer the proposal, for it would justify the denial of suffrage, on the ground that negroes were not to be represented. There is hope for a better day while the moral and legal right to vote is allowed, and it is only by evasion of the law and the unfairness of registrars that they are excluded—better that present injustice should continue for a while than that Congress put it into law and declare that their exclusion from the ballot shall be recognized as if it were legal and so made regular and permanent.

The talk and scheming of Messrs. Crumpacker and Dalzell and Williams, Democrats and Republicans alike, is not statesmanship, is not patriotism. It is low partisan trickery, and the people see thru it.

Two Peace Conferences

Two great Peace Conferences have occurred since our last issue—the first from May 16th to 19th, at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Congress, and the second from May 20th to 22d at Lake Mohonk, where for the fourteenth year Mr. Albert K. Smiley has gathered as his personal guests eminent men and women to promote the cause of arbitration and peace.

The Pennsylvania Congress is the second State Peace Conference that has occurred since the Hague Conference adjourned. The first was the Texas Congress, which was held last November, thru the initiative of Dr. Samuel P. Brooks, the progressive president of Baylor University. Similar congresses will undoubtedly from now on, in increasing numbers, be held in every State of the Union, so that each year we shall either have a National Peace Conference, as we did in New York last spring and as is proposed in Chicago next year, or else several State conferences.

The Philadelphia Conference was local only in its audience; the speakers came from all over the nation and included such eminent men as Justice Brewer, Senator Cullom, Mr. Bryan, Rev. Walter Walsh, of Scotland, and Congressman Bartholdt. The platform was refreshingly progressive, and, while it fully recognized the great work done at The Hague and the leadership of the American delegation there, it took a positive stand for the things yet to be done, demanding that our Senate ratify the Hague Convention establishing the International Prize Court, the only convention not yet ratified; that the International Court of Arbitral Justice be established as soon as three or more nations can be got to agree upon the method of selecting the judges; and, most important of all, that the United States take the initiative in the matter of the limitation of armaments. We do not see how these three most important "next steps" could be improved upon unless the platform had also requested our Congress to follow the example of Denmark, which has just appropriated, in addition to her war budget, a peace budget of $2,000 for the propagation of peace.

Dr. J. H. DeForest, for many years the Japanese correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT, who is now in this country on leave of absence, and who is rendering such an enduring service in explaining to America the moral greatness of Japan, introduced a notable resolution, which was unanimously past, expressing the gratification of the Conference at our Government's signing the recent arbitration treaty with Japan. Mr. Ralston read what was probably the most brilliant and advanced paper of the Conference on the extent that arbitration is compatible with justice; and Mr. Bryan showed again that were he President of the United States he would be the greatest peace advocate of our Chief Executives, every one of whom can be quoted in favor of peace. Could Charles Sumner himself have said anything finer than this of Mr. Bryan?

"They tell us that they must promote peace by preparedness for war. I remind you that the Christian religion has been growing along different lines. I remind you that when the Author of our religion was tempted to use a sword, He said that those who drew the sword shall perish by the sword. I remind you that Christ said, 'I have not come to destroy, but to save.'

"We are spending a hundred million a year on our armies and another hundred million a year on our navies. Two hundred millions a year on armies and navies. One-tenth of this sum spent in the establishment of schools and colleges to which we would invite people from other lands that they might hear and learn of our institutions and be convinced of our good will; one-tenth of this expenditure so expended and in bringing people from all over the world and sending them back as friends and teachers of our civilization would do more to preserve the peace of the world than all the navies we will ever put upon the waters."

The Mohonk Conference in its platform went scarcely farther than felicitating the world on the progress made at the recent Hague Conference. But in the range and vigor of the papers read and in the representative character of its delegates, it surpassed its Pennsylvania prototype. Indeed, not since the adjournment of the Hague Conference has so important an announcement been given to the world as when Dr. James Brown Scott, technical delegate at The Hague and now solicitor of the Department of State, declared that the Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice would be created very shortly and certainly before the Third Hague Conference assembles in 1915.

It will be remembered that the final act of the Hague Conference recommends to the signatory Powers the adoption of a convention of thirty-five articles providing for the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of a permanent Court of Arbitration, composed of permanent judges, versed in the existing systems of law of the modern civilized world. As the Conference was unable to agree upon the precise method of appointing the judges, the court was not to be constituted until the Powers by diplomacy or otherwise should determine how the judges should be selected. But the number of Powers necessary is not specified, hence any number may agree to establish the Court. Just as soon, therefore, as Mr. Root gets the arbitration treaties he is negotiating with all the nations out of the way, he will invite a few of the most progressive nations to create the Court, and then, as the other nations come in, they must do so on the basis of the Court as already established. In other words a better Court can be established now thru diplomacy by a few enlightened nations to which finally all the nations can adhere, than by waiting for the Third Conference, when all the more backward nations will have a finger in the pie. Unquestionably this highly sensational and satisfying announcement would not have been made without the consent of Dr. Scott's chief, Mr. Root, and hence another proof is given that in the present Secretary of State our country has a constructive peace statesman of the very highest rank.

The other papers read at Mohonk deserving especial mention include Prof. John B. Clark's plea for co-operation with the labor unions and socialists, Prof. George W. Kirchwey's masterly analysis of law as a substitute for war, Rollo Ogden's manly criticism of the press in its treatment of the peace question, Professor Shepherd's account of the forthcoming "First Pan-American Scientific Congress," which will be opened in Santiago, Chile, next Christmas Day, and Mr. Fulk's interesting account of the peace movement among American col

lege students. During the present academic year seventy-five of our colleges and universities have held public meetings in behalf of peace, thirty have held public debates and eight maintain prizes for the best essays on the subject.

Out of these fourteen Lake Mohonk Conferences have come most that is good in the peace movement in the United States. The Society of International Law, with its scholarly journal, the Peace Society of New York, and the Intercollegiate Peace Society, to mention only a few, were born on Mohonk's mountain top. But more important yet, the three days spent together in as close an intimacy as on shipboard has engendered a spirit among the delegates, which, year by year, has radiated thruout the country and which has had a profound effect on the nation. Mr. Smiley is now eighty years old. He should be crowned with the Nobel Prize. The younger men can wait.

The Tree, the House and the Wood Pulp Press

THE complexity of modern life is as well shown in little things as in big. It is sometimes beautifully shown in the relationship of big things to little. The flashy American newspaper in mere material bulk is vast. Its contribution to misinformation and bad taste cannot be measured by finite standards. Its influence upon public policy, and upon the political decisions of the people, has become very nearly infinitesimal. To maintain this ratio of mass and sensationalism to intellectual worth we are grinding forests into wood pulp.

Forests have various other uses besides those to which the makers of newspapers devote them. They still furnish a certain amount of good timber, planking, clapboarding, shingles and so on for building purposes. They are drawn upon for railroad ties, telegraph poles, bed slats, golf sticks, toothpicks and matches. They are pleasant to wander in, restful to camp out in, useful to store up rain in, thereby conserving water power and preventing destructive freshets, and, to minds not wholly disintegrated by the habit of reading wood pulp newspapers, they are still inspiring and uplifting as the original temples of Almighty God.

Naturally, the demands upon the forests have grown with the advance of "civilization," which no philosopher or statesman has yet discovered how to stop. Of late the public—even the newspaper reading part of it—has begun to grasp the idea that "civilization" threatens to become the whole thing and to destroy the forests utterly. A statistical minded person has figured it out that in the United States more than 100,000 acres of timber are cut over every working day. We have left now only 450,000,000 acres bearing commercial timber. To this supply the railroads look for 100,000,000 ties a year, the telegraph lines for 3,526,875 poles over 20 feet in length, and the newspapers and other printers for 2,327,844 tons of pulp. Our entire supply of standing timber is otherwise estimated at between fourteen hundred and two thousand billion feet, and our consumption at forty billion feet or more. At this rate the forests may last thirty or thirty-five years more, but the rate is increasing. Obviously, some of the uses of wood will have to cease before long.

Such minor retrenchments as might be accomplished by the abatement of the toothpick habit, or the success of an anti-tobacco crusade, which would diminish the conflagration of matches, will not put off the evil day for long. No satisfactory substitute has yet been found for the wooden railroad tie. Concrete is a possibility, but it is still in the experimental stage. This is hardly true, however, of the concrete house, and in the substitution of concrete for wood in house building, not only in towns, but also in the rural districts, we see more possibilities than have yet been pointed out by the professional forest conservators.

Most of the dwelling houses, barns, pig pens, "henneries" and fence posts in the United States are made of wood, and all of them could be made of concrete not only just as well but a great deal better. The houses, for instance, made of concrete would be more enduring, and the annual fire loss, especially, would be enormously reduced. They would be

more substantial. Well-made wooden houses have not been unknown in this country. Some of the old Colonial types were of excellent and enduring workmanship, but it is undeniable that a large part of the wooden houses, barns and outhouses in America are shocking examples of that fundamental immorality which consists in passing off claptrap for honest production. The building of such houses and the habit of living in them has undoubtedly helped to destroy whatever remnants of esthetic feeling were left in the blood of the American people after their ancestors had smashed the graven images and whitewashed the idolatrous frescoes of the European cathedrals.

Morally and esthetically, as well as economically, it might be a good thing for the American people if they could no longer rebuild their balloon-framed, clapboard-skinned, shingle-thatched, white-painted boxes, or their Queen Anne "cottages" when a well meaning Providence removes them by fire, flood or tornado. Lifelong association with substantial gray walls of concrete in simple lines and proportions would inculcate moral sense, ameliorate the national taste, and greatly relieve the prevailing affliction known as "eye strain." Add to all of which, it would in a measure spare the forests.

But this is not quite all. The reconstruction of the American mind and character, which would inevitably follow upon the substitution of concrete for wood in house construction, would necessarily affect the public demand for reading matter. It is inconceivable that a family brought up in a well-constructed and fairly decent looking house would desire to see one of our Sunday newspapers, or permit any creature to live who maliciously or carelessly threw it inside the door. This means that the substitution of concrete for wood in house-building would also indirectly exterminate the demand for a major part of the two and a quarter million tons of wood pulp.

In view of all these considerations—which, we submit, are not open to dispute—is it extravagant to hope that some remnants of our remaining forests may yet be conserved?

The Latest Railroad Trust Suit

QUESTIONS unlike those presented in the Northern Securities case or in the proceedings against the Harriman lines are involved in the Government's suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, altho violation of one and the same statute (the Sherman Anti-Trust law) has been alleged in all of these actions. In the Northern Securities merger, control of parallel steam railway lines stretching across half the continent was sought. Similar control of long parallel lines is attacked in the Harriman case. In this New England suit, the court is asked to dissolve the alliance of a steam railway with numerous local trolley systems, and to prevent a consolidation of this steam railway with another which does not compete with it, except in a small part of the territory served by one or the other.

A few years ago the New Haven Company began to buy trolley roads, moved partly by fear that its main lines between Boston and New York would be paralleled by a succession of these local roads, partly by sharp competition in certain limited areas, and partly by a desire to use and develop the electric lines as feeders. It now owns about 1,500 miles of these suburban and interurban roads, including sixteen distinct systems (565 miles) in Massachusetts, five-sixths of the trolley mileage in Connecticut, and four-fifths of the mileage in Rhode Island. About a year ago it also obtained possession of 35 per cent. of the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, whose lines are in northern New England. The Boston & Albany road (leased by the New York Central) may be regarded as a kind of boundary line between the territories of the two systems. Massachusetts protested against the approaching consolidation, and her Legislature enacted a law forbidding the New Haven road to vote upon its Boston & Maine stock before July 1st of this year. No further steps toward consolidation were taken.

What the national Government now sets out to do has already been done, so far as the Massachusetts trolleys and the Boston & Maine are concerned, by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which

decided on the 8th inst., in response to a complaint from the State's Attorney-General, that the New Haven Company held its Massachusetts trolleys in violation of law. It is admitted by the company's counsel that this decision is also effective with respect to the Boston & Maine stock. It is expected that the company will in some way dispose of both these holdings, unless it can procure legislation at Boston permitting it to keep them. It does not appear that such legislation can be obtained, altho a majority of the five members of the Special Commission on Commerce reported in March last that a consolidation of the two steam railway systems would serve the public interest, if it should be made under certain restrictions concerning rates and official regulation.

The Government seeks, of course, not only to prevent such a consolidation, but also to compel the company to give up all its trolley mileage in the three States, which includes the urban and suburban systems of Hartford, New Haven and Providence.

It is not clear that a consolidation of the two steam railway systems would involve such a suppression of competition as the Sherman act was designed to prevent. As we have said, the two are not parallel or competing systems, but they touch each other at certain points. Such an alliance as already exists appears to serve the public interest, for on the 10th inst. the New Haven Company, by means of the Boston & Maine, opened a new route to the West "thru the northern gateway," and filed at Washington tariffs showing a reduction of from 40 cents to one dollar a ton for freight on this route from southern New England.

As for the trolleys, nearly all of them are distinct local systems, confined to one State, and the question whether they are subject to rules for interstate traffic may be a difficult one. We do not hear that passenger rates on them have been increased or that service on parts of them has been discontinued since they past under the control of the steam railway company. On the other hand, some of the lines have been extended. It should be said, however, that testimony concerning the effect of trolley and steam alliance upon rates and service is lacking. If it shall appear that this alliance has been followed by no increase of rates or deterioration of service, it will be difficult to prove that it has been oppressive or otherwise injurious to the public, altho, like the alliance of the two steam railway systems, it may be forbidden by the sweeping prohibition of the Sherman act. This law, as Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly pointed out, is objectionable because it condemns harmless or beneficial combinations as well as those which are unjust and oppressive.

It has seemed to us that the evil most to be feared as a result of a consolidation of substantially all the railways in New England is the possible misuse of the enormous power of the consolidated interests in politics and legislation. Railways have already exercised great influence for political and legislative purposes in certain parts of New England, and not for the general good.

Two Lovers

On the same day at the Methodist Protestant General Conference last week President Mackenzie was to present the action of the Congregational National Council on union of the three denominations, including the United Brethren, and on that same day there appeared an unexpected and imposing delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church, consisting of Bishop Warren, Senator Dolliver and Dr. Goucher, and asked them to consider negotiations for return to the Church from which they went out, or were driven out, in 1830. This was the first time that the two Churches have had any communication with each other; and the visitors declared that the wrongs complained of in 1830 had been corrected, and that no reason existed for further separation. But they did not propose, of course, a change in the Episcopal system, which the Methodist Protestants reject. Of course they were received with great enthusiasm. President Mackenzie afterward presented the action taken by the Congregationalists asking for further negotiations, and showed that a long step forward was taken at Cleveland, but he made it plain that if they preferred union with the Methodists it was their right to withdraw. The Methodist Protestants

are placed in a difficult position, as a new lover has appeared before they are off with the old, and they do not know at all what the new lover has to offer as inducement to unite their fortunes. The Conference appointed a commission to confer with the Methodists, and voted not to consider a restatement of the Act of Union with the Congregationalists. This puts the matter up to both the Congregationalists and the Methodists.

Prison Schools

We have recently called attention to the fine work being done in Michigan by her reform school; that one in Adrian for girls being nothing more than a superbly conducted educational establishment. The girls graduate from it well prepared for an industrial position in society. This sort of work is spreading with great rapidity, and we are likely at last to get rid of the crime-breeding prisons which have done more than any one thing to check the progress of civilization and breed a criminal class. Sing Sing reports a thoro organization on the educational basis. It has 408 enrolled pupils, while at least one hundred more are only waiting to be admitted as soon as room can be made for them. The State should see to it that room is made at once. The course of studies goes all the way from elementary English to history, civics and natural sciences. The principles of ethics are, of course, not excluded. Sing Sing has already graduated one thousand men, much better prepared for good citizenship. Foreigners are particularly educated in American principles of government and social ideas. Many of the teachers are themselves convicts, but they are reported as entering into the work in the most unselfish spirit, and seem to forget that they are criminals. Warden Frost tells us that when the school was started 30 per cent. of the prisoners were absolutely illiterate, but that this has been reduced to 10 per cent., while the circulation of the prison library has increased 50 per cent. We look upon this as not only a great opening for private beneficence, in the way of furnishing books and stimulating the movement, but as a great social revelation requiring of our State governments prompt and thoro action.

Preventable Disease

The New York State Board of Health, in its Annual Report, gives us a conception of public and private recklessness that is hard to credit. We are told that not less than twenty thousand cases of typhoid fever are due annually to the pollution of our streams by sewage. Of course all this pollution does not come from systematic village and town sewage, but from the improper methods of carrying off the waste and filth of scattered homesteads. One of the worst outbreaks of this fever ever known in this country was from the recklessness of a homestead high up one of the Pennsylvania valleys. The sanitary conditions of summer resorts has been investigated, and it is found that not a few hotels, where typhoid fever is not the only pest likely to be scattered, sustain such conditions as are a menace to the public. It is also true that, not only in New York State but in other States, there are hundreds of villages that systematically pour their sewage into creeks and rivers. This state of affairs should be put an end to without the slightest consideration of the expense. A Health Board is failing in its prime duty that allows this method of drainage to be continued for a single month. The pecuniary loss from typhoid fever alone runs up into the millions annually—seven millions for New York State alone. The deaths from typhoid fever show an annual increase, so also the deaths from diphtheria and scarlet fever; and yet all these diseases are preventable. It is criminal if they are not prevented.

Dynamite Outrages

Whether the strikers have the right of it in the question involved or the company is not a matter of special interest to us in the case of the Cleveland car-strike. That question should go, and has gone, to arbitrators, and that should be the end of it. For arbitration should mean peace and good will between contestants in industrial as well as international war. But it is not the end of it in this Cleveland conflict, for bushwhackers on one side, the irregular fighters have, meanwhile, during the continuance of negotiations for peace, again and again blown up cars with dynamite, indifferent what innocent people they might wound or kill.

There was a little crippled boy sitting on the porch of his home, and he was knocked down and will probably die. There should be absolutely no patience with such violence, no apologies for it, no sneaking or silent sympathy. There have been two or three cases lately in which, during a difference followed by a strike, a bridge has been blown up by dynamite. These outrages appear to be all on one side. We do not notice any accounts during a strike that the houses of the men who have refused to work have been blown up with dynamite or they have been otherwise injured. The attacks have been by presumed striking workmen on their late employers or on other workmen. Where damage is done to bridges or buildings in course of construction the presumed loss to contractors may be supposed to explain the vengeance, but even so it gives more work to the non-striking workmen. We have come to a condition the world over when it is the duty of every government to limit and guard strictly the sale or possession of dynamite and all similar high explosives. They are quite too convenient an instrument of vengeance or malice.

A Test Case Settled

We congratulate Mr. Bibb, a colored citizen of Alton, Ill., on his patience, persistence and courage in insisting on the right of his children to attend a convenient public school, without being forced to attend a segregated negro school. After twelve years of litigation, during which he has given his children private instruction, the Supreme Court has decided that under the State constitution they have just the same right as white children, and henceforth Ambrose and Minnie Bibb will attend the high school, defended by the highest judiciary of the commonwealth. Alton is in Southern Illinois, close to the Missouri border, and this probably explains the provincial position which its school board has taken in refusing to colored children equal school privileges. In most of the country all children are admitted to the same schools. Here in this city there are no separate negro schools. White, black, red and yellow need the same sort of education, and children have to be taught race or caste or wealth prejudice by their silly elders. Even where separate schools are kept up white and black boys play marbles together, hunt and camp together, and, as they grow up, too often make lawless love together, and grown white and black idlers hang about the same saloons. Separate schools mean more expense for the State and poorer schools for both races.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1909, which includes the appropriations for the United States Bureau of Education, provides for an increase of only $1,250 over the amount for the current year. The additional amount includes an increase of $1,000 in the salary of the Commissioner of Education, making it $4,500 per annum; also an increase of $250 in the appropriation for books for the library, current educational periodicals, other current publications, and completing valuable sets of periodicals, making the amount available for such purposes $500. No appropriation whatsoever was made for the investigation by the Bureau of Education of special educational problems, for which purpose the Secretary of the Interior strongly requested an appropriation of $40,000. Economy might have been better exercised elsewhere. German and French budgets include large appropriations for the increase of knowledge; our Government does practically nothing.

In an article on coaching, *The Spectator* tells this of a famous "whip":

> "The Duke of Beaufort was a very fast driver, and had painted on the 'Quicksilver' coach the motto: *Nemo me impune lacessit.* Being asked one day what it meant, he answered: 'Nobody ever gives me the go-by;' and apparently nobody ever did."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was not a "whip," but he did not like to have any one give him the go-by. When he was running for Governor of Massachusetts, a Democrat against the Republican candidate, he had a series of discussions with his rival. He rode the State with a magnificent span of horses. One day, on the platform, the Republican candidate complained that Butler's team kept ahead of his, stirring up the dust. Butler airily

replied: "I take no man's dust." The people liked his bluff and they elected him.

There are too many stray dogs, and more pet dogs than are needed. Three men were bitten by a mad dog in Brooklyn last week, on the very day that William H. Marsh died of rabies contracted in washing the wound of a pet dog that had been bitten in the street. He learned too late that he had been inoculated with the poison, and he went to the Research Laboratory for treatment only to learn that it was too late, and that he had hardly four days to live. Such a life was too valuable to be destroyed by a dog. Such a case as this, where the infection is caught in this secondary way, is extremely rare, but it illustrates the danger from dogs that may lurk where least expected. Two members of Mr. Marsh's family are being treated with serum in fear that they have been infected by the same pet dog, which had to be killed when it showed signs of the disease.

We wish to say that if the Methodist General Conference should refuse to elect Dr. Goodell as bishop for the sole reason that he was so unfortunate as to have to divorce his wife it will do a most unjust act. There are conditions in which divorce is right and a duty, and is biblically approved. This was one of the cases. Dr. Goodell might without fault have married soon afterward, but he waited until his divorced wife was dead before marrying again. If he is the right kind of a man for bishop—and he came within a very few votes of election before this divorce was raised—the fact that it was so unjustly raised against him ought to ensure his election.

The post-office bill which will pass Congress this week contains a clause which forbids matter to be conveyed in the mails "tending to incite arson, murder or assassination." That is a good provision. If we can, and do, forbid the use of the mails to carry "indecent" matter, we certainly ought also to exclude murderous matter. Life must be protected as well as social morals. The provision is aimed at anarchists of the violent sort, not against a mere theory of lawlessness.

The trial of ex-Boss Ruef, of San Francisco, is a sad case of apparent failure of justice. The jury disagrees, standing six to six. Every one knows he is guilty; he has been convicted once; but we are told the jury failed to convict on the claim that they—or half of them—would not believe his pals on oath. But it is on the testimony of accomplices that all conspiracy has to be proved.

Once more at Cornell University a woman coed, Miss Alice Berham, has taken a first prize, the much coveted literary prize, from all the men coeds. It is well the women should have their share of honors, and their success is a strong argument for coeducation, and only jealousy would make it an argument against it. The men coeds at Cornell ought to be very proud of their women coeds.

"There are two things I never worry about—those things I can't help and those I can." This is too good to have been uttered for the first time only a few days ago by Rear-Admiral Evans. Nevertheless we do not recollect to have heard it exprest before so tersely. It should insure him more immortality than bringing the fleet safely to the Pacific.

Our fifteenth annual Vacation Number will appear next week. This will be the largest issue of the year, and will contain vacation experiences and photographs submitted by our readers. Owing to the extra large edition our subscribers may not receive their copies quite as early as ordinarily.

When a gay Senatorial Lothario gets bitten and has to pay $10,000 hush money to the woman, and then finds himself after all the victim of a blackmailing lawsuit, the public laughs and gives no sympathy—glad as they are that the woman is locked up for perjury.

A couple of college students in this city just for fun broke into a candy store, were detected, and one of them shot. They had better go for a few months to jail just for fun.

Insurance

President Ide's Address at Cornell

In his address on Governmental Investigation and Regulation at Cornell University on May 16th George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance Company, exposed the incompleteness of the investigations of two years ago, which became the basis of legislation. He also had something to say regarding the crudeness, inexpedience and in some cases absolute injustice of the legislation itself. He said in part as follows:

"The present law, which is the result of this investigation, can be only understood and appreciated if we firmly establish in our minds the fact that the investigation was incomplete and necessarily cursory by reason of the short space of time devoted to it, and that it did not undertake a comprehensive investigation of the life insurance of the country. No time whatever was devoted by the committee to the investigation of life insurance methods in other countries. The committee did not consist of experts in life insurance affairs; and its members, prior to the investigations, did not claim to have a knowledge of the intricacies of the life insurance system. The committee had, as its expert adviser, one consulting actuary, but no practical life insurance manager. Remember especially that the entire period covered by the investigation was only three months and one-half, and that less than two months were subsequently given to a careful review of the information gained and the codification of the new law. If we bear these facts in mind, we can easily understand the crudeness of the present law, and can readily excuse its inconsistencies and can see the reason why, in many particulars, it is so ill suited to the practical requirements of our business. The proposed law was introduced in the Legislature on February 22. In April the law was passed; eight months was, therefore, the total length of time consumed in the investigation of life insurance companies, in the framing of a proper revised statute, and in its final adoption. When we consider the revolutionary character of the present insurance law, the scope of its application, and the amount of detail which is covered in it, one can hardly believe that it is possible that such a vast subject could have been thoroly and properly covered in so brief a period."

President Ide referred in passing specifically to the sections having to do with the *Limitation of Expenses,* the *Limitation of the Surplus,* the *Distribution of the Surplus, Investments, Valuation of Securities,* standard *Forms of Policies* and *Internal Management.* He pointed out some of the results thus far accomplished by the so-called reforms brought about under the present law and called attention to the tremendous shrinkage in new business that has been one resultant. He also called attention to the fact that the laws of New York as now on the statutes have given a strong impetus to the formation of new companies all over the country. Many of these new companies are now reaping rich harvests because of their ability to pay commissions far in excess of those which New York companies can pay under the law. These new companies are not all of them conservativelv managed and what their history will be during the next five years no one can predict. Mr. Ide was wise in making his appeal to college men on the principle that the young are the hope of the country. The Independent approves of his remarks on the unwisdom of the present tendency of minute business regulation and considers that they deserve the most careful attention.

With the near approach of the excursion season there has been considerable local activity on the part of the inspectors of the steamboat inspection service. Particular attention has been paid to boat and fire drills.

Dispatches from London under date of May 20th report a decision in the King's Bench Division in favor of the insurance companies on their contention that the fire which destroyed a large part of the city of Kingston, Jamaica, in January, 1907, broke out because of the earthquake. Most of the policies written by the English companies contain an earthquake exemption clause, and they are thus proteced from claims for damages under such policies. The decision in question is the result of a test case brought by a Manchester firm against the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Financial

Safe Deposit by Mail

A GENERATION ago the only place a business man or capitalist had to keep his valuables was in a safe in his own office. Many persons, however, who were not in business and did not own safes had securities and valuable papers which they wished locked up in a fireproof and burglar-proof vault. Safe deposit companies, therefore, sprang up in large cities thruout the country, where a person might rent a box for $5 a year and upward. You had your own box in a safe deposit vault and could go to it whenever you wished. The security and privacy of the safe deposit vault were recognized, and the growth of the business during the past thirty or forty years has been enormous.

But many who would like to go to a box and deposit personally their insurance policies, wills, stocks, mortgages and other valuable papers cannot do so, because they may live in the country or at a distance from a safe deposit company. Therefore the business of conducting safe deposit by mail has been inaugurated. Altho it is a new idea the business has already grown to be a success. Safe deposit by mail has quite naturally followed banking by mail and the development of an enormous business in general merchandise by mail orders. We learn that the safe deposit company which has been doing a safe deposit business by mail now has depositors in nearly every State in the Union. The business, therefore, is national in character. The method is a simple one. The depositor forwards his valuables by registered mail to the safe deposit company. At the beginning he has a receipt from the United States Government, and to this there are promptly added the safe deposit company's acknowledgment (by postal card) and the company's formal receipt. While the envelope is in the company's custody its seal is never broken, except in obedience to written instructions from the depositor. If the latter asks that it be sent to him, it is forwarded at once by registered mail. It may thus be returned to him as many times during the year as he may desire, and without additional cost. The reason the business has grown is because the cost of an envelope to the subscriber for a single year is nominal. As we have taken some pains to inquire into this novel method of conducting a safe deposit business which interests people of small means as well as the large capitalist, we have found that the vault used for storing the envelopes above referred to is the largest and strongest vault in the world. It is built of harveyized nickel and steel armor plate, just like that used on the newest battleships in the United States Navy.

....General Brayton Ives, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is the new president of the reorganized Williamsburg Trust Company, which will resume business on or before June 1st, and for the next two years, at least, will be virtually a branch of the Metropolitan. The reorganization plan provides for a voting trust for two years, and the voting trustees are General Ives, J. Edward Simmons (president of the Fourth National Bank) and William N. Dykman, who has been counsel for the Williamsburg Company.

....The directors of the First National Bank have declared a special dividend of 100 per cent., or $10,000,000, to be used by the stockholders in subscribing to the capital stock ($10,000,000) of the new First Security Company, recently organized in the interest of this bank's shareholders "to transact certain lines of profitable business which, tho often transacted by bankers, are not expressly included within the corporate powers of national banks." To this new company has been transferred the bulk of the bank's holdings of bonds, stocks and mortgages, which amounted, in February last, to $60,696,000. This new departure in New York banking practice excites much interest.

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Survey of the World

Close of the Session of Congress

Final adjournment ended the session of Congress at 11:50 p. m. on the 30th, the Emergency Currency bill having been past in the Senate seven hours earlier after a memorable attempt to prevent action upon it by continuous talk. It will be recalled that some time after the passage of the Aldrich bill in the Senate, the House past an essentially different measure, known as the Vreeland bill. In conference a new bill was prepared, combining the leading features of both. This conference bill was accepted in the House, on the 27th, by a vote of 166 to 140. Thirteen Republicans voted with the Democrats against it, one of them being Mr. Fowler, chairman of the Banking Committee. When this conference bill was taken up in the Senate, Mr. La Follette undertook, with the aid of Mr. Stone and Mr. Gore, to kill it by talk. The Wisconsin Senator began his speech at 12:40 p. m. on the 29th and held the floor for nearly eighteen and a half hours, or until 7 o'clock on the following morning, thus making a new record. In 1893, Senator Allen held the floor for fourteen hours and ten minutes. Mr. Stone was at hand to succeed Mr. La Follette, and he spoke, or read, for six and three-quarter hours. Then Mr. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, came to their aid. When he had spoken for two hours, he closed his remarks and turned toward Mr. Stone's place, expecting that Senator to take the floor and carry on the fight. He could not see that Mr. Stone was absent. Mr. Aldrich promptly grasped the opportunity and called for a vote. The Vice-President was in sympathy with him, and the clerk at once began to call the roll. Mr. La Follette came in, but it was too late to prevent the final action. The bill was past, a little before 5 p. m., by a vote of 43 to 22, five Republicans (Messrs. Borah, Bourne, Brown, Heyburn and La Follette) being counted with seventeen Democrats in opposition. The Senators were very weary. It is said that Mr. Aldrich had been on guard for nearly thirty hours. At 10 o'clock the bill was signed by Mr. Roosevelt.——After the currency question had been settled, no important business was transacted except the passage of a liability bill for Government employees and of the Public Buildings bill. The conference report upon the latter bill had been held back by Mr. Bartholdt as a kind of club to keep members in the city and insure a vote upon the currency bill. For the better part of two days the House had been killing time. Its proceedings just before adjournment were of a very jolly character.——In a final statement concerning the appropriations of the session (which exceeded $1,000,000,000) Chairman Tawney complained that the Democratic filibustering tactics had prevented that freedom of discussion which might have enabled the House to reduce the huge total. He also said:

"The demand for enormous increases in war expenditures did not originate with the representatives of the people. It originated elsewhere and was supported largely by a misdirected public sentiment, to such an extent that a majority of this House and a majority in the other branch of Congress, including representatives of both political parties, supported the increases because they did not dare oppose them."

For the Democrats, Mr. Fitzgerald re-

iewed the appropriations, asserting that he session had been the most profligate n our history. The Republicans were esponsible for so squandering the public noney that it would soon be necessary to ssue bonds:

"In the plethora of messages from the Chief Executive there has not been a single warning o safeguard the interests of the people by esolutely repelling all attempts to raid the Treasury. Indeed, when the history of this ession is impartially and truthfully written, he wielder of the big stick will be pictured n heroic size at the head of those who, openly ncouraged or secretly abetted by him, have uccessfully rifled the people's strong box."

n the Senate, Mr. Hale deplored the larming total of appropriations, and gave notice that he was about to prepare statement concerning them. The oficial estimate of receipts for the coming ear is only $878,123,000.

The New Currency Law

The new currency act is a very long one. It provides for the formation of incorporated National Currency Associations, of not less than ten banks each. A bank in such an association, having outstanding bond-secured circulation amounting to not less than 40 per cent. of its capital, and having a surplus of 20 per cent., may, thru the association, deposit for emergency circulation "any securities, including commercial paper, held by a national bank," and the circulation issued is not to exceed 75 per cent. of the cash value of the securities so deposited. If, however, bonds of States, cities, counties or towns are deposited, the issue may be 90 per cent. of their market value; and any national bank (qualified as above) desiring to take out circulation on such bonds may apply directly to the Comptroller without the intervention of a Currency Association. No bank is permitted to have notes based upon commercial paper in excess of 30 per cent. of its unimpaired capital and surplus. Commercial paper must bear two responsible names, and its term must not exceed four months. The tax is 5 per cent. a year for the first month, with an addition of 1 per cent. a year for each succeeding month, up to 10 per cent. There are provisions for redemption and for geographical apportionment of issues. The act creates a National Monetary Commission of nine Senators and nine Representatives, to inquire and to report "what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency." In the Senate, the Vice-President has appointed Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Hale and Knox (Republicans), and Messrs, Daniel, Teller, Money and Bailey (Democrats). Those appointed in the House by the Speaker are (Republicans) Messrs. Vreeland, Overstreet, Burton, Weeks, Bonynge and Smith, and (Democrats) Messrs, Padgett, Burgess and Pujo. It will be noticed that Mr. Fowler, chairman of the Banking Committee, was left out.

Campaign Fund Publicity

No action was taken in the Senate upon the House bill requiring publicity for campaign funds. This bill, with the Crumpacker amendment relating to the votes of negroes in the South and to a reduction of representation, could have been past in the Senate only after a long and bitter debate. On the 26th ult., Mr. Bryan sent to Secretary Taft the following telegram:

"I beg to suggest that as leading candidates in our respective parties we join in asking Congress to pass a bill requiring publication of campaign contributions prior to election. If you think best we can ask other candidates to unite with us in the request."

Before he received this dispatch the Secretary was told by newspaper reporters that it had been forwarded. Upon receipt of it he sent the following reply.

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:—Your telegram received. On April 30 last I sent the following letter to Senator Burrows, the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate:

"'My Dear Mr. Burrows: I sincerely believe that it would greatly tend to the absence of corruption in politics if the expenditures for nomination and election of all candidates and all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees could be made public both in respect to State and national politics. For that reason I am strongly in favor of the passage of the bill which is now pending in the Senate and House bringing about this result so far as national politics are concerned. I mark this letter personal because I am anxious to avoid assuming an attitude in the campaign which it is quite possible I shall

never have the right to assume, but so far as my personal influence is concerned I am anxious to give it for the passage of the bill.

"'WILLIAM H. TAFT.'

"Since writing the above, in answer to inquiry, I have said publicly that I hoped such a bill would pass. "W. H. TAFT."

Mr. Bryan replied that he was much gratified to receive this answer and that he trusted the publication of the Secretary's letter would add the weight necessary to turn the scales in favor of the measure. "Elections," he added, "are public affairs, and publicity will help to purify politics." He also asked Senator Culberson and Representative Williams to obtain copies of this telegraphic correspondence for use in support of the bill, referring, of course, to the original McCall bill, and not to the additional sections attached to it in the House. Perry Belmont, president of the organization which seeks publicity for campaign funds, remarked that the correspondence pointed to a public sentiment which would require both parties, if no law should be enacted, to disclose the amounts contributed in this year's campaign and the sources of them.——In the Senate, on the 28th, Senators Culberson and Bacon asked that the House bill be reported without the Crumpacker amendment, saying that all the Democrats would vote for it. But Mr. Foraker insisted that the amendment should be retained, asserting that all the Republican members of the committee supported it. He was confirmed in this by the committee's chairman, Mr. Burrows.—— The New York *World,* a Democratic paper, asserted on the 30th ult that after the nomination of Judge Parker, in 1904, $20,000 was contributed by Thomas F. Ryan for use in Nebraska, where Mr. Bryan was regarded as a candidate for the Senate, and that this money was received by Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, T. S. Allen, then chairman of the Nebraska Democratic Committee. Mr. Allen says Mr. Bryan was not a candidate for the Senate. He admits that the National Committee gave money, but not so much as $20,000, for the campaign in Nebraska. This he turned over to the local member of the National Committee. He denies that he had any conference with Thomas F. Ryan or with William F. Sheehan, who, it was said, paid the money to him.

Railroad Questions

Action relating to the questions involved in the Government's suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is about to be taken by the Massachusetts Legislature. Last week, by unanimous vote of the Railroad committees, a bill was reported which authorizes the company to hold its Boston & Maine stock until July 1st, 1910, "unless otherwise ordered by some Federal court of competent jurisdiction," but also provides that the stock so held shall be voted by the Railroad Commission of the State. It is expected that the bill will pass, and that final action by the State will thus be deferred for two years. A prominent Boston & Maine stockholder who has opposed the projected merger asserts that the bill condones and ratifies acts of the New Haven Company which have been held to be unlawful, and that it proposes a partnership of the State with the company in hostility to the Federal suit. Others say it involves no interference with that suit. There are persistent rumors that negotiations are in progress for a sale of the New Haven Company's Boston & Maine shares to E. H. Harriman and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company.——Upon appeal, the conviction of the Omaha road in the grain rebate cases last year has been confirmed. The company was required to pay a fine of $20,000, and a fine of $2,000 was exacted from its general freight agent, H. M. Pearce.——The Texas Railroad Commission declines to permit any increase of freight rates on the roads in that State. The companies pointed to a decrease of revenue and to heavy losses caused by recent floods. In reply the commission pointed to the greater losses of farmers and other producers and to the general depression of business.

The San Francisco Cases

Following the failure to convict Abraham Ruef, an interesting civil suit has been brought in San Francisco, with Ruef as defendant. Joseph L. Sullivan, owner of stock of the street railway company, sues to re-

cover (in behalf of the company) from Ruef $200,000, the sum alleged in the confessions to have been paid to him out of the street railway company's treasury, and then to have been parceled out to the supervisors, Mayor Schmitz and himself. James L. Gallagher, formerly president of the board of supervisors, will be one of the witnesses, and the testimony of President Calhoun and other indicted men will be sought. Gallagher, an important witness in all the cases, because he was Ruef's agent in dealings with the supervisors, is still pursued by persons believed to be in sympathy with the defendants. On the 27th ult. three dwelling houses recently erected by him were wrecked by dynamite. Fortunately they were unoccupied. In April, the front of the house in which he was living was torn off by dynamite, and he and his wife narrowly escaped injury. The *Bulletin* has been offering a reward for the detection of those who caused this explosion. Its editor, Fremont Older, has been warned in letters that his life will be taken if he does not withdraw this offer.

Central America's Peace Court

The new Central American Court of Justice, established as one of the results of the peace conference held in Washington last year, was opened on the 25th ult. in Cartago, Costa Rica, Jose Astua Aguilas, the Costa Rican member of the tribunal, presiding at the inauguration ceremonies. In all of the five Central American Republics the day was observed as a national holiday. The United States and Mexico were represented by High Commissioners William I. Buchanan and Enrique C. Creel, respectively, the latter being Mexico's Ambassador at Washington. Both made addresses, applauding this movement for the orderly and judicial adjustment of international questions and expressing the confidence of the Presidents of their respective countries in the patriotic purposes of the five governments that united in creating the court. At the conclusion of his address, Commissioner Buchanan said he had received a cablegram from Secretary Root instructing him to announce that he (the Secretary) had been authorized by Andrew Carnegie to offer $100,000 for the erection in Cartago of a Temple of Peace, for the exclusive use of the tribunal, "as an expression of his sympathy, of his desire for the peace and progress of Central America, and of his confidence in the success of the great humanitarian work that has its foundation at this court, and which constitutes a new and great example of civilization, of peace, and of fraternity between the peoples here represented." There was prolonged applause, and President Viquez, of Costa Rica, in thanking Mr. Carnegie for his "splendid contribution," spoke of him as "a man whose name will hereafter be constantly associated with the work for the attainment of peace in Central America." The court, according to the treaty establishing it, "represents the national conscience of Central America." To it the five Republics have agreed to submit "all controversies or questions which may arise among them, of whatsoever nature and no matter what their origin may be, in case the respective Departments of Foreign Affairs should not have been able to reach an understanding." And all bind themselves to obey and enforce the court's orders.

Street Railway Strikes

Riots followed the withdrawal, on the 25th ult., of the mounted police from Chester, Pa., where they had been guarding the cars of the street railway company. Two non-union conductors were shot, but not seriously wounded, several cars were wrecked and one was burned. On the 30th the strikers voted not to resume work, altho the company had offered an increase of wages. This strike began nearly eight weeks ago, when wages were reduced. It has been accompanied by much violence and by a severe boycott. Owing to the attitude of the police three companies of State constabulary were sent to the city on April 17th. When cars have been running they have carried very few passengers, for the boycott has been applied in local trade to all who entered the cars. They have even been unable to buy groceries. Two elderly women who had been teachers in the public schools for many years ventured to take passage in a car from one of the school buildings to their home because

it was raining and one of them was ill. On the following day nearly all of the 300 pupils in the public school where these women were employed as teachers went on strike and were encouraged by their parents to demand the removal of the offending women. The school directors, it is stated, approved this demand, and the teachers retained their places only by a written apology for their conduct.——The strike in Cleveland, which followed Mayor Johnson's victory and the reduction of the fare to 3 cents, is still in progress. On the 24th ult., the strikers decided by a vote of 640 to 611 to resume work, pending arbitration, but a controversy afterward arose as to claims of seniority, and on the 26th there was another vote that the strike should be continued. Many of the strikers, however, have accepted the terms of the company, which now has about 1,400 men at work. The police have in custody two striking conductors who have confessed that they exploded dynamite under cars, and two more who admit that they cut feed wires and burned railroad property.

Print Paper and Wood Pulp

Two days before the final adjournment of Congress, majority and minority reports were submitted in the House by the special committee which has taken testimony concerning the prices of wood pulp and print paper, upon the complaint of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and in response to demands for a repeal of the tariff on these products. The majority (four of the six members) recommend that no action be taken, pending further inquiry. They assert that the evidence failed to prove the existence of a combination of manufacturers to advance prices, altho it tended to excite suspicion that such a combination had been made. They oppose repeal of the tariff because repeal might ruin the American paper mills by giving an advantage to mills in Canada. This might eventually make prices higher than they are now. They also say that the upward movement in prices has ceased and that the tendency at present is downward. On the other hand, the minority say that the duties on wood pulp and paper should be removed, because these duties give the manufacturers a shelter behind which they can organize combinations which are unlawful, and because the tariff plus the tariff-engendered combinations account for all the advance in prices. They find evidence of concert of action in making the increase of prices, which was not justified. This increase was so great that Canadian manufacturers were able to undersell our manufacturers in this country after paying the duty of $6 a ton.——It is asserted that Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire that Congress should pass over his veto the bill extending the time for completing a dam across the Rainey River, in Minnesota, because he had learned, after sending in the veto, that the project involved an investment of $7,000,000 for the manufacture of print paper in opposition to the combination. A very large majority made the bill a law.

Philippine Islands

Cholera is reported in four cities of Pangasinan province, one of these being Dagupan, 120 miles north of Manila. The disease is also found in other parts of Luzon. Since January there have been 231 cases in Rizal and Zambales.——The Commission has rejected the Assembly's bill for a jury system. It provided for the appointment of twenty-five permanent jurors in each province, to serve in the trial of cases.——There is a movement to procure the capital needed for the proposed agricultural bank by obtaining permission for subscriptions from provinces, municipalities and individuals to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos.——Jokannon, who has been the most powerful datto, or chief, in the Sulu Archipelago, died last week. He was told by Congressman Longworth, in 1903, that his name was the same as that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This gave him much pleasure, and a photograph of Mr. Cannon was one of his most valued possessions.

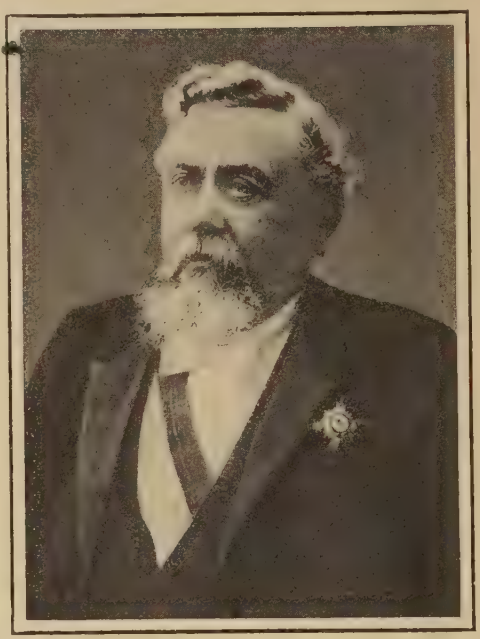
Approaching Elections in Cuba

Governor Magoon has ordered that the provincial and municipal elections shall take place on August 1st. Each province will elect a Governor and eight Councilmen; each municipality a Mayor and a specified number of Coun-

men. The Governors will hold office til February 24th, 1913; the Mayors' rms will end on August 1st, 1912. It not expected that national party lines ill be strictly drawn at these elections, d therefore the results will not clearly dicate the comparative strength of the tional political organizations.——wing to rumors that the Spanish laborrs on the Panama Canal were badly eated, the Spanish Club in Havana sent mmissioners to the isthmus. They ave returned, and they say in their reort that in no other part of the world re Spanish workmen treated so well hile in good health or so carefully ursed while they are sick.——Governor Iagoon has directed the Advisory Comission to prepare a law for the regulaon of natural supplies of water in the terest of irrigation projects.——Our onsul-general at Havana reports that the ugar crop now coming to market falls uch below last year's. Lack of rain iscourages the agriculturist, and busiess is much depressed.

President Fallières in London

The opening of the Franco-British Exhibition has been the occasion of a great popular demonstration in honor of the President of the French Republic. A visit of King Edward to the Exhibition very shortly before showed the work to be very far behind, and the King was greatly displeased and declared he would not take the French President to any portion that was not in good order, whereupon an army of workmen was put to the task. President Fallières reached Dover on a French cruiser soon after noon Monday, May 25th. They were met by fifty British warships in great state. Lord Charles Beresford and other admirals and captains paid their respects to him, and on landing he was welcomed by the Prince of Connaught. When his train reached London, King Edward, the Prince of Wales, Premier Asquith and other dignitaries met him at the station, and he was taken to St. James Palace. In the evening the King and Queen gave him a grand dinner. The popular reception was most cordial. On Tuesday evening there was a great state ball at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday morning the President received the French colony, and then paid a round of calls on members of the English royal house. In the afternoon, accompanied by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, he paid a state visit to the Franco-British Exhibition. Huge crowds gathered wherever there was a possibility of seeing him, and the cheers with which he was greeted were exceptionally hearty. On Wednesday M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain, had a long conference on international



PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

affairs with Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. All questions affecting the policy of France and Great Britain were discussed, showing a complete agreement. During the day there were various social functions, concluding with a gala opera night, when Melba and Tetrazzini sang. On Thursday the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, gave a magnificent banquet in return to King Edward and President Fallières, with nearly a hundred guests, and on Friday morning the President returned to his own country. M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accom-

panied the President of France, declared that the latter had been profoundly impressed with the magnificent reception accorded him in London. He said:

"It is in my eyes a most cheering justification to those of us who have all their lives supported the policy of an understanding with Great Britain to see that policy triumph today in the form of a close and, to adopt King Edward's phrase, a 'permanent' entente. The enthusiastic welcome given the President of the French Republic proves that the *entente cordiale* has definitely entered into the policies of the two countries as one of the fundamental bases thereof."

French and other European journals have much to say of the *entente* thus cemented between the two countries, which has been made all the easier by the better relations between Great Britain and Russia, France's ally. The question has been raised whether this anticipates a tripartite treaty of defense between the three countries, but this is not regarded as necessary either in France or England. Besides, the Laborite voters and many others would object to any alliance with Russia. Both King Edward and President Fallières will soon visit St. Petersburg, and the Laborite members of Parliament have presented a protest. The cordiality with which the French President was received has had an excellent effect in France, and it may seem somewhat to have isolated Germany.

China and Japan

It is doubtful how much credit should be given to a report from a Russian source that the dispute between the Chinese and Japanese over the Korean frontier has led China to send 5,000 foreign drilled troops from Kirin to Tchentao with the view to maintaining her claim to possession of the latter place. It is stated that the Japanese have been taxing the residents of Tchentao, contending that the town is in Korean territory, which China denies. The Japanese difficulties in Korea have not yet ended, and the conflicts seem to be getting worse, altho the Japanese military authorities assert that with the additional forces called for the uprising will be quelled within sixty days. According to military reports fifty-three engagements were fought last month in the campaign of the Japanese against Korean insurgents, and 549 insurgents killed, many wounded and a large number captured. The Japanese lost thirty killed. The insurgents invariably outnumbered the Japanese forces five to one.——The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods is causing much loss to factories in Japan. In Kobe and Osaka 16,000 workmen engaged mostly in the manufacture of matches and allied industries have been thrown out of work.——The Japanese War Office will grant allowances to officers to go to Russia and China to acquire the languages of those countries.

Foreign Church Notes

The official religious statistics of Germany, just published for 1905, show that the numerical ratio of Catholics and Protestants remains practically unchanged. When the Empire was established, in 1871, the Protestants constituted 62.3 per cent. of the population, the Catholics 36.2, other Christians 0.2, and Jews 1.3 per cent. Now the Protestants are 62.0 per cent., the Catholics 36.4, the other Christians 0.4, and the Jews 1 per cent. A singular phenomenon is the fact that the largest Catholic increase is in Protestant sections, and the largest Protestant increase in Catholic districts.——The Geneva law for the separation of State and Church goes into effect with the 1st of January next year, and recently elections were held to choose the commission for the adjustment of Church affairs in the future. The three parties—namely, the liberals, the evangelical and the orthodox, under leadership of Paul Pictet—agreed upon a list of candidates, which gave to the first 22 members, to the second 34, and to the third 11. Of the 11,000 voters enrolled, only 3,200 actually cast their ballots.——All Germany, and with it thousands of congregations in America in historic connection with the Church of the Fatherland, are celebrating at this season with much enthusiasm the centennial of the birth of three great practical leaders of Church life, namely Wilhelm Löhe, who did much in his day for the German churches in the West of this country by supplying them with pastors and funds, and was a leader in the revival of the

deaconness cause; Louis Harmas, the founder of the flourishing Hermannsburg Mission Society; and Heinrich Wichern, the father of inner mission work, so fruitful of excellent results in German social and religious life. Nearly all of the German universities are marking this occasion by granting honorary theological titles to representatives of practical Church life. —— Pastor W. Bunke and others in the conservative Church ranks of Germany, are charging Prof. A. Harnack and other advanced men with forming a "liberal trust" in the Church of the Fatherland, claiming that only those scholars who come up to the radical position of such papers as the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* can hope for appointment in the universities or for recognition as men of scholarship. The conservatives are protesting loud and long against the "liberalizing" of the theological faculties, especially in Prussia.

Revolt in Samos

The disturbances reported in the island of Samos, while locally serious, are of no particular international importance. Samos is a little island of only 180 square miles, and has a population of 53,000. In classic times it was famous as an early seat of Ionian culture, and for its Ionic architecture and pottery. It was the birthplace of Pythagoras. It is under the suzerainty of Turkey, and yet has self-government under the protection, since 1832, of Great Britain, France and Russia. The population is Greek. There seems to be a conflict between the Governor, Kopassiz Effendi, and the Senate, which has led to open war, in which 150 persons have been killed or wounded at the capital, Varthy. The small Turkish garrison is beleaguered, and the life of the Governor is reported to be in danger. The Porte is sending troops to the neighboring island of Chios to suppress the uprising, and has demanded the recall of the Greek Consul on the island, who is accused of aiding the revolt; but the Greek Government asks for particulars, and meanwhile has sent a transport to take off the refugees. Constantinople now reports the Prince-Governor of Samos has been re-established in authority and the revolt crushed. Meanwhile the orders to the Italian fleet to take a two months' cruise in the Levant is regarded as a warning to Turkey.

Chinese Journalism

The journal is not unknown in China, as *The Pekinbao*, the official journal of Pekin is said to have been started over 1,000 years ago, but a new journalism has come up within the last three or four years As a result of the rapid diffusion of modern ideas since the war between Japan and Russia, every province has its journal, but the most important of these are in Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. In each of these centers there are a dozen dailies, composed for the most part in the spoken language, and so accessible to all. They have brought to the people what they have never had the opportunity to possess, the current events and the spirit of criticism. Hitherto the people had not even known what had occurred even in the most important matters, except by public rumor, which was easily misled by the functionaries or intentionally falsified. In the capital, where there are no guarantees against punishment, the journalists penetrate even to the interior of the palace, and one journal told of the sickness of the Emperor and of the Dowager Empress, and of her fear of the revolutionaries. Another told of the enormous gifts which the old Prince Tsing, dean of the Imperial family, had received on his anniversary, or, rather, what he had compelled the attachés to give him. And satirical poetry was written on this same Prince Tsing. The celestial editors did not fail to attack any one man for his ideas, nor the whole of China for its belief in spirits and the philosophy of Confucius. The journals which are published more particularly in the foreign concessions at Shanghai, Pekin, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton are naturally those that show the most independence in their attacks. Such is the impartiality shown to the publishers at Tientsin and the other Japanese concessions, and also to the *Universal Gazette* of Shanghai, each of which has a circulation of from 12,000 to 15,000 copies, which go thruout all China, that they are strongly anti-mandarin, if not anti-dynastic. They are creating a new

vigorous fight for independence and patriotism, and their formula is "China for the Chinese." It is under the influence of this sentiment that an active campaign has been created against the intrusion of Japanese priests at Fukien, and the hostilities to foreign railroad enterprises, and the late Japanese boycott. They have strongly opposed the English and other railroad concessions. On the literary side they are much given to *feuilletons* in the way of romance in their political and original stories as well as in their translations from the English and the French popular stories. They have much to say in the original stories of the corruptions of officials. As an example may be mentioned "The Sleeping Lion," a story published in a commercial journal of Shanghai, the lion, of course, being China. These journals are to a great extent owned by corporations of commercial people who wish progress, and to some extent are supported by liberal Mandarins. The editors are paid about $28 a month, and writers are lucky if they can get $30 a month. More journals have been planned of late at Shanghai, and one has been started with a fund of $160,000, and another at Chekiang with a capital of $240,000. All this is an absolutely new development and cannot help being an extremely important element in the establishment of a national spirit, and cannot much be affected by the news of the week that the Chinese Government has decreed a closer censorship of the press, forbidding articles attacking the Government, and prohibiting offensive papers published in the concessions from being circulated outside foreign limits.

India and Persia

The little war on the northwestern frontier of India has ended. The British punitive expedition against the Mohmand tribesmen under General Willcocks is now on its way back from Afghan to Indian territory. This unexpectedly rapid collapse of tribal opposition and the close of the campaign are attributed largely to the tactful management, from the political side, of the Viceroy, Lord Minto, and remove what quite recently seemed a threatening situation, possibly involving an Afghan war. The British losses in the eighteen days of the campaign were six officers killed and nine wounded, seventy-two men killed and 144 wounded. Nearly half of the deaths, however, were caused by cholera. The tribesmen submitted unconditionally. A later report says that a strong Afghan band has invaded Persia, 180 miles southeast of Kerman; but this has no bearing on the Indian campaign.——The conflict between the Shah of Persia and his new Parliament is complicated by the difficulties with Russia. Not long ago a Russian captain and a number of soldiers were killed by Persian brigands near the frontier, and it is not forgotten that not so very long ago the Russian Minister Grebayedeff was murdered in Teheran. On Wednesday of last week three men entered the official residence of the Russian financial agent and wounded him severely. One of the assailants was killed. This event has raised much indignation in St. Petersburg.

France and Morocco

Some days ago Mulai Hafid, the brother and rival of Abd-ul-Aziz, sent an embassy to Paris to seek peace with France under conditions satisfactory to French honor. But he is attempting to seize the throne from his brother, who is the legitimate ruler and has been recognized as such by the French in their attempts to punish the Moroccans for the murder of French citizens; and accordingly the embassy received no official recognition. Now, however, the pretender has secured control of nearly the whole of Moroccan territory, and is almost certain to supplant his brother. He claims that Abd-ul-Aziz has been untrue to Moslem law, and has made himself practically an infidel by his acceptance of Christian measures. Naturally the Moslem tribes in the interior, which are very rigid in their faith, have accepted him, and it is likely that France will find herself obliged to deal with him. Indeed of late, as if in anticipation of such a result, the French energy has relaxed, as if to find out with whom France has to deal. The envoys of Mulai Hafid in Paris declared that he has no dislike to foreigners and would welcome their influence and their railways. This is to be taken with

some reserve, as it is not in accord with what has been regarded as the attitude of his party.

Female Suffrage in England

More important than might at first seem is the surrender of Mr. Asquith to the advocates of female suffrage. The suffragettes have been badgering the Liberals because they are in power, and their opposition has had something to do with the falling off of Liberal majorities. Lady Carlisle, a noted leader of the Suffragists, begged a meeting of Radical ladies to hold their hands and have patience until Mr. Asquith should give his answer to a deputation of Liberal members of Parliament favorable to woman suffrage. The answer came in the agreement which he made with them that altho he could not put it into a Govenrment measure, yet if it was introduced by a private member he would not oppose it, but would favor its passage, but that he would wish it to be a democratic measure. This means that he would desire suffrage for all women as for all men, and not confine it to women with property or to unmarried women of a certain age. That is, he would not, we understand, wish it to be confined to the propertied classes, which might be supposed to represent mainly Conservative views. *The Spectator* says that this is certainly the most momentous event that has taken place in the world of politics in the present generation, possibly the most momentous in the whole of British political history. It is not anticipated that the House of Lords would accept such a democratic measure, but it might extend the suffrage to women with property, even married women who have a separate property and unmarried women who support themselves; but that would involve larger extensions later. *The Spectator* begs Unionists, in their distracted state, to unite in opposing this proposition in any form, and to insist on the reform of the electoral machinery, so that Ireland shall not have forty more votes than its population allows, that plural voting be abolished, and a system of proportional voting adopted under which a minorty can "plump" their votes and be represented.

European Items

During his recent electoral campaign in Dundee Mr. Winston S. Churchill promised to favor a measure of home rule in Scotland. His pledge has borne quick fruit in a bill introduced by a Scotch member, the object of which is to devolve to a legislative body in Scotland the power to make laws on matters relating exclusively to that country. A. J. Balfour objected strongly, but the House, by 257 votes to 102, voted in favor of allowing the bill to go to its first reading. This is not likely to become a law, but it indicates that home rule for Scotland may prepare the way for the same measure for Ireland.——The German Ministry of Education has announced that under the plan for the exexchange of professors between the University of Berlin and Harvard and Columbia, Albrecht Penck, director of the Geographical Institute, will go to Columbia for the coming scholastic year, and Eugen Kühnemann, Professor of Philosophy in Breslau University, will go to Harvard. America sends to Berlin W. M. Davis, Professor of Geology in Harvard, and Dr. Felix Adler, of Columbia, who will deliver a course of lectures on ethical problems in America. Professor Kuno Francke, curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, who originally negotiated this exchange of professors, proposes an extension of exchange so as to include art. He says that neither country knows much of the art of the other, and that America is now freed from the dominion of French art. ——The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 349 to 170, adopted a clause imposing an income tax on rentes, after Prime Minister Clemenceau stated that the Government made the clause a question of confidence.——It will be remembered that the loss of valuable treasures from French churches was one of the occasions, or results, of the law requiring their transfer to the control of the Government. There is now reported the theft of priceless ecclesiastical plate and other treasures from the Cathedral of St. Etienne, at Limoges. The robbery is similar to the notorious thefts attributed to the Thomas brothers. The booty is roughly estimated to be worth $25,000.

Feeding the Poultry

Prize photograph. Miss Jamie S. Ross, Nashville, Tenn.

"Filled with a Lusty Wind"
Brown Brothers, New York.

14,000 Feet Above the Sea
The Noonday Halt on the Tip Top of Mt. Antors, Colorado.
C. T. Baldwin, Princeton, N. J.

The Four Fishermen
F. H. Cloyes, Waltham, Mass.

My Rocky Mountain Cabin
Mrs. E. W. Rockwood, Iowa City, Ia.

The Noon Hour at Long Lake
F. H. Cloyes, Waltham, Mass.

"The Harvest of the New Mown Hay"
Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.

An Adirondack Portage
Alice M. Sheldrake, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Last Call for Dinner
Alice M. Sheldrake, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Newfoundland Genre
E. S. Hathaway, Middleboro, Mass.

An Old Salt
Mrs. M. E. Curtin, Taunton, Mass.

Our Future President
Mrs. W. F. Wolfe, Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y.

In the Garden
Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.

"Where the dusty highway leads, high above the wayside weeds"
Mrs. W. N. Wirt, Rockville, Ind.

"Grazing O'er the Sunny Pastures"
Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.

"Myriads of Daisies."
Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.

Racing Greyhounds
(Exposure 1-1000 of a second.)
T. C. Black, Jr., Boulder, Col.

A Study in Expressions
T. C. Black, Jr., Boulder, Col.

Scaling the Cliffs
T. C. Black, Jr., Boulder, Col.

The Prairie Schooner
A. A. Rogers,
Milestone, Canada.

"If a Woodchuck Would Chuck Wood"
Julius Sheldon, Grafton, Ohio.

The Shaky Log
Mrs. M. C. Brande, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen Assisting Mary Greaves Over a Sluiceway
W. C. Ladd, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

While the Camera Clicks

Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.

The Sisters

Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Conn.

My Winter Guests
Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.

The Blue Jay
Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.

Not Machine Made
Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vt.

Vacation Experiences

BY READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

[The enjoyment of telling about a vacation afterward as only less—and often greater—than the original experiences. But few of us have a large enough circle of appreciative friends to gratify fully our desire for retrospective narration, which is, perhaps, one reason why this annual department has been so popular a feature of THE INDEPENDENT. It serves as a clearing house for vacation experiences. By means of it one can "swap stories" with thousands of people who have had, or are in search of, a good time. This year we asked particularly for hints as to new places to see and new things to do, for the purpose of extending the knowledge of our own country, and leading the seeker for rest and recreation into unbeaten paths. How well our readers have responded will be seen from the following, which are merely a varied selection from the great number of letters we have received.—EDITOR.]

A Convict's Vacation.

THE INDEPENDENT has brought more joy and sunshine than any other reading matter I am allowed to receive except my letters from my loved ones. And if this letter is found to be unavailable for the purpose for which it is sent, please accept it as my sentiments for your magazine. My vacation last summer was of only three hours' duration—but ever to be remembered. Returning to my cell on the evening of June 6th I found, reposing invitingly on the seat of my chair, my beloved and punctual friend and companion of a journey soon to begin, THE INDEPENDENT.

After a few moments spent in preliminaries, getting ourselves comfortably fixt, we were off. The "Survey of the World," which, at any other time, would have been our first stop, we hurriedly past by. And, as eager as we were to reach our destination, "Vacation Experiences," the picture of our honored ex-President, Grover Cleveland, compelled us to linger for a while because of our admiration.

But soon we were off again, and no other stop was made until the caption over the entrance to our station came into view and assured us of our arrival.

We soon found ourselves amid delightful scenes and experiences. Our enjoyment knew no bounds and often we stopt to search our memory or to give vent to our feelings because of some similar happening.

The "Farmers' Vacation" we dubbed *sui generis,* and our favorite. For we, too, often find ourselves returning from a nocturnal visit to scenes of pleasures that are past. But "A Vacation with Bees" we gave a wide berth, for, since childhood, we have still a grievance against them. The photos were grand! That "Common Carrier," the donkey with six children on his back, certainly possest a great earning capacity; it reminded me of street cars I saw in a big city once. And that feast for the eyes, "The First Vacation," the prize piece of the mother and child, by Ella M Boult, I have now. It's all that's left of our vacation—the only souvenir. And often I gaze upon it to freshen my memories. So interested did we become in our enjoyment that no heed was taken of the time as it past until the sounding of a gong informed us but ten more minutes and our vacation would be over.

And with a joy and a sigh we journeyed back to await another twelve months, when our faithful friend shall come to take us upon another journey of recreation and rest.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, BALTIMORE.

Camping in Northern Vermont.

A camping trip may be very enjoyable even if the campers meet with indifferent success. My friend, George M., and I proved this on our last deer-hunting trip. Our camping grounds are in the town of Ferdinand, on the Nulhegan River, between the North and Yellow Branches. October 16th, the day we hit the trail, was nearly perfect and we enjoyed every moment of our trip on the railroad, and on alighting from the train at Wenlock, at once procured a pole, which we ran under our trunk straps and setting it on our shoulders carried it one-half mile to where we found a good camping spot.

Our camp outfit consists of an Abercrombie & Fitch special waterproof tent, a sheet-iron camp stove and all culinary utensils, and on reaching our destination our first work was to pitch the tent, but as it has a rope ridge this was not a long job; the stove was then set up and soon George was doing the cook act, that is, turning flapjacks with a flip of the frypan.

We were up with Old Sol next morning, and after breakfast set to work to fix up our camp. George made an excellent bed of fir poles and twigs, while I made some shelves, a table, etc., after which we shot a partridge for dinner. We decided to visit an old logging camp about seven miles up the tote road next day, but when about a mile from camp it began to rain, so we turned back; but when we reached camp it had stopped, so I suggested a trip to South America Pond, six miles to the south, but George preferred to stay in camp, so I went alone. In an old lumber camp, near the pond, lives a man who watches the lumber camps in the vicinity and is also fire warden for that district. While talking with him something was said about porcu-

pines, and he said, "Them quill-pigs do bother me turrible and it don't do any good to lick 'em nuther; they come back the next night just the same." Near South America Pond I shot two partridges and a rabbit and then started back to camp. I arrived there about 5 o'clock and when I saw the steaming supper of partridge and rabbit I was truly glad George had stayed in camp.

The next day being Sunday we stayed in camp and read all day, but on Monday morning the law was off of deer and we were out bright and early. While walking up an old logging road I saw a partridge light on a limb near and I shot at it, and had hardly started when two deer jumped over the bushes ahead of me, but did not give me a chance to shoot, and I kept in the road about twenty rods farther, when I stepped on an old log, keeping my eyes up on the ridge all the while, until I heard the leaves rustle, and, looking close by, I saw a large doe feeding and another one stood a little farther away and the third lay between them. Of course, these deer were all does, which are protected in Vermont; and, of course, my camera was in camp.

Every day passed a good deal like this. We saw deer every day, but they were all does, and the evenings in camp were spent in reading and in discussing the advantages of our rifles. George used a Savage 303 and mine was a Winchester 32 Special, and both were the best. (?) At the end of two weeks we returned home in fine trim and feeling well repaid, tho we shot no deer.

W. DUNSTIN WHITE.

RYEGATE, VT.

THE VERMONT CAMP.

Tramping in the Berkshires.

A college friend and I have twice obeyed the call of the open road and trampt thru parts of Berkshire County, Mass. The first time we started at East Northfield and traveled up the Deerfield Valley, over Hoosac Mountain to Williamstown, thence to Richmond, Mass., then to Hudson, N. Y. We covered 120 miles in five days, making thirty the last day, and found the trip thoroly enjoyable. We slept in country hotels and lunched on crackers, canned meat and fruit, bought in the villages. This plan costs $1.50 to $2 a day.

Last summer we tried another plan, which was even more successful. We carried blankets and raincoats with us and slept out at night under trees or in barns. In this way we were absolutely independent of hotels or towns and could stop wherever we liked. There was also a considerable saving in expense, as there was no lodging to pay for. We got one warm meal a day at some town en route, but depended on cold supplies for the other meals. The expense was about eighty cents a day.

We started at Holyoke, Mass., and walked from there to Lee, Great Barrington, Stock-

bridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Adams, Savoy and back to Northampton. We had lifts in wagons and once were carried ten miles in an automobile. We used the Berkshire trolley twice to get over familiar ground. From Adams we climbed up "The Slide" to the top of Mt. Graylock, the highest mountain in Massachusetts.

I found the following outfit amply adequate: Woolen blanket, raincoat (carried in roll over the shoulder), army haversack, leggins, old blue serge suit, old shoes, slouch hat, toilet articles. Roll and haversack together weighed twelve pounds. At night I laid the raincoat on the ground, wrapt up in my blanket and lay down beside my partner. His rubber blanket covered both of us and kept us dry one night during a heavy thunder shower.

The trip occupied five days, gave us splendid exercise and most interesting scenery, including historic Stockbridge, fashionable Lenox, a mountain view of a great sweep of country and a trip thru back hill towns, far from the madding automobile. The roads varied from the State highway, crowded with traffic, to narrow roads where rabbits and partridges are to be seen. There is an indescribable charm about such a trip and it benefits the spirit, as well as the body.

KENNETH C. MACARTHUR.

NEW YORK CITY.

A NEW ENGLAND SCENE.

From a Girl of Ten.

I don't know whether the older readers of THE INDEPENDENT would like it or not, but I know any boy or girl would enjoy the kind of a vacation I am going to describe. We took up a claim on the Shoshone Reservation and came here a year ago. If a vacation is a change, this certainly was. The horses were smaller, the distances greater, the roads longer, my appetite bigger and the meals shorter. My vacation is different from most, because I don't have to keep worrying for fear I don't get my money's worth, and I mix in enough work to make the play better. We are in the sheep district, tho we see lots of cowboys. There isn't as much known of the sheep men as there is of the cattle men, because Mr. Hough and Mr. Beach and Mr. Lewis never got acquainted with the sheep men, but that doesn't keep them from being good fellows with big hearts and full of fun, and their stories are as good as the ones the cowboys tell, and as truthful. It is great fun to visit their big white, cozy wagons, where you are welcome to eat whether they are at home or not, and you are sure to find plenty of good supplies. I had to learn that a bunch of sheep didn't mean forty or fifty, as it did back home, but as the French camp-mover said, "Oh, mebbe, t'ree tous'." I learnt to raise bum lambs on a bottle. "Bum" lambs are lambs whose mammas die or disown them. The weakest lamb I had is now the leader of a bunch. I learnt that a dead line is an imaginary line like the equator, but the sheep man knows mighty quick when he gets over it. I also learnt to tell the colors of horses, to cut out cows, herd sheep and do fractions. I never played in the sand or built little forts on the beach, but I don't see how it could

WASHAKIE.

be more fun than to ride up into the canyon, build a stove oven, roast potatoes and after dinner play horse thieves and robbers among the rocks big enough to hide a dozen horses. One day, when we were riding thru the canyon, my pony, Washakie, slipt and fell off a ten-foot ledge, but I slid off backward and wasn't hurt a bit, but when I went home this winter I tried to learn roller skating and fell on the pavement and broke my arm. It is a good place out here to learn to shoot, for there is plenty of stuff and plenty of room. The rabbits just stand still after you shoot at them, and flip their long ears and wait. I killed my first rabbit the other day first shot. There is plenty of room to camp out here and plenty of good spring water, to say nothing of the sulphur springs, and I'll try to make any one who comes out here have a good time. I think my pony will hold seven.

I'm ten years old and have gained three inches and twenty pounds out here.

MARY MARGARET BEAN.

SHOSHONE, WYO.

The Maine Islands.

Being rather unconventional myself, I decided last summer to spend an unconventional vacation. I had a hazy idea that Maine would be suitable, and being entirely ignorant of all that pertained to that State, sat down and examined a map of it. The coast line looked delicious and an approximate choice was hard to make, but I at length determined on either Casco or Penobscot bays. Casco was finally eliminated, because too near Boston and Portland, which left Penobscot as a final choice. Getting a large scale map of that portion of the Maine Coast, I was astonished to find among its thousand islands as great a choice as before. In despair I closed my eyes, and waving a pencil about I brought it down on what, upon opening them, I found to be Deer Isle. The choice was made. I immediately dispatched letters to postmasters at different settlements there, and was fortunate to receive a reply from one, giving me the address of an old resident, a farmer-fisherman, with whom I at last made arrangements. After the intricacies of a journey from New Jersey, ending with a forty-mile steamboat voyage to the island, my wife and I indeed found we were in undiscovered America. We found our boarding place to be quite unique. On the front stoop of the farmhouse, on our arrival, were a number of stuffed native wild fowl. The boy of the family was a taxidermist. In the barn, swinging by his tail, was Jocko, a monkey brought home from a South American voyage. The chickens, whose roosting place was in the barn, had to scratch in the orchard, the house being between, and, Yankee fashion,

e "Captain" had invented and constructed a vered "henway" from the barn roosts, bridg- g the space between barn and house, and de- ending by incline back of the house to the chard, presenting daily the edifying spectacle hens crossing the bridge in one direction to eggs, and in the other to scratch worms, th all the seriousness of business dispatch. As r eating, if any one fancies good vegetables season, let him feast from a Maine garden, ıere heavy dews soak the ground at night d warm suns smile by day; where blue- rries carpet the ground and outrival the ure of the skies; where yellow cream, com- ıed with aforesaid blueberries, both in un- nited quantities, made a dish ever to be ıged for; and where all the food of the sea, cluding the lobster in his native haunt, is to had abundantly.

The island itself, heavily fir-clad, is ten iles long and from a hundred-yard dash to ro miles wide, in outline about as irregular the wildest line you could scrawl. It is also lly, and from the shore roads presents mag- ficent views of sea and mountain in all di- ctions. Even to walk down the commonest ad, with the magnificence of the panorama fore you, with the beautiful blending of the d and white spruce glistening in the morning w, the rich ozone of the spruce laden air, e succulent red raspberries (here as common the roadside as blackberries in Jersey), eir deep blood color mayhap commingling th the lighter blush of a thousand wild ses (bountifully abundant everywhere), and e neat white farm houses dotting this land d sea scape—to experience these things is to add several years of life to the average New York man of toil.

Need I to add that, in homesteads hundreds of years old, you will find residents living in the houses they were born in, up to the respectable age of 108; that oxen are the main- stay of the farmers, and their slow, placid walk and air of peace give the blush to that same nervous, foolishly impetuous business man; that modernism has not as yet crept in, there being no public improvements, no hell- ish automobiles—nothing but peace. It should not be necessary to mention sailing, where the natives are those who man the international cup racers, or rowing or fishing or swimming. It is interesting, however, to be able to hire a nice buggy which seats two for a dollar for the afternoon. The roads are smooth and hard and wind about in drives nowhere to be sur- passed. There is a flat rate of $7 per week all over the island for boarding, and you can make no mistake wherever you go. Personally, I would recommend my retired Grand Banks captain, as I know him. And if the foregoing were not enticing enough, I would mention the strange wild fowl along shore, the partridge in the woods, the fish hawk's nest high in the pines, the wild dots of islands for picnicking, the wilder ledges, grass tufted, where the sea birds lay their eggs, and where you may see their young (if you are adventurous enough) from the crack of the shell to the toddling birdlet, the sportive dolphin and the bobbing seal—but why more?

WESTFIELD, N. J. A. B. PRICE.

THE LAUNCHING.

"Jamie."

Jamie and I spent our vacation together. I was the schoolma'am, the old maid auntie of his mother, and Jamie was just growing away from babyhood, eighteen months old, still in dresses, at the beginning of the summer, but glorying in knickerbockers toward the end.

JAMIE.

Such chums we were! Words had not yet come to be his possession, but *ideas*, indeed, were by no means lacking, conveyed by motions of the hand, and the most bewitching of smiles.

It was on a farm—Bonnie Brae Farm—that we had our summer, where the lawn swept down from the house to the finest of butternut trees, in one place branching so low that both children and dog could climb, and the curious seedlings from the fallen nuts of the previous season were sending out their first leaves and rootlets from the mine of rich meats. In another place, the most beautiful groupings of maple trees, under which we sat together and the little head cuddled to sleep on my arm.

"Jamie, do you want to go to the mail box with me?" A radiant smile and clasp of the two little hands, his usual way of expressing cordial assent, said, more strongly than words, "How could you guess what so entirely meets my approbation?"

This walk then became our daily delight; he grasping my little finger and trudging along, down the grassy slope, under shade of the trees, toward the road where the automobiles whizzed by and where the R. F. D. box often contained treasures to which Jamie must be lifted to secure.

But Jamie's delight was the shed of the barn, where sleigh, buggies and wagons were sheltered, where the horses' heads peeped from their stalls, and, sometimes, under the hay a stolen nest revealed some white eggs.

When Jamie caught my little finger with one hand, pointed to the shed with the other and smiled bewitchingly, there could be no resistance; I was simply *obliged* to go to the shed, watch him clamber in a wonderful way, considering his babyhood, into the spring wagon, and then climb up beside him and take my seat. Away from books and cares! Away from all ambitions and exactions of society, in a horseless wagon, day after day! What a vacation! Can you imagine one more in contrast with the ordinary life of a school teacher in a large city? Can you realize the joy of having a lovely child always choose his seat by you when driving or reach his happy face to you for a good-night kiss?

Blessed baby! Do you know what a comfort you were to a tired heart and body? Will you grow away into a rough boy? Will you not, sometimes, smile into your life the sweet girl who will yield her heart to you forever?

ANNA T. BALLANTINE.

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Five Girls and a Tramp.

Two of our most successful vacations have been walking trips. On the first trip five young women planned to walk thru the Berkshire Hills for a week in May. The idea met with protest from those in authority. "Where would we spend the nights?" "How could we take any baggage?" "How could we find our way?" etc.

Our first step was to secure the necessary Government Geological Survey maps and study distances between towns on the same railroad, so that we might express our common trunk from place to place, while we followed on the less traveled mountain roads. We decided to start at Norfolk, Conn., and walk across Massachusetts to Bennington, Vt., spending the nights at Sheffield, Great Barrington, Tyringham, Pittsfield and Williamstown. We engaged our accommodations in advance thru friends in each town.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIP.

The trip proved delightful beyond any possible anticipation, and the most glorious day is still a matter of argument. We averaged about fifteen miles a day and ate our midday meals, supplied by kindly housekeepers, in fields overrun by columbine and by waterfalls, or underneath apple trees, so full of blossoms that they looked like gigantic pop-corn balls.

But when the trip was over we felt that another time we should like to be independent of hotels. So last summer a courageous relative offered himself as chaperon to a caravan party of five. We went up to a little village in the mountains of Vermont and hired a horse and wagon for a week. In this wagon we packed a tent and poles (which protruded from the rear in a most ungainly fashion), blankets, several suit cases of clothing (we took too much), a sleeping bag for our escort, who was to sleep in the wagon, a bag of provisions (also too big), a bundle of cooking utensils, oats, feed-bag, halter, horse blanket, etc., and a heterogeneous collection of rubber coats, tin pails, milk cans and mason jars, which in our first-day innocence we stuffed in the spare corners, not having learnt the horrid habit of unattached articles to drop off the cart when going up hill.

Our chief care at the end of each day was to find a spring or stream by which to camp. On several occasions our eggs were scrambled by candle light, because we were late in finding a suitable place. We took turns during the day in driving the horse.

To our surprise, we were treated with the greatest courtesy along the route, for we certainly did look a bit like gypsies, and several asked us where we were going to "show." But when we had a rainy night the hospitable farmer, in whose hay-lofts we had arranged to spend the night, prest cream and eggs upon us. They were much surprised to find that in our chaperon they were entertaining a minister "unawares."

We are discussing now the possibility this summer of combining reasonable respectability with knapsacks, and stopping over night wherever the road leads us.

HELEN FOX.

NEW YORK CITY.

OUR SUMMER CAMPING HOUSE.

A Unique House Party.

We were eight college girls who had been together for four years. When commencement week drew near and we were soon to be scattered from Boston to Japan, we decided to spend two weeks together before the final leave-taking, provided it could be done cheaply, for the graduating expenses were already large. At first the plan was to take a cottage at some beach and "keep house" ourselves. But one evening as we were trying for the fiftieth time to decide upon a place, one of the girls burst in upon us to say that there was a furnished house in her old home town which we might have for the last week in June and the first in July. We need supply only bed and table linen. Needless to say, the offer was accepted with glad hearts, and a few days after commencement we were all on our way to the little country town in Connecticut.

We had come to a large, yellow brick house,

with four oaks in front, and above on a high ridge a long row of oaks, separating the house completely from the highway. Large, airy rooms, a big side porch, two hammocks swung under the trees, made us happy at once. Nearby was a pretty little lake, and beyond a stretch of green woods. Or, by following a little river, you came upon meadow and pasture and orchid haunts. By trolley, we could easily reach the low-lying hills, just right for long tramps and climbing and picnics. So much for the setting.

In dividing the housework among us, we achieved a small triumph. The nine of us (including an elder sister, who acted as chaperone) were divided into three groups. Then the three girls in each group were to work together for the two weeks. One group was to have charge of preparing and serving a meal, another group of "cleaning up" and washing the dishes. And by a wonderful series of combinations and permutations no group had charge of the same meal twice in the same week. This disposed of the most important part of the work.

The first thing which we did upon arriving (after gathering huge jars of daisies, our class flower, to decorate porch and front steps) was to plan all the menus. And tempting ones they were. None of us were experienced cooks, but one had a special way of making lemon-ice, another strawberry shortcake, another fried chicken, and another, and best of all, delicious bread. Each one had a "try" at her own specialty. Breakfast was to be an informal meal, which all helped to serve. The course was always the same: Puffed rice, bananas, bread and butter and coffee, and, on rare occasions, crullers. When the meals were all planned, two groups were assigned to each, one to prepare and one to clear away. Then a long list of all the menus, with the names of those in charge of each meal, was posted conspicuously in the kitchen. We studied the list every morning and were on hand at the proper time. Just one more word about these menus. Cream, eggs, chicken, vegetables, strawberries were purchased at a nearby farm house and at such a phenomenally small price that we could have an elaborate repast for almost a song.

All our meals (with the exception of one supper) were served out of doors, under the big trees, on a long ping-pong table. And those out-door meals were one of the nicest parts of the day. Everything tasted delicious, and we were so expert by the second week that rarely a day past but that we entertained guests from the city or classmates who lived in the vicinity.

We spent our days exploring the country and living in the open air. Picnics were a favorite "stunt." In the evening the cousin would drive up with the big carry-all and five of us would go off on a long drive, while he took the other four out in the boat, or we would sit out on the porch and sing our college song (to the accompaniment of a guitar). One dark and rainy night our gifted reader thrilled us with the horrors of Po "Tales." For I regret to say that a four years' training in the class there were members of the party v always took down from the w stocked book-cases Poe or Sherl Holmes or Myrtle Reed! The night of our stay will ever be fam for a serenade. With Japanese l terns and torchlights, we sang our favo songs under our neighbors' windows, alw ending with an original ditty, full of "l hits."

The hospitality of the town was lavis upon us. We were asked to have a floa the great "Fourth of July parade," we w invited to lawn parties, the minister ca upon us. And when we went away, we w urged to all come soon again, and so we going to, the very first chance we get!

L. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mountain Mist.

To one whose daily life is surrounded brick walls and whose vacation consists us ly in what pleasure a half-holiday outing at week's end and a restful Sunday by the se summer affords, the unexpected gift o week's respite in late September of last was certainly a divine blessing.

To me the call to the mountains at that of the year is most overwhelming, and by sheer force of will power am I restra from annually sacrificing, besides my neces weekly pittance, the accusations by my fri of neglect of business for a month of the p and uplift which the mountains offer.

With hardly a moment's notice I stole a last fall to a quiet and unpretentious spot high up in New Hampshire's highest away from all the imported city's convent alties which infest the mountain resorts, w I could feast on nature's bounties undistur Arriving at the station at twilight, the se mile drive, chiefly thru woods, was exc ingly restful, and the glory of the hills made doubly impressive by the soft light the rising moon. Happily, my first day t was a rainy one, and I thereby gained a r needed rest. A rainy day in such a pla not so uninteresting to a lover of natur one might think, for the ever shifting cl which cover the hills give an air of my to the landscape which is exceedingly inte ing.

An early peep from my window the fol ing morning revealed an entirely diff scene from that of the day before. The v itself appeared to be an ocean with isl sprinkled here and there, rising out of it has a most curious effect and I hastened my camera to a commanding spot nearby took the picture I send herewith. Fo hour or more I watched this beautiful e which was ever changing, exposing new is now and again, and becomingg more and beautiful as the rays from the rising sun trated the opaque mass with streaks of g light.

Equally as fascinating and even more beautiful was a nearby view which I had a few days later of Mt. Washington covered with snow. The green and gold of the base of the mountain, with the pink and purple of its summit as the clear morning sun flooded it all with light, was most impressive and uplifting in its majestic splendor.

I thought of Mark Twain's "New England Weather" the day we took the long drive thru Nature's fairyland; a perfect morning, with wonderful sky effects, followed by a tremendous downpour, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which happened, unfortunately, after we had left our carriage, just as we were in a deep gorge admiring the grandeur of the scenery, and from which we were unable to escape till we were drenched to the skin. We forgot all grandeur for the moment in our endeavor to find some means of protecting the ladies of our party, but alas! it was a dismal failure, the only failure on my vacation trip.

W. F. KINGMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A SEA OF MIST.

A Primitive Vacation.

To get away from the accustomed scene, to live in the open—that is our notion of an ideal vacation. We spent such a one near Milaca, in the northern part of Minnesota. Thru the kindness of a friend, we were permitted to use an unoccupied farm house, delightfully situated at the junction of Whitney Brook and Rum River. Our furniture consisted of three broken chairs, a rocker, a table and a bedstead. A little cut grass filled out a mattress; an old hollow stump served as a stove. When the mattress got soggy there was more grass; when the stove burned out there were more stumps. Thus housekeeping was very simple and quickly disposed of. The place had a special charm for us in its remoteness and primitiveness. We saw everything with as much surprise and ecstasy as actual explorers.

On one of our trips of exploration we found a deserted Indian camp. There, tied together at the top stood the poles, which only required a few blankets thrown about them to complete a tepee. Below in the center a depression lined with stones marked the place of their camp fire. Two patches of potatoes, three by six feet, bordered with sod, lay near by. Evidently the Indian was providing for the day of his return.

Our friend said we must visit the "Jungle." Across country, thru the bush, we went till we reached a ravine so densely filled with tamaracks that the sun could not penetrate into it. Underfoot were fallen logs and brush matted together with moss; below this was water. Of course, our feet slipped thru at times, but that only added to the fun; and thru the ravine we made our way with the zest of discoverers. Why hadn't we the right to name for ourselves the birds that warbled and chirped overhead, or those beautiful white blossoms that grew on a low bush? No doubt their real names are quite unsatisfactory. Beside a log we found what must be orchids—we had seen them before only in illustrations.

Then the queen of the orchid was discovered. Some one called, "Come, Come! Here is the Minnesota flower!" We hurried to the place. What a beautiful sight met our eyes! The moccasin flower, with its large red and white blossoms, grew in profusion all around us. We picked and picked until our arms were full, then started home, regretting we had to leave any to waste their beauty in that dark ravine.

After these trips we enjoyed the exhilarated sense of rest that only follows physical exertion in the open. We would spend the late afternoons in reading or watching the insistent life of nature around us; the evenings in telling stories or in listening to the whip-poor-will.

"He calls not thru the day;
But when the shadows gray
Across the sunset draw their lengthening veil,
He tells his twilight tale."

At length a "drowsy numbness" would steal over us, but there was no "heartache." Not after days spent thus!

ESTELLE BRANDE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

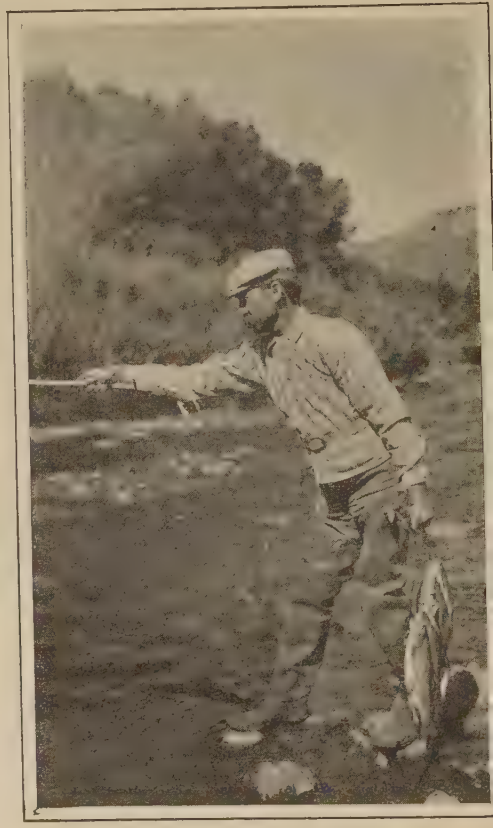
Professor Driggs, Reverend Simpkins and Sol Kraft, Take Notice.

For the man who has heard the click of the reel and felt the pull of the speckled mountain trout on a good jointed steel or bamboo pole, to learn where this particular species of the finny tribe lurks in abundance, will certainly bring a thrill of pleasure.

Lost River empties into the Weber about a quarter of a mile above Devil's Slide in Weber Cañon. Devil's Slide is on the U. P. R. R., about forty miles east of Ogden, Utah. Thousands of people pass within a city's block of this unique nature formation, but very few indeed stop to enjoy this beautiful canyon scenery and inhale the invigorating mountain air.

Professor Driggs, superintendent of the Utah School for the Deaf and Blind, is a busy man; likewise the writer, yet when the warm days in June come the desire for a little outing is so great that we usually manage to plan a little fishing trip. For a number of years, Lost River has been our favorite selection, and we have never come back disappointed or with an empty basket. Last year we left Ogden on the morning of the Fourth of July and started fishing in the afternoon, about 1 o'clock, and finished the next day at sundown. We caught eighty-six trout, from seven to fourteen inches long. We were accompanied by the Rev. Peter Simpkins, of Salt Lake. Having heard some of our fish stories, he concluded to try it. By the way, he is no back number at telling stories himself. In his vest pocket (among some good Havanas) is a little red-covered morocco memo that seems always to remind him of *another one* that is still better than the *other one*. The notable feature upon our meeting at the union depot at Ogden was the size of his basket. He is fond of trout. Trout is good brain food. No doubt his congregation noticed this the following Sunday!

One thing about catching trout—you have got to fish. Usually the best results come from fishing up-stream, wading in the water. For this you want gum hip-boots or waders. Then there is a knack in knowing just when to spank your fly into just the right spot in a little bubbling foam beside the rolling riffle. If you don't get a raise the first or second cast, you may as well move on. Once you catch on and land a few half-pounders and feel them kicking around in your basket, a mosquito can get a good square meal at your expense and you'll not know it till you get home. Mosquitos seem to enjoy fishing. Where there is good fishing there are usually some very bad mosquitos. Ask Sol Kraft, of Chicago. However, it only lends flavor to the sport. After a day's fishing, with a fifteen-pound basket full, swung on a mighty tired pair of shoulders, comes the supper at the



THE RIGHT SPOT.

Toone Ranche or the Thackery House. Co fresh milk tinctured with cream, fresh ri strawberries and radishes, new potatoes a crisp lettuce, fried trout, good and brown, h biscuit—no cake, thank you; just a ciga Then to bed. If you can't sleep after su a day, you need a change of climate. T doctor can't do anything for you!

OGDEN, UTAH. JOHN T. HURST.

The Navigable Connecticut River.

Most people enjoy sailing, while but very few consider themselves adept enough to take a cruise. Here is the barest outline of a vacation for these latter, a vacation that is inexpensive, safe, delightful and varied; that gives out-of-door life; that takes you to places both beautiful and filled with historical associations; where leisure increases delight; and which, tho spent on the water, cannot produce seasickness. In short, sail down the Connecticut River! Get a small centerboard boat—about twenty-five feet in length—at Hartford, take one, two or three companions, and sail to Saybrook. There is no kind of doubt that the Connecticut River is not well known and therefore not appreciated; and yet no river can show greater diversity of beauty. Sand banks that bring multi-colored fields to an end, and sand spits and coves that take on rainbow colors at sunrise and sunset, charm you for the first fifteen miles. From then on (below Middletown) the scenery is wilder and grander. Tree-laden hills come to the water edges on both sides, and sometimes those edges are a hundred and more feet above the water, lining the river with precipitous cliffs of brown stone or shale. Sometimes the little white New England towns come to the water's edge with their dock and coal-yard; sometimes they are seen on the tops of the hills or nestled on the sides. And often a little stream flows in from one side or the other. And herein lies this cruiser's joy: those streams are navigable for the small boat! And some of them—for example, Salmon or Eight Mile Rivers—have no equal, I am emboldened to say, *in the world!* Furthermore, you can vary your life and camp on their banks; you can fish, you can even hunt for small game—if in the fall, for rails and snipe. You can visit the quaint old towns, and see such sights as Nathan Hale's old schoolhouse at East Haddam, or the grave of Lady Fenwick, dated 1648, at Saybrook. At Essex you can see the abandoned yacht "Dauntless," which one time held the record for transatlantic sailing. At Lyme is the famous artists' colony, which, in itself, predicts the beauty of the town. Best of all, perhaps, are the views that can be seen from the tops of the hills, hights that are easily and quickly reached from the shore. And all this while you can stay as long as you wish, for no wind can ever ruffle the water enough to make more than a small anchor necessary; while there is seldom such an absolute dearth of wind that you cannot make progress against the slight current.

THE REGATTA.

The distance is only forty-nine miles, but to consume two weeks on the trip is to hurry.

(Rev.) Geo. Roberts, Jr.

Englewood, N. J.

A Farmer's Experience with Vacation People.

The telephone bell rings and I answer a call. The city people are getting ready to come to their cottage upon the lake shore near by, and they wish to engage board at the farmhouse. I must meet them at the depot or the steamboat dock to help them move their personal effects. There are a great variety of articles

to be taken to the cottage and the two-horse wagon is loaded to its utmost capacity with boxes, barrels, trunks, groceries, sporting goods and clothing. The load arrives at the cottage a little ahead of the party, who make the last few miles by steamboat, and I go to the dock to greet the party and to assist in carrying any personal luggage to the cottage. Upon meeting one such party, consisting of the father, mother, children and a maiden lady, who was carrying a rather cumbersome package, I asked if I might assist her with it, and she replied, "Oh! no! no! Thank you, I can carry it." Later I learned that Auntie has her favorite cat in that basket and she thinks as much of it as of any human being.

There are twenty children camping or boarding within half a mile of the farm. These children overrun the place and beseech me continually for permission to ride the horses and farm implements. Frequently I have had three of four of them on the machine while operating a binder, with two or three on the horses. If I go to the dock with a stoneboat there are six or eight of them ready for a boat ride on dry land and one for each horse. The children are active, but the older visitors, as a rule, come to rest, to read, to motor, or a drive thru the country. They are what country people would call rather lazy, but there is always the exception, and the exception is likely to be the specimen hunter, who will ask me to take him across the lake to a gorge on a Sunday morning, when I would rather sleep or read. He is armed with a hammer and chisel, and commences an industrious and laborious search for what he calls crinoid stems and trilobates.

Sometimes a party of people from the lake will walk up the upper portion of my farm, whe the view of the lake and scenery unobstructed. They will seat themselves the top rail of an old fence until the rail we nigh breaks with the weight and the fer corners start from their positions, and w their faces turned toward the horizon a with the eye they will trace the outline of h lake and ravine for hours and hours at time. They become enthusiastic and s "Why, we should think that under such c

HELPING (?) THE FARMER.

ditions you would live to a very old age, such pure air, such magnificent scenery!" They ask many questions about farming and their probable success as farmers, and finely conclude to buy a farm near by and take lessons in agriculture of me. But when the cold November winds and rains sweep the fields, when the flower and leaf are gone, when the squirrel has gathered his hickory nuts, and the wild goose has turned to the South, they forget all these plans and hie themselves away to the protection and luxury of their city homes, and their country friends are no more thought of until the season changes again and the wild goose returns from the South.

L. C. LINCOLN.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

A Vacation for All.

I had been practising eight years without a vacation. Only once, and for three days then, had I visited my parents at the old homestead, a hundred miles away. So Lou and I finally decided to take our vacation with my parents. They were each more than sixty, and were living alone on the old homestead. My sister and her husband were teaching near where I was practising; while my younger brother, a boy of nineteen, was in college. He spent his vacations at home. Sister and her husband agreed to spend part of their vacation with us at father's.

This vacation would cost very little, and would be the best possible for sister's six-year-old boy and our own two-year-old son. As the expenses would be so light, we planned to spend two months.

Early in February we selected and ordered garden seed sent to mother. She always had a good garden, but we wrote her to make an extra effort to have vegetables enough for us all. I had some high-grade garden fertilizer sent for old David, mother's negro gardener, to use in connection with his home-made fertilizer.

We went to father's early in June. The others had already arrived. What a joy it was to be back with the whole family as of old! I almost forgot that I was a parent myself in that I was a boy again. We young men did as much of father's work as he would permit, while sister and Lou gave mother a vacation. Father was kept busy with the two grandchildren. He and mother both seemed to turn children with the rest of us.

Old David had been unusually successful with the garden. Such vegetables as that sandy loam produced! Fruit was in abundance. Greensboros and Elbertas were as fine as ever grew. Many of the trees and vines I had planted when a schoolboy. The grapes were as luscious as could be. There were more than a dozen different kinds, but the Brightons, Brilliants and Delawares were especially fine. The melons were abundant and choice in quality.

No hotel could have procured such milk, eggs and chickens. We occasionally had fis caught from the same old fishing holes we ha frequented as children. The water is free stone, from a deep well. In it lurks no dange of typhoid fever, that peril so often encount ered in promiscuous travel.

Sister and Lou spent some time in cannin fruit and vegetables. The piano and our jour nals gave amusement for the evenings. Driv ing, horseback riding and games took up man hours. But we all helped work in the garde and orchard as well as give assistance t David and the cook in their general work.

The quiet country surroundings, pure ai wholesome food, outdoor exercise and regula hours refreshed and invigorated us all. It i hard to say whether grandparents, parents o children enjoyed these two months most.

T. H. Y.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

An All-Year-Round Vacation.

As our yearly income does not exceed $45 for three of us, after paying living expenses not very much is left for travel or vacations so we are compelled to enjoy our vacation a home.

We have chosen as the site of our home a ideal spot for an all-year-round vacation. We are about one-half mile from the village where my husband works, but are surrounded with the wilds of nature. Just across the road from the front of our house is a forest of young trees, such as are common to the hillsides of New York and Pennsylvania. Thru these we may wander at will during the warm days of the year, or if too weary for a ramble we may stretch our hammock and go to sleep amid a concert of nature's songsters.

This forest abounds in native wild flowers ranging from the modest violet and snowy trillium to the gorgeous golden rod of late autumn, and as we walk among our favorites we are often startled by a little wild rabbit or a squirrel bounding away thru the ferns at our feet. All around the house are a goodly number of hickory trees and in these we have placed cottages for the little feathered tenants that we may watch their housekeeping in summer.

We know where the wintergreen berries grow large as cranberries, also where to find all the other delicious wild fruits and nuts which we may gather at our own pleasure; and surely no vacation sport is more healthful or enjoyable than tramping over our steep hillsides in search of these. Not far from the rear of our home a silvery creek winds its way between banks of forget-me-nots to the Allegheny River. This contains plenty of fish and is just the place for summer dreaming.

When we wish for a change, the trolleys are ever ready to take us to the city, only a few miles distant. Then in winter what journeys we take by way of our books from the

public library and our magazine! In a few short months we have in this way visited nearly every country on the globe as well as nearly all parts of our own land, with nothing of that weariness which comes to other travelers. We like this way of living best, for we can work hard every day and yet enjoy on all-year-round vacation.

ROWENA M. CHAPEL.

SHINGLE HOUSE, PA.

A Reindeer Trip in Alaska.

While spending the winter of 1898 in St. Michael, Alaska, I and my wife had a trip of sixty miles, by reindeer sleds, in charge of two Laplander drivers, from St. Michael to the Swedish Mission, at Unalakleet. Dr. Sheldon Jackson had promised us the conveyance early in the fall, so the first of the winter was past in pleasant anticipation of the trip and spending the Christmas season at the mission.

We had never tried winter traveling in the Arctic, and a great deal of preparation was necessary. Fur clothing, robes, hoods, mittens and everything that would keep the cold out and the warmth in must be had, as well as advice. Much of the latter was offered by the old timers, "Sour Doughs," as they are called up there. One man told us that one could easily run fifty miles a day alongside of the sleigh, and sleep in the open, under a light fur robe; and that raw salmon would taste good after the first day out. This advice was only *partly* true. Starting December 21st, with the thermometer at 30 below, at 1 p. m., each on a sleigh drawn by one reindeer, and an extra deer drawing a "pulk" for our baggage, my wife is nearly "out of sight" in lynx robe and fur hood. The deer are held by the head, looking toward the rear of the sleigh, and when all is ready the drivers loosen them, drop on their seats, and away we go, each deer trying to go in the wrong direction as fast as possible. Finally they strike the trail on the open ice, and trot along at about five miles an hour. A reindeer start cannot be described. The onlooker sees a wild effort to escape and a general confusion. A passenger hangs on, and hopes, and the Lap drivers, with supreme patience, untangle every kind of a mixup.

Soon the cold would drive us to our feet, and we would run until out of breath, then ride till the cold began to bite. The face was the hardest part to keep warm.

The interior of an Eskimo house is not an ideal stopping place, but we were only too glad to accept the hospitality of old Miunich, at Klikitarak. The smells of various degrees of disagreeableness were forgotten in the enjoyment of the genial warmth.

The whole village called to see the white woman who had arrived and see her prepare supper, and who persisted in being well and happy in spite of cold and weariness.

The next day we only traveled about twelve miles, stopping at Golsovia. The cold was intense, and the sun was so low that the small hills kept it hidden most of the day. During the last half hour of travel my nose was frozen on one side, and not being properly thawed out a blister covering the whole side of it was there in the morning.

Our first thrilling experience was when we came to a steep hill to descend. As a reindeer pulls by a single strap leading between the hind legs, and nothing to hold back by, he is always looking out for the sled to run upon him; so the drivers took the deer from the front sled and tied him behind the rear one. Then they start down, and every deer spreads his hoofs and holds back, the snow flies, and the caravan looks like an avalanche, but they come out on the level at the bottom of the hill in good shape. The next hill was not so bad, so they let us off, and started down pellmell, the deer keeping ahead as long as possible, then turn to one side, and around comes the sled, rolling over and over, like the boy at the end of the "whip cracker."

During the afternoon of the third day a hard snow storm made the traveling fearful, and we often wondered if warmth and comfort would ever be found again. We cannot see how the drivers can know the way, but suddenly the lights appear, and the deer are on the glare ice of the Unalakleet River. They simply flew, and did not stop when they came to the bank, but plunged along over logs and ice hummocks until they came to Mr. Carlson's door. A warm welcome is always a joy, and the way we were received, and our every want provided for, made us forget all thought of the hardships of the three shortest days and two longest nights of 1898.

Away up here near the home of Santa Claus Christmas means "Peace and Good Will," and the good people at the mission seemed very happy in the joy they were giving to all around them. A tree at the home on Christmas Eve, and a service before daylight Christmas morning at the church, where there were two trees, and tea and cookies for all the Eskimo people. In the evening thirty or forty Laplanders from the Reindeer Station at Eaton, come seven miles down the river, on their sleighs, and have a merry time. It was easy to imagine oneself among a whole colony of Kriss Kringles. One day we went up to the station, and saw the heard of over 600 deer, a lovely sight; and to see the Laps living as they did at home, and drest in the gayest of colors. There were forests of spruce covering valley and hillside to delighted eyes grown weary of a treeless country.

The two weeks spent at Unalakleet was a very happy holiday season, and one long to be remembered. By the time we reached St. Michael again we had become fairly good reindeer drivers, and have since known some of the enjoyment of the Eskimo woman who had spent a winter in "The States." She said: "Every day people sit all around my room to hear me tell what I saw."

E. T. HATCH.

RIDGEFIELD, WIS.

Country People in the City.

I have visited several of our largest cities, and I believe I felt the thrill of new scenes and wonders as much as the wealthy tourists visiting the hills and valleys of our country for the first time. I do not believe in going to the city to do the town, as we often hear it spoken of, for if one does that in town they will be

done; but I do believe if one goes to see and learn they will spend a profitable and pleasant vacation, and I think that can be done by going to the city of Washington. It seems to me that no one can stand near the Capitol and then go thru its halls and up the stairs, one flight after another until they come to the top of the dome, and look out over the public buildings of these United States for the first time and not feel well paid for the effort it cost in hard earned dollars, and methinks they will have peculiar sensations running thru them. There are a great many things in Washington to see and learn that the people in the country know nothing about. There is the Navy Yard, where they make the great guns that they are trying to shoot across the ocean with (for we don't need them on this side); there is the Printing and Engraving Department, where Uncle Sam prints his money, and the U. S. Treasury, where he keeps it; the Post Office Department and Dead Letter Office; the Museum, where there are untold wonders to look at, and the immense wealth in buildings and monuments. All this and more can be seen, yes, much more, by every worker who will save one month's wages out of his year's work, who is no farther away than northeastern New York. A ten-day trip, with good lodging and board (when there is an excursion), can be done on $25, but you can pay much more if you wish to.

SEYMOUR WARNER.

MAYFIELD, N. Y.

The Grand Canyon.

Spend your vacation in camp on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, and the memory of such an experience will be one of the joys of your remaining years. It is *so* different that no other point approaches it in uniqueness of scenes and experience.

Yes, you may have seen the Canyon—during the one to three days of the average tourist—but that is only an introduction. With acquaintanceship and a degree of familiarity with this great chasm, it reveals to you its real character. Let the effect of its grandeur soak in. Make friendly overtures to its spirit, get the message it has for you. It will be a secret—you cannot impart it.

The lights and shadows of the early morning, intensified by the slanting rays of the rising sun, bring out in bold relief the prominence of the opposite side, thirteen miles distant, while the elongated shadows, shrinking with the advance of day, with the sunlight invading every nook and corner, the bold cragged and irregular face of the opposite front interspersed with darkened valleys finally penetrated by the noonday sun, the whole scene changes to a flattened wall, when the shadows begin to grow from the other side of the prominences, a constantly changing scene, a moving picture with a film of rock and crag sixty miles long and 5,000 feet from edge to edge.

Fuel is plentiful in the forest near the hotel at Bright Angel; water may be obtained from the tank cars of the railroad company, and supplies by arrangement with any of the grocerymen at Williams. Sleep on the ground, it is dry, clean and sandy; provide abundance of bedding, as the air is cool and bracing; altitude, about 8,000 feet.

J. W. MCNARY.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Why Not Trolley?

Every winter my wife and I spend considerable time discussing what ground our next summer's vacation trolley jaunt will embrace, for both of us are enthusiastic devotees of that phase of outdoor enjoyment. There is scarcely a trolley road in Southern New England from Rochester and Concord, N. H., to Monument Beach and Narragansett Pier, and from Portland to New York City, with which we are not more or less familiar, and we are convinced that there is no healthier or more invigorating mode of enjoying a week or fortnight's respite from the hard, dull routine of a continuous city occupation than a few hours daily in the forward seats of an open electric speeding over a new country with many pleasant surprises of scenery opening up at almost every turn of the route. And all at an average cost of 1¼ cents a mile, or, in other words, an expense of a dollar a day for trans portation for each person will be sufficient for any ordinary journey.

Perhaps the most satisfying trip, on the whole, we have ever taken was from our home in Providence to the Connecticut Valley and Berkshire Hill country. Starting one beautiful August morning quite early we rode to Worcester, where after a tarry of an hour or two we turned westward and glided swiftly over the hills and down thru the valleys of Leicester, Spencer and Warren, deciding, for various reasons, to remain over night at West Brookfield.

We resumed our trip very early the next morning, the rails winding thru a wild, unpopulated, heavily-wooded tract, and as a heavy shower during the night had freshened the air our ride to Ware was most delightful. From Ware, thru Palmer, we sped quickly to Springfield, and with a glimpse of the extensive grounds of the Arsenal and St. Gaudens's figure of the "Puritan," one more change of cars carried us to Holyoke, and up the inclined road to the summit of Mt. Tom. A couple of hours here for rest and refreshment and we were off again thru South Hadley to Amherst, and after skirting the base of the Holyoke range arrived in Northampton, and being obliged to remain nearly an hour for connections we utilized the time by a stroll over the campus of Smith College. An hour's run almost along the edge of the banks of the Connecticut and hurrying thru quaint, sleepy old Deerfield we were soon at Greenfield, where we decided we had had enough for one day and sought the hotel for a quiet hour before dinner.

A walk early the next morning along the ide main street, with its century old elms, is ıe of our cherished memories.

The only rail ride for the trip then took us ver the mountains and thru the smoky bore Hoosac Tunnel to the attractive town of orth Adams. Jumping onto a car almost ımediately after arriving we went to Wil-ımstown, nestled under the shadow of old raylock, and looked over the grounds of Wil-ıms College, not neglecting the beautiful new ıapel and the Haystack Monument.

The end of that afternoon found us in Pitts-eld, with its fascinating wide, shady streets, ıd its Soldiers' Monument: "To the Dead Tribute, To the Living a Memory, To Pos-rity an Emblem of Loyalty to the Flag of heir Country."

Remaining here over the Sabbath, we re-ımed our journey to incomparable Lenox, ıst a pleasant hour in the inviting parlor of ıe Curtis Hotel, enjoyed the fascinating out-ok from the rear of the cemetery adjoining ıe old "Church on the Hill," admired the rotestant Episcopal Church and surround-ıgs, then on down the quiet winding valley f the Housatonic, spending a few days in and round Stockbridge and Great Barrington.

Our journey ended at the "Berkshire Inn," here the proprietor, evidently a lover of na-ıre, has placed several placards, with appro-riate inscriptions, on the grand old elms that ncircle and whose foliage almost hides the ructure itself, one of which reads as follows:

æsar saw fifty, we an hundred years.
till green an hundred more we'll stand like seers,
nd watch the generations as they go
eneath our branches in their hurried flow.

CHARLES M. YOUNG.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Try Preaching.

I take it that a number of the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are like myself, student reachers. It was my happy fortune last sum-ıer to spend my entire school vacation as a unday school missionary among the members f my church fraternity. I interested the Iome Mission Board in my project to the ex-ent that they supplied me with about twenty-ve volumes of standard reading matter for Sunday school teachers and workers. I be-an to work a community (my work was ıostly among country people, where rations were fresh and exceedingly palatable) generally on Monday. The week was spent in visiting the membership of that congregation, distributing the reading matter as I went, and assigning topics for an all-day meeting that I proposed to conduct at the church the next Sunday. Another thing that furnished me with a point of beginnings in my visiting was that I took a census of the membership as I went thru the week.

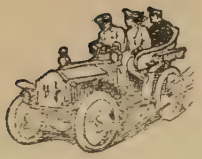
On Sunday we came together where the usual morning exercises were held. Being commissioned to preach, I was always allowed the privilege of using the morning sermon hour for presenting some phase of the Sunday school work of the church. At this time also I presented the results of the census I had made, tabulating and classifying it and exhibiting it in chart form. That always took the ear of my audience.

The afternoon we spent in what we call out West a Sunday school convention. The topics that I had passed out in the visiting of the week were called for and discussed. The books were collected and the next week was spent in very much the same way.

The expenses of my travel were met by a contribution by the audience in the afternoon. I never went hungry nor without all the comforts I wished. Sometimes the collection was below what I might have wished, but when the whole summer was counted up I had my board and lodging for the time, my expenses were all paid, I had an exceedingly valuable experience in preparation for my future work, I had an extensive acquaintance among the people of my fraternity, I had experience in traveling that cannot help but broaden any student, and beside all that I had about $135 to my credit in the bank. It was the happiest summer of my life. It was the most fruitful of good of anything I have ever done, and I hope to repeat it to a great extent this summer. Have not said a thing about the fishing excursion I was to join, where we camped out and fished in a large reservoir. Haven't said a thing about the drive of seventy miles across the prairies in one day, in a little old, wornout rig, where we three sat in one seat the whole way and had to let our feet dangle outside. Haven't said a thing about a good many similar things that all put together make life a mighty interesting thing for the people among whom I worked. W. O. BECKNER.

MCPHERSON, KAN.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE, NEW LONDON, CONN.



A Motor or a Horse

BY RICHARD Z. WINSTON

[The following article is intended to answer a question that confronts so many persons who own country homes, tho it should interest all who can leave the city for more than a month. The author is a prominent motorist and a member of a number of clubs.—EDITOR.]

SO much has been said about the extravagant outlay required to maintain an automobile that many have been deterred from owning a machine for fear of bankruptcy, but in the present stage of the industry it may be safely claimed that the cost of motoring need not be any greater than riding behind a good horse. No other sport or pleasure, however, permits of greater extravagance than automobiling, and one may easily spend a small fortune in fancy cars and accessories; but at the other end of the scale there is no equally enjoyable recreation that can be followed with greater economy and efficiency.

The majority are not interested in racing or in owning high-priced cars. They are in the same position as the man who owns one or two good horses for the mere pleasure derived from their use. A large class of people living in the country and small towns and villages continually put the proposition to themselves: "Can I afford to own an automobile?"

Possibly the best way to answer this question is to put another: "Can I afford to own a horse?" Most of us can answer this second query without any very great mathematical calculation. But, before arriving at a conclusion, it would be well to consider the further modifying question: "Am I willing to give the same amount of personal attention to the care

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

of a motorcar that I bestow upon a horse?"

A great many lovers of horseflesh have their own barns and take personal charge of the family horse without finding the chauffeur just as he would engage a coachman if he maintained a stable of several horses.

A just basis of comparison may be found in the small runabout automobile

A SAVANNAH TOLL-GATE.

work at all irksome or unpleasant. The motorist who wishes to keep down the expense can, with even less trouble, attend to his own machine and keep it in excellent repair at all times. Of course, there will come times when the car will have to visit the repair shops, but then the horse must be shod at regular intervals, and broken harness and carriages must be repaired by experts. Under the same care and supervision one will cost about as much as another.

To make a fair comparison between the cost of keeping a motorcar and a horse it is essential that items should be classified with some respect to the size and power of the automobile. A thirty or forty horse power touring car is not in the same class with the single family horse, but rather with a stable of two or three horses. A man who expects to keep a high-powered touring car would, in the ordinary course of events, retain a seating two and the single family horse and carriage. Such a runabout may cost from $500 to $850 complete, and for a good, trustworthy horse and carriage, with harness and other equipments, about the same amount would be invested. The initial cost would thus be approximately the same, and interest on the investment need not be considered further. Likewise the stable or garage rent can be eliminated, for a country place with even a very small stable could accommodate an automobile without further expense than a slight increase in the insurance.

We have heard a good deal about the rapid depreciation of automobiles, some placing it at 10 per cent. and upward per year, but such arguments are misleading. One could drive a horse to death and wreck its health and further usefulness in much less than a year. A careless motorist can in a similar way use up a machine within twelve months. The only

safe way to secure reliable data concerning the life of usefulness of an automobile is to take a large number of cases and strike an average. An automobile company recently attempted to secure such data thru the newspapers, and received the records of nearly two hundred cars in over thirty different States. From these records it was found that the mileage obtained from the different cars ranged all the way from 850 to 32,000, but the majority showed up somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000.

On this basis a good motorcar should last a careful driver anywhere from eight to twelve years. A horse kept that length of time in constant service would not bring much more at the auction room than the automobile. Similarly in regard to the tires, it has been found by actual test in a large number of cases that from 4,000 to 15,000 miles can be covered with a set of good tires before they are rendered useless. There is always the possibility of punctures and blow-outs, but these in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are due to careless driving or ignorance. Accidents will happen to a horse and carriage as well as to a motorcar. A friend of the writer's has had three runaway accidents with spirited horses in the past twenty years, and not a single accident with his motorcar, which he has been driving now for five years.

What does it cost to run a car, and how many gallons of gasoline will be required? To answer this question it is necessary once more to show the wide range of results. A single car has run as high as one gallon of gasoline for 9⅔ miles, and another has obtained a record of 32 miles from a single gallon. Out of 168 sworn statements of owners of single cylinder cars obtained by an automobile company, it was ascertained that 40 per cent. averaged 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline, or an average for the total of 18⅔ miles per gallon. While the cost of gasoline varies in different parts of the country, the average may safely be placed at 18 cents, altho there is a tendency toward a general advance to 20 cents. If we accept the 18 cents per gallon as a standard, the cost for fuel for operating a single cylinder car would be about **one cent per mile per car.**

THE WATER'S FINE.

Repairs have always been greatly exaggerated because of the great number of reckless drivers and speed-maniacs. A car that is driven recklessly over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather must of necessity go to the repair shops often. Every smash-up means a big repair bill. But careful driving means an astonishing small repair bill computed annually. Not including tires, the average repair bills for the 186 cars mentioned above for the first year and a half amounted to $2.17 per month, or 51 cents per week; or, to put it on a better basis, the average per mile was one cent.

From these figures, which are as nearly official as any that can be compiled, and derived from a large number of individual cases, it is possible to formulate some pretty accurate estimates of the relative cost of keeping an automobile. For the man keeping one horse in the suburbs or small town, with his own barn as a part of the estate, and taking personal care of the animal, the cost would be about as follows:

Oats and hay per week	$2.50
Shoeing, per week	.50
Repairs of harness and carriage per week	.50
Sundries, such as new brushes, combs, etc.	.25
Total per week	3.75

Compared with this cost we have for the single-cylinder runabout automobile the following approximate cost of upkeep:

Fuel, on the basis of a weekly mileage of 250	$2.50
Repairs per week	.51
Cost or depreciation of tires	1.00
Sundries	.25
Total per week	$4.26

There is an apparent advantage in favor of the horse and carriage of 51 cents per week, but this is more than compensated for in the distance traveled by the automobile. What horse could or would average 250 miles per week? The real advantage is in favor of the motor car on this account of greater distance covered, and the quicker speed attained for any particular purpose. Rapid transit in the country is just as real in mod

THERE ARE SOME CONSIDERATE AUTOMOBILISTS, EVEN IF YOU DO NOT THINK SO.

ern life as in the city, and it proves an economic factor in all of our business and pleasures.

On the same basis compare the four-seat runabout with the cost of keeping two horses. If one kept two horses, either a coachman, gardener, or man of all work would have to be employed, but any man with a little knack for machinery could care for and operate a double-cylinder, four-seat runabout or small touring car. The cost of operating this larger machine would probably amount to 20 per cent. more than for the small runabout. This is a liberal allowance, and would go chiefly for the extra fuel used. If two horses were kept the cost would be nearly doubled, certainly in the matter of feed, if not in the repairs of harness and carriage and sundries. There is also the question of veterinary doctor's fees, which in some instances amount to more than shoeing for a year. The danger of accident and loss from sickness is about the same for the horse as for similar risks with the motorcar.

The owner of a big four or six cylinder touring car, capable of seating seve persons, would in all probability emplo a chauffeur, and if he developed a lov for horseflesh he would keep a stable o two or three horses and employ a coach man and in all likelihood a stablema His string of three horses and two me would cost him a good deal more tha his touring car with a skilled chauffeu at $50 to $75 per month. The cost o

REPAIRING.

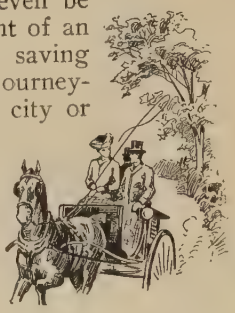
fuel would not advance as rapidly as th cost of feed for his horses, and the re pairs would not double, altho the shoein of that number of horses would increas threefold.

There is one other side to the questio worthy of consideration. The man wh spends from four to six months in th country and the balance of the year in th city could make the automobile an inex pensive luxury. During the winte months the machine would be laid up i some barn or garage, where it would cos comparatively little for storage. Ther would be no other expense to it. A stable of horses, on the other hand would constantly incur an expense, th

less in the winter than in the summer. They would have to be fed and given a certain amount of exercise. The cost of wintering a horse in the country is rarely less than $25 to $50 per month, depending upon many local circumstances. An automobile can be placed in a garage on the country place and left there for the season at practically no expense to the owner.

Relatively speaking, the automobile renders the cost of transportation per mile less than any other means of locomotion, and in comparing its upkeep with any other system this fact must be kept in mind. An old horse that can jog along a few miles a day, and live on a bunch of hay and a few oats, may not cost nearly as much as an ordinary motorcar, but the difference in the appearance and the speed and number of miles traveled in comfort is something worth considering.

A common practice today that is gaining favor among those who spend from four to six months of each year in the country is to rent a motorcar and keep it in a small barn attached to the place. Such cars are rented all the way from $150 a season up. They are second-hand cars, but put in good condition for the season. To the rent price you must add the cost of fuel and temporary repairs, but not depreciation and extensive repairs, such as renewal of tires, etc. The result of this method is that one has the full enjoyment of a car for the season at a cost of about $50 per month and upward. The amount of enjoyment obtained from it is not to be easily measured in dollars and cents. It may even be considered in the light of an important factor in saving carfare and time in journeying to and from the city or the nearest railway station. If due credit is given to this gain the investment will prove a most serviceable one.



New York City.

The Nightingale and the Frog

BY H. H. KNIBBS

Above, the flitting singer stops
And twitters in the thistle-tops,
While o'er the wide green field below,
Where sedges sob and light winds blow,
Where lazy white-cupped lilies float,
Each in his wide green graceful boat,
Beneath the wooing summer sky,
Those mysteries, the marshes, lie.

Then when the magic of the moon
Has set their silence all a-tune,
With cricket, frog, and katydid,
Soft throbs the air (the singer hid
Deep in the green unlighted vale)
With revery of the nightingale.

If ghost of Schubert should appear,
I'd marvel not, to find him here,
With goose-quill penning pensively
The echo of your minstrelsy!
Ye singers, that forever look
Within the Master's music book,
Was ever sweeter music played
Than your unanswered serenade?

How all the harpings hush, while he
Enthralls the night with melody,
Till, stirred by something in the song
That quieted the chirping throng,
The frog, squat, blinking at the moon,
Takes up the bass-notes of the tune,
And chants a mellow monotone,
A cool, quaint music, all his own.

Unanswered? Yes, but not unheard,
That chance duet of frog and bird.
The maid-moon o'er the marshes yearned,
And hearing, deeper, brighter, burned.
She whispered to the tide to pause,
Obeying her, his law of laws,
And crept back to his home, the sea,
To dream of your weird melody.

Rochester, N. Y.

A First Ascent of the Nun Kun, Middle Himalaya

BY FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN, F. R. S. G. S.

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PASSING thru the Surn Valley in Eastern Kashmir, some years ago, on our return from a journey to the border of Turkestan, Dr. Workman and I caught our first glimpse of the Nun Kun range. A dazzling snow peak soared to meet the clear evening sky, while around it three wonderful sheer rock aiguilles, dashed with snow and tinted with the red after-glow, shot upward like prongs of flame. Then and there we decided, should the fates allow, to return and investigate these picturesque and beautiful mountains.

FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN.

For three seasons after we were fully occupied with mountain exploration in Baltistan, but during this time I never forgot the fairy-like summits glowing like torches in the glory of the departing sun, and, one good day in May, we found ourselves with Cyprien Savoye, guide of Courmayeur, and six Italian porters in Srinagar prepared to start for a thoro exploration of this range.

The village of Surn, twelve marches from Srinagar, was to be our base for coolies and ordinary supplies of meal and sheep, but unfortunately the villagers, who were to act as coolies, were nearly starving in consequence of the failure of crops the two previous summers in the Surn Valley. We were, therefore, obliged to send up all the meal and rice needed to feed our prospective coolies for eight weeks from Srinagar, and this supply amounted to 16,000 pounds. The forwarding of this and our own tinned food required considerable planning, particularly in Kashmir, where at all times it is difficult to procure enough coolies for one's transport.

But finally it was arranged, and, before we ourselves left, the advance commissariat caravan of 245 coolies departed under charge of our English agent. He had a lot of trouble, tho, before he got his supplies up to Surn, for at the foot of the first high pass on the route 100 men deserted, carrying off what they could steal and leaving the rest on the path, so he was obliged to make short double marches each day with the remaining men, thus taking three weeks to cover the usual twelve days' journey. The Nun Kun, like Ruwenzori, in Africa, conquered by the Duke of the Abruzzi, is a great mountain massif, differing from Ruwenzori in two particulars: (1) it is twelve miles square instead of seven, (2) it is much higher, its seven highest peaks varying from 21,000 to 23,400 feet, so that our lower camps were pitched at altitudes at which the Ruwenzori peaks culminate.

Leaving the bulk of the supplies in charge of the agent, at the end of June

CAMP ITALIA. NUN KUN PLATEAU.
hotograph by Dr. and Mrs. Workman.

left Surn with sixty coolies, twenty-
e sheep and sixteen goats for the upper
rn Valley.
The northern approach to the Nun
n, the Shafat Valley leading to the
afat glacier, which we wished to as-
d, should be reached in two days from
rn village, but the fierce, rushing,
dgeless Surn River has to be forded,
l this year it was so swollen by the
lting of the glaciers above that we had
make three extra long marches before
ord could be accomplished, and return
o marches on the opposite side of the
er to the entrance of this valley. Fi-
ly a base camp at 15,100 feet was es-
lished far up the Shafat glacier, on a
gh spur of a lower Nun Kun peak.
this point and 2,000 feet higher a few
rtsmen and two travelers had pre-
usly penetrated, but no one had suc-
ded in exploring the higher ice falls,
dles, or summits of the massif. It
s not our intention to make a dash for
a mountain, put up a flagstaff and return
satisfied with the booty of a high Him-
alayan peak, but rather to continue our
usual method of Himalayan work, viz.,
to study the glaciers, make observations
and measure as accurately as possible all
cols and peaks ascended.

Furthermore, we wished to camp high
and remain sufficiently long at high
points to observe the effects of rarefied
air on our large party of Europeans. In
order to do this and not be driven down
by recalcitrant coolies, the six Italian
porters had been engaged with the under-
standing that they should carry all camp
kit above where coolies could be willingly
induced to climb. The porters were also
to do all their own cooking, because on
previous expeditions the Kashmir cook
had stolen so much of their food and
given them such scrimpy dinners that
on occasion they went to bed hungry.
This season that never happened, and
often, after a hard day aloft, a large

saucepan of soup might be seen steaming or a half sheep roasting cheerily over their native fireplace built of stones on a bleak mountain flank.

A week was past in investigating the upper part of the Shafat glacier and another east ice fall, and in climbing lower peaks for orientation and measuring, and then, the weather being very fine, we decided to establish camps among the highest peaks. The very highest Nun Kun peak was seen from a point just above Base Camp, but the other high summits were cut off from view by lower mountains and a mighty ice wall which we saw must be overcome before we could come in touch with the most important peaks.

Guide Savoye with two porters made a reconnaissance, and after hearing his report it was decided to send four porters ahead with light camp kit to establish one or two bivouacs. They were to take coolies as high as possible, then push on alone, leave tents and provisions, and return to meet our party. Giving them a few days' start, one clear morning we lef Base Camp with the guide, remainin porters and fourteen coolies. Clamber ing over huge tiresome moraine ridge and wading icy glacial torrents we at las threw off the exhausting lower débri work that makes the approach to snow Himalayan peaks so trying, and reache snow. This day's climb was especiall interesting, as on the snow-slopes ascend ed we came on stretches of "Niéves Penitentes," found in the Andes, but see by us for the first time in Himalaya They are small corrugated ice-pinnacle varying in hight from one to three feet They have cowls of snow usually turn ing downward in the same direction, caus ing them to resemble groups of peniten monks, hence their name, penitent snows

After 1 p. m., reaching a snow hollow near some rocks, a wood pile left by th porters was discovered, and, as th coolies could light fires on the rocks and cook their food, we camped on the snow here at 17,657 feet, calling the camp

NUN KUN PEAKS.

Photograph by Dr. and Mrs. Workman.

AN ICE FALL OF THE NUN KUN.
Photograph by Mrs. Workman.

Niéves Penitentes Camp. All had a good sleep there, and luckily, for we were destined to pass five sleepless nights higher up.

The next day's climb was a hard one, over walls of ice, up sharp slants gashed by immense crevices, and the coolies, altho marching bravely, required much help from the guides in surmounting the many obstacles. In the afternoon, just as they had successfully conquered some high snow seracs, a shout of joy was raised, for further up, on a desolate snow slope, two tiny shelter tents were seen, and looking thru a zeiss glass we saw three porters descending an ice wall above the tents. We realized now the magnitude of the challenge thrown down to us by the Nun Kun. Not only was ice and snow to be our environment for several days, but the mountaineering conditions were to be of the gravest, most difficult nature.

We pushed on, and in an hour brought the caravan, now fairly breathless from the altitude, to the tents. It was an awesome spot, this White Needle Camp at 19,900 feet, named after a tall, white aiguille, towering to the left and backed by the long 700 foot high ice wall, which had to be scaled before the mysteries of the Nun Kun would be unfurled. The coolies could do no more, and most of them lay prostrate from mountain sickness in the snow. Still, two sturdy fellows and a tent-servant volunteered to stay on and carry loads the following day. The rest were sent down to the lower camp. After a warm soup we got thru the next sleepless twelve hours as best we could. This bivouac was 550 feet higher than our last highest camp in Baltistan, and lungs had, indeed, to be trained with a will to the endurance of diminished atmosphere.

The third day's climb was to be devoted to the overcoming of the ice wall by our porters, all loaded to forty pounds. In climbing, loaded, above 20,000 feet the distance covered all depends on the slope, and many of those of the Nun Kun are almost prohibitive. We marched in two roped caravans, utter silence reigning on the line, except when every five minutes one or another porter gasped the word "Halt." Each halt was more difficult to endure than the last, for we were on a perpendicular face and there was little rest in driving in ice axes and spiked boots in order to prevent being precipitated into the icy abyss below, where yawning blue chasms fluted with snow ruffles invited one to lose consciousness in their merciless depth. After climbing some hundreds of feet it was decided to attempt an ascending traverse of the wall. As this feat was slowly carried on I realized dimly, between gasping for

breath and watching each step, the beauty of the panorama unfolding. The great Shafat glacier lay in shadow, a trackless snow sheet thousands of feet beneath, and then lifting one's gaze to the hills it rested on wave upon wave of snow mountains, the beautiful ranges of Zanskar, glowing mauve and ruby as the early sun struck their noble crests.

Behind us rose only the interminable wall, the outer snow coating of which was fast melting, warning us as we sank thru onto hard ice that it was time human beings sought a more secure terrain. Shortening each halt to a few seconds, Savoye led on, the hoarse breathing of the loaded porters making a weird accompaniment of the movements of the otherwise speechless strenuous band. Brought at last to a projecting snow buttress, Savoye, held tightly by two porters, cut out a short straight staircase which we all carefully mounted, and to our joy found ourselves on firm snow and were hence able to advance over gently rising slopes. When, after a long rest to their greatly taxed lungs, the men were ready to continue, we saw stretching in front one of the most impressive sights of this wonderland of Himalaya. I recall the strong impression made on my mind of a great snow lake we came upon at the head of the Biafo glacier in Baltistan, but that was small indeed compared to the grandeur of the Nun Kun snow lake or high undulating basin now opening. This plateau, one and a half by three miles, is not indicated on the survey map, probably because its existence was never suspected.

BREAKFAST ON THE NUN KUN PLATEAU AT 20,600 FEET.
Photograph by Mrs. Workman.

Unapproachable on all sides, except by wild ice falls and the wall we had vanquished, it rises and falls in blinding white billows in the uppermost core of the massif and above, crowning it like a tiara, loom all the highest peaks, including the aiguilles we had seen years before from the valley, piercing the sky like scimitars of fire. They looked, of course, much lower from the basin, for we had been ascending their flanks for three days and were now nearing the end of our journey.

Soon Camp Italia at 20,632 feet graced the scene, the first colony of tents ever planted on the Nun Kun plateau. The afternoon was spent in examining the glacial outlets to the basin, in making observations and deciding what summit we should try for. The highest peak rose from the plateau in such sheer snow slants that it was deemed impossible for porters loaded, so it was agreed to push on to the base of the second peak, lower by about 150 feet, and attempt that. The three natives were sent down from here and they seemed quite ready to attempt

escending the wall alone, rather than ay on.

One Italian porter got ill from altitude ffects, leaving only six men for carrying ads the next day. As these could not arry all the needed food and camp im- edimenta, the plan was for them to take ir tents, clothes and food to the base f the mountain and return for their own e same day; thus the final ascent could ot be made until the day after.

Another cold and sleepless night, mini- um 4° F., and we were off before the in touched the basin. Altho we were n a so-called plateau, it was climbing up nd down snow hillocks all the same, and 21,000 feet, not easy for those loaded, articularly as by the time we arrived the base the snow was soft and in bad ondition. Mist came in and it began snow by the time our tents were itched, and clearly it was uncertain hether the guide and porters could re- oin us that night. Descend they must, s they had no tents, so it was settled that if they could, they would return at sunset, if not we should remain there alone and they would join us by daybreak the following morning.

I confess to feeling a bit depressed as I saw them disappear, leaving us alone in the fog-shrouded plateau, but we had plenty to do with our instruments and in noting some extraordinary temperatures. This camp, which was carefully measured by boiling point observations, compared with simultaneous readings taken at a lower barometric station by a Government official for us, was at 21,300 feet and named Camp America. It is, we believe, the highest authentic camp yet made by explorers and the highest measured point at which mountaineers have past a night.

It ceased snowing by 2 o'clock, and the sun shone faintly through the mist, producing a most sickening heat even at that great hight. We wrapped our heads in wet towels and proceeded to observe the temperature. At 2:30 the sun tem-

PORTERS PREPARING DINNER.
Photograph by Dr. and Mrs. Workman.

perature, taken with black bulb thermometer, was 193° F.; at 4 p. m., 140°. Just after sunset it froze and at 7 p. m. the glass stood at zero, while the lowest temperature registered during the night was four below. Thus in fifteen hours we had to endure variations in temperature of 197 degrees.

After a soup prepared over a small Swedish stove, we got into our eider sleeping sacks and passed the most horrible, dismal night experienced up to date. Dead tired as we were, no sleep came to lessen the monotony of the dragging hours. We simply lay there gasping for breath. At daybreak the click of ice axes was heard without, and Savoye and two porters arrived with icicles hanging from their hair and mustaches. They were nearly frozen with marching up the arctic plateau before light.

We turned our remaining energy to getting coffee for the start upward, but it was slow work, for the stove suffered also from want of oxygen and would not light readily. At last we somehow got on our frozen boots, packed up some congealed meat and a supply of biscuits and chocolate and were off. No one felt at all fit after three quite sleepless nights, but I suppose nerve power sustained us, for we kept on hour after hour up the sharpest slopes, overcoming by strenuous effort two gruesome seracked ice falls, which threatened at first glance to render the ascent impossible.

Savoye and the porters, who were as good at snow craft as guides, worked their axes with untiring energy, hacking and chopping out the mountain with a will that could only conquer. At 22,720 feet they nicked out some hollows in the snow where we sat down for a short breakfast.

There a change of route was necessary, a sharp rock arite, nearly devoid of snow, with a sheer precipice dropping into space on the outer side, had to be followed. Clouds were coming in apace,

MRS. WORKMAN AND GUIDES AT 23,000 FEET ON THE NUN KUN.
Photograph by Dr. Workman.

and as Dr. Workman wished to secure a few photographs before it was too late, he and one porter remained here, while Savoye, the other porter and I continued the ascent.

I remember little of this hour and a half, except that what strength we possessed was spent in getting from one crag to another, for difficult rock climbing at over 22,000 feet is one hundred times more arduous than climbing on snow. Our gaspings for breath became extreme and Savoye halted every three minutes to lure life from the breeze which blew freshly on our parched lips and burning throats. One thing I do remember, tho, and that is the precipice.

The Nun Kun is the highest mountain range of the region, and towers over other ranges lying within a radius of 100 miles, and this peak we were on is one of its great aiguilles as seen from Surn, a rock pinnacle sharper than the Matterhorn and over 8,000 feet higher than that king of the Alps. And thus when I looked off to the right my eye fell into a deathly void far down, in which other summits lifted their pigmy tops, from whose flanks glaciers wound their way toward green valleys now lost in haze. Climbing along a precipice, with higher mountains rising to right or left, offering a certain moral support, is not very trying, but when the precipice overhangs the whole world and there is nothing to look up to the sensation is peculiar. To one affected with vertigo the sight would have been impossible, but fortunately I am not inclined that way.

Finally we stopped, our hard stint accomplished. The vast sparsely inhabited mountain world of Middle Himalaya lay far below, undulating on three sides in snow waves like an arctic floe. To the southwest rose slightly above us the highest peak swathed in cloud. Such a cold wind blew that I could remain but a few minutes to note the instruments and take a few snapshots.

Going down we climbed a rock point where the others could see us and where Dr. Workman photographed us at over 23,000 feet. I named the mountain Pinnacle Peak, and its hight, after careful computation, is placed at 23,300 feet. By this ascent I broke my own last woman's altitude record of 22,568 feet in Baltistan, and am to be numbered, I believe, with the few men who have climbed to over 23,000 feet.

Rejoining the others, we made tracks for lower ground, but the descent in the afternoon, as are all Himalayan descents, was very risky. The sun's heat after 12 noon is so powerful that there is always danger on sharp inclines of starting an avalanche, and on this peak at each step we sank thru onto ice. Still we reached Camp America at 7 p. m. and felt like thanking the mountain gods for letting us thru so easily. We cooked a soup, threw off our boots and flung ourselves into our sleeping bags, but, as usual, not to sleep.

I will not dilate upon the miseries of the second night at this arctic camp, but merely add that it was two degrees colder than the previous one—6° F. This is by no means a very low temperature, but the mountaineer, weakened by loss of sleep and want of oxygen, feels such a temperature probably more than the Arctic explorer does 40 degrees below zero at a low altitude, where he can sleep and keep warm in fur skins.

The next day the plateau was traversed, freed again from human invasion, and left to such guardianship as stray snow leopards prowling there as the gods of the mountains might offer, and we descended to White Needle Camp, where the last sleepless night was past. A porter hurried on from there in the afternoon, traveling into the night, and the next day early the sleeping servants were called up to prepare the fatted sheep for our arrival, while the lower slopes of the Nun Kun soon teemed with coolies, hurrying for all they were worth to bring down our camp.

Reaching Base Camp the greater part of two days was spent in sleeping, and at the end of the third we all felt as well as possible. Preparations were at once begun for the first circuit of the Nun Kun range, over forty miles of untrodden glaciers and passes, which was carried out with entire success, but which space will not allow me to describe.

A few of the observations made upon the effects of altitude upon nine Europeans during this season of high work may be of interest. The experiment of taking European porters to carry loads

above where coolies can be forced proved satisfactory. They and the guide carried loads of thirty to forty pounds and stood the test well. Whether Europeans can carry above 22,000 feet on sharp slopes has yet to be proved, but on moderate inclines above that hight some would probably succeed, while others would give out. Which would be the men to stand the strain could not be determined in advance, for the strongest man is not always the most enduring one at a great hight.

From mountain sickness, which, in the accepted sense, means great bodily debility, migraine and severe nausea, only one of our nine Europeans suffered. We were always able to carry out our daily task, altho subject to what may be termed mountain lassitude above 20,000 feet. The body is certainly not in its normal state above that hight, and most persons experience loss of appetite and insomnia, and I believe these symptoms rather increase than diminish the longer one remains very high. Therefore I do not believe in acclimatization at and above 21,000 feet. I would lay special stress on insomnia, from which we all suffered greatly, for I believe that when the highest peaks of 28,000 and 29,000 feet are seriously attacked more will fail thru sleeplessness and its effects than from any other cause, for it is the true mother of all altitude symptoms and more to be dreaded on Everest than mountain sickness.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Return

BY FRANCIS G. MARQUETTE

SHE left the nursing hills of Meenaghally,
A maiden, and the morning in her face—
Oh, the dim, fond eyes that watched her down the valley,
The hearts that glowed and trembled for her grace.

Why is it hearts of age alone are fearful,
When life no longer needs its pearl to guard?
Why is it only old faint eyes are tearful,
While youth with laughing glances soon is scarred?

She came to tears: once, in the long times after,
Again she walked the well known fields of home;
Weeping she met the ghosts of her old laughter
That died with innocence beyond the foam.

A white cross now proclaimed the peaceful sleeping
Of souls that sooner would have known the flame
Than that the cross should there be proudly keeping—
And not their child—the father's spotless name.

Still, it was half of peace, amid the clover
To lay her face upon her mother's grave,
And know no cloud of time could e'er come over
The heart that hers its lilied fragrance gave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOIL

by Archibald Wheaton

One toils by faith in hope of future reaping
Each weary step a sacrifice to God,
For he who holds the harvest in his keeping
Hath Sanctified the steel that rends the sod.

Mystic, Conn.

Stories From the Trail

BY W. J. LONG

Author of "School of the Woods," "A Little Brother to the Bear," etc.

WE were sleeping soundly, after a long day in the wolf trails, when a persistent knocking aroused me at daylight. It was a woodpecker hammering on the birds' table and plainly calling for his crumbs. The chickadees repeated his call softly, and a solitary pine grosbeak perched on a roof-pole looked in at the open *commoosie* and the two lazy sleepers inquisitively. Outside the snow lay four feet deep; the mercury huddled down below the zero mark; the dead fire sent a thin column of smoke straight up into air that seemed to sparkle with life as the light ran in thru the evergreens.

"Hello!" said Bob, poking his head out of his sleeping bag, "your friends want their breakfast."

"Well," I said, "it's a good work, and hospitality is the chief virtue. Suppose you stir the fire and get it for them. Porridge, trout, bacon, toast and coffee will just suit that woodpecker, and I'll take whatever he leaves." Then we crawled out, rubbed our faces in snow—a scant tribute to civilization, which, however, shocked all the sleep out of us—and took a look at the sky, the woods, the lake lying all white and still under its soft mantle.

Oh, but it was good to be alive then; good to be awakened by birds that braved the northern winter cheerfully, and good to stretch and breathe deep of the keen, pure air that had blown over a thousand miles of spruce and balsam and had been sniffed only by the wild things. So the day began with joy, as a day should begin when one expects good hunting.

An hour later we said good-bye and good luck on the lake shore, my friend heading northeast and I due south, each with a hundred square miles of wilderness all to himself. Bob took his sledge and camera, but I traveled light, on a voyage of discovery, with no other object than to see what I should see and to follow the wild trails wherever they might lead. It had snowed in the night; every track would now tell a new story. And that, by the way, is one of the joys of the winter woods, that no matter how shy and secretive the wood folk may be, you have but to go out at your own comfortable time and the tattling snow will tell you all about them.

The sun was just up as I doubled the first point; the light swept over the lake and rippled up the hills, showing rank upon rank of giant evergreens, each one bearing his burden of snow tenderly, as if he loved it. Then the morning wind shook them, filling the air with diamond dust, thru which the sunshine broke in a thousand rainbows. Near at hand, under the great hard woods, the snow takes many shapes; now it spreads a smooth white page to catch the story of wandering feet; again it is rolled into fantastic curves by the eddying winds—here a mound, there a shadowy cave into which leads a single wild track, and beyond that a fairyland of arches and grottoes and ice caverns under the cliffs. And all this wide, still world, fresh and beautiful, as if God had just made and decked it for His own pleasure, this new world over which the Infinite brooded silently, was altogether my own. I slipped along between lake and woods, and marveled once more at the beauty and magic of the winter wilderness.

Some shadows on the snow under the western shore caught my eye and I went over to find the first trail—a curious trail, consisting of a few deep tracks close together, followed by a long groove plowed thru the snow. Keeonekh, the otter, left that trail. He is wooing a mate now, and wherever you go you find him making endless, erratic journeys over the ice and thru the woods, as if finding a wife made him very uneasy. His legs are short and his body heavy, and in the snow he makes progress by taking a few jumps, to get momentum, and then sliding forward on his belly. On level ground his slides are short, from two to

five feet; but he takes advantage of every downward slope to make much longer distances. So his trail curves in and out, making a beautiful and unmistakable record. Here he came down from another lake by way of a little brook, and I followed his trail more than a mile along the shore, *jump-jump-slide, jump-jump-slide*, as if he were moving to waltz music. "You are taking your time,

CHIPS FROM A BEAVER'S WORKSHOP.

Photograph by R. C. W. Lett. Copyright.

THE BEAVER'S LODGE IN WINTER.
Showing Wolf and Lynx Trails.
Photograph by R. C. W. Lett. Copyright.

Keeonekh," I thought; "but why do you hide so? Ah! yes, I remember. Last night the wolves were howling."

Ordinarily the otter travels boldly, being a good fighter and able to take care of himself; but here the tracks curve in and out under the bank, taking advantage of every overhanging tree and rock to keep under cover. Suddenly he begins to hurry. No doubt about it, for his jumps and the slides lengthen and the snow flies merrily, making me cast about for the cause. Nothing suspicious here; but over on the opposite shore another track comes rushing down from the woods. I follow Keeonekh, and my own stride lengthens and my blood begins to tingle as I see how desperately he is working. No waltz time now, but a headlong rush and slide for safety.

On the thin ice of the inlet Keeonekh darted to a black spot near a projecting stick and began to dig furiously. This was undoubtedly one of the refuge holes which all otters keep open in winter, but the frost had sealed it up since his last visit and there was no time evidently to break thru. The other tracks, from the distant woods, swerved around this spot in a great circle, and I went over to find the trail of a big wolf that came flying up the inlet, sixteen feet to the jump. It is easy enough now to understand why Keeonekh was in a hurry. "But why in the world did he not keep on up the inlet to open water and safety?"

Keeonekh jumped and slid away to the woods, and I followed on snowshoes to find that he knew more about the country than I did. Just over a low ridge was the outlet of another lake and a water-hole that never froze over. It was nearer than the mouth of the inlet, tho the traveling was at first much harder, The wolf must have been near and coming like a cyclone, and Keeonekh took a desperate chance. Both trails went up the bank by a natural runway, wolf and otter sinking belly-deep at every jump. At the top Keeonekh sprang aside from the runway and plunged over an almost perpendicular bank. One straight, clean

slide of thirty feet down the bank, and he shot over the ice into open water. And then I had the first chuckle of the day, in following the wolf as he ran down the easy runway and went around to the opposite side of the hole and stood watching. Keeonekh was under water now and could go where he pleased unseen.

A STORY FROM THE TRAILS.

One wolf follows at the buck's heels; the rest of the pack race alongside.

Photograph by R. C. W. Lett. Copyright.

Meanwhile the wolf, who could hardly understand such possibilities, was waiting for his game to come out and be eaten up.

The wolf turned away eastward into the big woods, probably to rejoin the pack which I had heard howling in the night. I would follow him later and find out, but just now a faint, distant mark stretching straight across the snow of the lake demanded attention. Here was an old trail beaten hard by the feet of a pair of very large beavers, where they had gone back and forth for days past. But what are these curious marks and scratches? I followed first to the woods on my right, to find that beavers had been cutting a fresh store of food-wood. It was near a little brook that sang to itself cheerfully, deep under the snow and ice, and wherever they went the beavers dug holes of refuge near their work, so that they could escape to the brook if suddenly attacked. They were carrying their wood across the lake—a dangerous and unusual proceeding—and the curious scratches were made by the sticks as they dragged them along. That they knew their danger was evident enough. The trail led straight for the nearest point on the opposite side; there it hid itself cunningly, and again started straight across another bay for open water.

Here the beavers had their winter home; the rich, meaty smell of the animals was everywhere. Their wood had probably "soured" under water, or else they had eaten it all up, and as they had already cut all the favorite wood near at hand they had gone far away for a fresh

supply. Tho there were several youngsters in the colony, judging by the tracks about the open water, the old beavers had gone out alone on their dangerous foraging.

From the open water an inviting trail led up the brook, and I followed it to where the beavers had been cutting a big yellow birch that morning. It was an astonishing piece of work, and the chips showed how easily their teeth cut even frozen hardwood. That this tree was intended for food is most improbable. Their teeth grow rapidly, and unless the cutting edges are kept worn down they soon grow troublesome. So the beaver comes out often in winter and tackles a big tree to keep his teeth in trim. Further up the brook one old beaver had made his way alone to a swamp, where he cut a cedar and ate a few of the green leaves. This for medicine, which nearly all beavers seem to need at times in winter.

There was no dam built at this place, for just beyond where the stream entered the lake there was deep water, and a dam was therefore unnecessary. The current was also swift enough to give a bit of open water all winter; and this is an advantage which the beavers seem to appreciate. So they did not bother to build a dam, but made their lodge on the lake shore, with tunnels leading into it from under the ice. There was another tunnel also—I found it later, after an hour's search—which had been cunningly prepared when the house was built, before the ground froze. It led far away from the lodge and came out under a great fallen pine, so that the beavers could go safely inland and get a bite or two of fresh twigs to vary their winter diet.

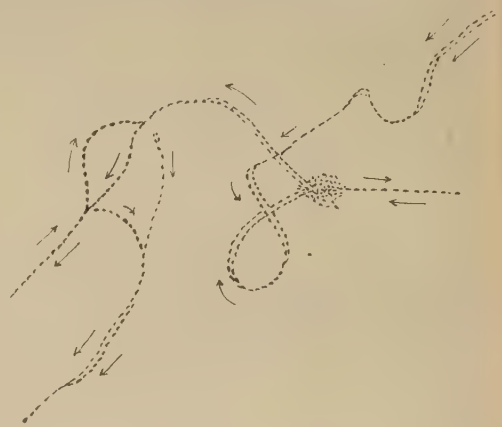
"HERE IS WHERE THE BUCK TURNED TO FIGHT."
Potograph by R. C. W. Lett. Copyright.

Their house loomed up finely across the stream and I went over to investigate. An old wolf trail led up one side and a lynx trail on the other, showing where these prowlers had climbed the house and took a long, hungry sniff of the rich odors that poured up thru the beavers' ventilator. A faint breath of vapor hung over it now, showing that the beav-

ers were at home, and I followed softly after the lynx. They heard me, or else my weight shook the lodge; there was a faint stir, a sound of water; then the vapor faded away and the beavers were safe in their tunnels listening.

From beaver I turned to minnows, for that bit of open water looked springy and fishy. There were plenty of trout in the other lakes, by my camp, but they would touch nothing but minnows, and minnows were more precious than rubies. To catch a trout was nothing. All you had to do was to place a long twig over the water-hole, tie a flag to your line and stick it in the end of the split twig, and then sit down by the fire and smoke your pipe till the flag was pulled into the hole. Whereupon you pulled out your trout—a big, fat, delicious trout that tasted as if he had been raised on milk and honey. But first you had to catch a minnow for bait, and that called for a fisherman. In the first place, it was next to impossible to find them. Then I had come unprepared for such fine work and had to make a hook out of a bent pin—which was good, in that it brought back one's boyhood. Lying on thin, dangerous ice I crumbled some bread from my lunch into the open water to attract the minnows, if any were there; and for an hour, or until I was almost frozen, I used all my fine art with a pin, a bit of flesh, a thread and a moose-wood twig. After which I had one minnow, a good inch and a half long. I froze him hard, while I ate lunch and made a dipper of hot tea, and carried him home carefully in an outside pocket. Sport is a matter of sentiment; but real enjoyment comes from necessity. Never a big salmon, of all I have taken, was ever so well angled for or gave so much solid satisfaction as that one small minnow.

Turning from the lake I headed northeast thru magnificent hardwood ridges, to find the trail of the wolves I had heard howling. How still the world was! And how empty, how utterly lifeless and desolate were these big woods that blossomed last summer and that would soon blossom again into myriad forms of life and beauty! Nature seems dead, but she has only slipped on a mask. Tho nothing moves here, tho you may hurry along on snowshoes hour after hour, and see no living thing, yet there is life all around you—keen, eager, abundant life, hidden cunningly from your prying eyes. You may travel all day and see nothing, or everything. A dozen foxes have crossed this ridge since sunrise. There was probably a den in that rough ledge yonder, and the young still come back daily to sleep near the old place. They are mating now, traveling two by two, and to untangle their trails is an endless puzzle. Last week a fox took Bob's wolf bait on a perfect tracking snow, and after trailing him two long hours with his tangles and criss-crosses I had not the faintest idea of which way he was heading. There on that open snow under the big trees two foxes came down. I stop to draw the trail just as they left it. So.



TRAIL OF TWO FOXES, COMING FROM THE RIGHT.

Arrow points indicate direction of trail. Opposite points show where one or both foxes returned, stepping in their own tracks. Note that, when they finish their crisscross, they are heading for the same place as when they first appear. The sketch covers about two hundred yards of a trail that was miles long.

A lynx crossed here, and I follow his round pugs down to the cedar swamp to find how he hunts rabbits. Mice and squirrels—there's one now! Meeko is up in a thick spruce, but runs down inquisitively to see a man. He begins to scold as I stand perfectly quiet, and I begin to talk squirrel talk by drawing in my breath, with variations, between my lips and teeth. Presently Meeko rushes down the tree and over the snow. Another squirrel tumbles out from under a log. I talk more excitedly, and two more come chasing breakneck down the hill. Another rushes headlong from an-

other tree. There are five in sight, running all about, closer and closer, until one climbs my leg and leaps off, scared, but chattering. Whereupon they all scatter and climb different trees and say *kilch, kilch,* and then take to chasing and punishing one poor wretch who, they think, raised all the row about nothing.

There is life here, you see, and on the snow at your feet is the plain record, more interesting a thousand times than any book of natural history. You swing along silently mile after mile on the snowshoes; now over hardwood ridges that never before were crossed by a man's trail, now creeping thru evergreen thickets and crossing wild beaver meadows and little unnamed lakes; and hardly a rod of ground but offers a trail to follow and a story to read. Here is good hunting. As I come down a ridge in the late afternoon I get one terrible start—the only real scare that this big lonely wilderness offered. The woods were still, the snow unmarked, and I was looking intently far ahead for gray shadows—for there is certainly a deer yard on that densely wooded hill—when out from under my snowshoes burst a bomb, with a rush and roar and flurry of snow that scared me stiff while it blinded me. It was a grouse that had already swooped into the snow for the night—before the big owls begin to hunt—and I had put the long snowshoes fairly over him before I noticed the hole he had made where he went in. There he is now, up in that spruce, close against the stem, looking back to see what scared him. The heavy revolver swings up in line with his head. He will be a rare *bonne bouche,* and the wilderness must feed its wanderers; but wait! Grouse are very scarce here, as they are at home this year. I have crossed but one trail all day. When you kill a bird he is dead, and makes no more trails and raises no more little ones. "Well, little friend, you have had a hard rub with disease and owls and foxes, and these big woods seem to need you. Besides, I have a minnow in my pocket, and the minnow will catch a trout. Good-by and good luck," I call, and so we break even. But I was more scared than he was.

In the valley below I found the trail of the wolf pack, six big, powerful brutes that kept well together till they struck the foot of the hill, when they spread out to sweep the cover from end to end. I hurry now, for there is a story ahead that I wish had never been written. Ah, see that! Here are two deep holes in the snow where two deer rested in one of the paths of their winter yard, and here comes a wolf. He is hunting keenly; but tho he is near, his trail shows no sign of game. For deer give out very little scent when resting, and as the wolf rarely follows a cold trail he must run almost over them before he knows where they are. There they break away; they have sniffed the rank wolf smell, and as they jump he catches body scent and is after them in a terrific rush. Poor deer, it's all over now; you have absolutely no chance. But what is this? A short run, and the wolf whirls from the trail and darts to a distant part of the yard. Another and another join him, and the pack goes leaping along a deep trail left by a running buck and a single big wolf. It was undoubtedly the leader's trail cry that I heard last night, and the pack breaking in with their terrifying answer. The buck is heading for the nearest lake; but it is half a mile away and he will never reach it. I have followed a score of just such trails, and whether in deep snow, or on the open lake, with the best of running, I have not found one where a deer could keep ahead of these fleet brutes more than a few moments. It is partly the wolf's extra speed, partly the deer's mental paralysis, I think, that makes the chase so short.

Within a dozen great jumps the wolf caught his game, and the buck whirled to fight. See where the pack rolled in behind him, while the big wolf held him in front. And there! He must have leaped clear over the wolves as he broke away for the lake.

The trail is a marvelously interesting one now. Some of the pack are racing along on either side of the deer, while one keeps close to his heels. There the buck is thrown fairly, probably by the wolf behind, but he jumps up and is away again. A few red drops show in the snow; but the deer is unhurt; the big wolf has not yet had his chance. Again the deer is thrown, and this time he stays down. There he lies, just as he fell. The big wolf saw his chance, and before the deer

could spring to his feet his back was broken by one terrific snap. I examine the wound carefully and cut away the skin. Only two deep fang marks show, and the flesh here is not eaten or even crushed; yet the back falls apart like a broken hinge. The wolves eat a little from the hindquarters, and two of them drink at the throat. There is no other mark on the body save that broken back, with its mute testimony to the power of a wolf's snap. There is no trace of fighting or quarreling in the pack as the big, satisfied brutes go roaming off thru the woods, like lazy dogs.

There is real hunting ahead now, and I long for more daylight. You will be told that it is absolutely useless to try to hunt wolves in this wild, rough, densely wooded country, but that is a mistake. Only yesterday I found a deer killed in the early morning, and before noon I had trailed the pack to where they were resting under a ledge. I was scarcely ten yards away when the first massive gray head rose out of the bushes to sniff suspiciously. But the light is already fading, and there are long miles between us and camp. There is the snowshoe trail stretching away behind you, and it gives one a little feeling of comfort to know that he cannot get lost, tho he never saw these woods before. But the trail is long, and the lake is hardly more than a couple of miles to the west. No need to study your compass; there's the sunset. So into the sunset you go, and behind the sunset is the splendor of the twilight, with one great star like a lamp hanging over it.

It is dark and the stars are glittering like jewels when I reach the big lake. As I swing along homeward under the shore a long howl rolls down from the hill. There is a moment of tense, startled stillness; then the rallying cry of the wolves goes shivering thru the woods. The pack was nearer than we thought. Perhaps they even saw me as I hurried over the last hill thru the shadows. "These big, powerful brutes never harm a man. No, they are terrible cowards where a man is," you tell yourself confidently. But your stride lengthens; you are just a wee bit nervous; wait a bit. So I sit down on a log and smoke a pipe and listen to the cry. There is no danger here; don't worry. But when you are out in the woods at night, and alone, there is something uncanny in the cry of a pack of wolves close at hand, and all the fool stories of wolf ferocity you ever heard come crowding back to say, "Now will you believe it? Now will you believe?" No, not a bit. I finish the pipe and move homeward more leisurely thru the witchery of the wilderness night.

A dull gleam among the trees greets me suddenly and Bob—dear, generous, kindly Bob, who worries about me, but never about himself—hears the click of my snowshoes and comes out from the fire where he is keeping supper warm, hungry as he is, to share it with me. "Welcome home, b'y; what luck?" he calls, and I know by his voice that he too has had a good day and has something interesting to tell me. So we eat, and sit before the glowing birch logs, and share our experiences; while the night gathers close about the little *commoosie* and the fire that makes the wilderness home.

STAMFORD, CONN.

THE KAISER AND HIS HUNTING PARTY.

Kaiser Wilhelm as a Hunter

BY WOLF VON KOCKEL

[The author of this article is a young man of rank who writes under a *nom de plume*. He has taken part in several of the hunts which he mentions and has seen all that he describes.—EDITOR.]

THE third of November is a day that is annually greeted with joy thruout Germany, for it is the day sacred to St. Hubert, patron of the forests, and, to celebrate it worthily, hunts are organized all over the country. The supreme head of the festivities is our Kaiser, who is considered the honorary master of the hounds of every hunt in the land. And he is quite worthy of this high honor, for he has always been passionately fond of the chase and equestrianism, it being related that when a mere child, and too young to mount a horse, one of his favorite amusements was banister riding! He understands full well what a fine riding school is hunting, and has made it an army regulation that the officers of cavalry regiments must always take part in the hunts of the region where they are stationed. Of course, this military contingent adds to the picturesqueness of meets, so that civilians as well as soldiers always warmly approve of this wise imperial order. It has become customary, therefore, to organize a hunt in every garrison town on November 3d, and the hounds are set to fox or boar. But if there are no dogs to be had, the officers put up with a simple paper-chase, in which, as the Emperor has well said, they get all the exercise and practice of horseback riding without the killing of the poor little fox.

The most important wild boar hunts take place in Hanover, where they are organized under the auspices of the military riding school, and in the neighborhood of Berlin, where it is the court piqueur, or picker, as this convenient French term is sometimes given in English, I believe, who takes charge of mat-

ters. The Kaiser seldom misses one of these hunts, especially if he be at the capital at the moment when they occur. Any officer is allowed to participate in the "Big Red Hunts" of Berlin, as they are popularly called, and civilians are also permitted, under certain conditions, to join the field. The master of the hounds is appointed by the Emperor, and at the present moment this important post is filled by Major Count Spee, adjutant inspector of cavalry. The prescribed uniform is a red coat and a black velvet cap, which must give place to a high hat on St. Hubert's Day. The master is distinguished by his velvet collar and a black and white bow on his arm. The Emperor sometimes bestows this bow on other important personages, who then become aids of the master, and he himself is also decorated with one. The head piqueur, Herr Palm, and his two assistants have costumes with dark green facings and collars bordered with satin. This hunt used to take place at Grünewald, in the environs of Berlin, with thousands of the population of the capital as onlookers. But now it occurs some fifteen miles away on a tract of land used by the Döberitz garrison. The date for the meet is given out a few days beforehand by the court piqueur so that the horses can be sent on by special train, and now the hunt comes off without there being a troublesome crowd attending it.

The boar is let out of his box by some officers about ten minutes before the hunt begins, and is just disappearing in the woods when the horn of the imperial motorcar announces the arrival of the Emperor. His Majesty and the princes mount, the piqueur sounds the "royal greeting," and the master of the hounds comes forward to receive the imperial party. A moment later the dogs are let loose and scatter over the field, the piqueur sounds the opening of the chase, while the Emperor, some hundred yards behind the pack, starts off at a gallop, with the master and some of his personal friends at his side, while the field follows, which on grand occasions, such as St. Hubert's Day, sometimes numbers as many as three hundred. The sight of all these red coats is very impressive, and once seen is not soon forgotten.

It is not easy to follow one of these Döberitz hunts, for the Emperor sets a rapid pace, there is much underbrush often growing a yard high, there are rather ugly ravines with steep banks, and brooms and light pines abound in this Döberitz wood. The result is that the field is soon scattered. Suddenly, at a signal, the piqueurs shoot past the first riders and jump from their saddles, for the dogs have brought the boar to a standstill. The piqueurs drive them off and then, according to an old custom, it is the Emperor who gives the death stroke. In the meanwhile, the rest of the field has caught up and surrounds the imperial party. Most of them are now busy breaking twigs from the trees, as a supply for the Emperor, who, while the quarry is given to the dogs, presents each member of the field one of the twigs as a souvenir of the hunt. The Empress and the Crown Princess, with other ladies, all in carriages and not on horseback on the occasion of St. Hubert's Day, have in the meanwhile come up for the kill, and the Emperor gives first to his consort one of the twigs, an oak branch. Then the other ladies receive a twig in turn, the ceremony closing with similar presentations to the gentlemen. During the distribution of the twigs, the Emperor chats affably with everybody. While this has been going on the quarry has been cut up and the hounds have finished their feast; and the master of the hounds and the piqueurs, who are sounding on their horns, are present at this closing scene. When the dogs have finished, the horns are sounded once more, and then the hunt is ended. Now all the hunters remount, the ladies enter their carriages, and, while the latter drive home, the Emperor leads the male portion of the party to the Döberitz barracks, the streets leading there having been adorned with triumphal arches and wreaths of flowers. The officers' club, on these occasions, looks like an old castle, with the imperial banners floating from its roof and decorated in the interior with pine branches. The Kaiser is the host at the dinner which follows, and is toasted by the officer who reached the boar first at the kill. Thus ends with feasting a grand day's sport.

These are about the only mounted hunts which the Kaiser still participates

in, but his activity as a sportsman with shotgun and rifle continues to be very great. Those who have seen him on a shooting party are very high in praise of his skill as a marksman and as an all-round Nimrod. Partly free from the cares of state and the tyranny of etiquet, his charming personality stands out in a most fascinating manner. He becomes a simple, everyday man, this monarch whose every need and wish is generally cared for by others, but who now looks out, himself, for even the smallest imaginable of his wants. He is a hunter like all the rest of the party. For the nonce he ceases to be the Kaiser of Germany.

The Kaiser's favorite pastime in venatorial sports is stalking, with the battue a good second, and in both species of shooting, he is exceedingly clever. But it should be added that at no time and nowhere does he entirely neglect the duties of government for any length of time. I have more than once noticed that staff officers bring him government telegrams and dispatches to all his shooting parties; and, what is more, he reads them and answers them. He does not get so completely away from State affairs as does President Roosevelt on his recreation hunts. In this respect these two rulers, who resemble one another in many respects, differ somewhat.

I have just said that the Kaiser is a good shot. And no wonder, for he has practised with firearms from his very youngest days, until he is now perfectly at home with shotgun and rifle. He raises the weapon to his shoulder with his right hand alone and then fires, not at all using his left arm; yet he very rarely misses his aim. His gun, if of German make, is 6 or 11 millimeter caliber; if of English or French make, it is caliber 20 or 12, depending on the size of the game. The really remarkable aim of the Emperor is due to his early training and his excellent eye, which at one glance measures distances and picks out in an instant the best bird or animal in a battue party.

The hunting season begins for the Emperor in the spring with mountain cocks and roebucks. After the summer rest come, at first, pheasant and partridge parties, followed by the stalking of big game in Rominten and Hubertusstock, the large court hunts for wild boars, closing with a pheasant shooting party at Potsdam, which generally occurs about Christmas time. Sandwiched in between these Imperial fixtures are invitations from the Emperor's friends, who, notwithstanding the preference which he has for simplicity in all his hunting parties, do things on a grand scale.

A word about the chief imperial preserves. Rominten, which I have just mentioned, is in Eastern Prussia, and has a scurfy heath over which browse a multitude of fallow deer. Here the Emperor shoots only with his nearest relatives. The small picturesque hunting-boxes, with a northern architectural stamp quite their own, reveal the fact that the Imperial family resides here alone and without show. The grand royal stag, boar and deer hunts take place at Königs-Wusterhausen, near Berlin, in the forest of Colbitz-Letzlinger, in Springe and in the Föhre. The guarding and game-breeding in these preserves are under the care of court foresters at whose head stands today Baron von Heinitze-Weissenrode. The whole preserve is fenced in and the duties of the foresters is to prevent poaching and to feed and care for the game in winter.

At all the hunts attended by the Emperor, the court hunting uniform is worn, a creation of his present Majesty in 1889. It consists of a gray-green coat with a dark green cloth collar and trousers of the same material. When thus attired, the Emperor always wears on his breast the order of St. Hubert of the White Stag, founded by Prince Frederic Charles and adopted by the Emperor. Attached to a green ribbon bearing the inscription in French, "Vive le Roy et ses Chasseurs," is a delicately-wrought silver stag. The Emperor bestows this order on all first-class sportsmen, and it is even now whispered about that if President Roosevelt makes his rumored visit to Germany on his retirement from the White House, he is pretty sure to receive this decoration from the hands of our Kaiser, and if one half of all that is reported here of the President's prowess as a hunter of big game be true, he will richly deserve this honor.

The Emperor spends about a week at Rominten each year and almost every moment during the visit is devoted to the

stalking of fallow deer. Followed by an attendant whose sole duty it is to hand him the cocked gun, the royal sportsman moves on from preserve to preserve, shooting over the whole region. Scattered thru the forest are huts and little sheds, which have been built where the game is thickest, whence their movements can be more easily watched, and whence they can be comfortably shot. But this does not mean that the Emperor shrinks from the task of stalking his game under the most trying circumstances. When he hunts at Rominten, he really "makes a day of it." In proof

proud leader low. Then the royal party climbed quickly into the stalking wagon which was waiting hard by, and was rapidly driven to a mead, where it was expected another fine stag would be found. Soon his cry was heard, and just as the Emperor was beginning to stalk him, suddenly a doe, followed by a large stag, rushed by in front of him. Quickly advancing a step or two, the Emperor brings gun to shoulder and fires, when the stag rolls over, hit squarely in the breast. Again the wagon is brought into play, and the hunters hasten to other sheds, but with-

GRUNEWALD — Jagdschloss — Hof mit Wildschweinsgruppe. — FR. Phot.

THE GRUNEWALD CASTLE.

of this, let me describe an ordinary day's sport at this, his favorite shooting ground.

On September 30th of last year, the Imperial motor-car came up at 4:30 in the morning, bringing the Emperor to a preserve where the forester had located, a few days before, a fine stag. His Majesty had scarcely reached a platform near the haunt of the animal, when he perceived the stag about a hundred yards away in the midst of a herd of does, which began to show signs of alarm. But before one of them had had time to move, the Imperial rifle had laid their

out getting another shot, the now frightened game having sought cover.

The Emperor then went home for breakfast, the quarry in the meantime having been brought to him for inspection. But about 3:30 in the afternoon their Majesties and the Princess Victoria Louisa are back again at the lodge of the chief forester, where a few small deer and a stately stag are seen advancing some two hundred paces away. Thereupon the Emperor seizes his gun and kills him at the first shot. Then, while the ladies drive to a lodge near the Dagutsch dell, the Emperor stalks in the same di-

rection, trying to get a shot at a stag which was to close the day's sport; and his efforts are finally crowned with success. But still another stag, who was not on the program, also fell a few minutes later before this Imperial dead shot. During the few days of this last season at Rominten the Emperor's total was three stags of eighteen antlers, four of sixteen, seven of fourteen, four of twelve and two of ten, and also twenty deer and a fox. On this occasion the Emperor used his 8 millimeter rifle, loaded with a special kind of shot and powder, and provided with a Goerz "Certar" aiming telescope magnifying two and three-quarter times.

The sojourn of their majesties at Hubertusstock from October 13th to the 17th was past in a similar way. Here the Emperor killed one stag of sixteen antlers, thirteen of fourteen, five of twelve and one of ten, as well as twenty-one other stag and a buck. Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Emperor, a lad of eighteen, who accompanied his father, killed six fine bucks, which speaks well for his sportsmanship.

Very different from these calm shooting-parties are the strenuous hunts in Silesia and East Prussia, where the Emperor accepts the invitations of some of his sporting friends. Apart from the visits to Duke Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig Holstein, at Altenburg or at Schaumburg-Lippe, where the Emperor often goes for a hunt, he especially delights in the sport offered by his Silesian magnates, for their land is renowned for its enormous pheasant shooting parties, and the number of birds killed there annually bear testimony to the good care taken of the game in those regions.

When the Emperor accepts an invitation of this kind, he generally arrives at the castle of his prospective host toward evening, and after the cordial reception a banquet is served. The Emperor is always expansive at these feasts, and wine is not necessary to awaken his remarkable conversational powers. The invitations to these hunts are very limited and choice; beyond the Emperor's suite they embrace, as a rule, only the commanding general of the region and some of the more distinguished neighbors of the host. After the supper, the Emperor likes to play a little whist and skat, a popular German card game somewhat resembling whist. This is one of the rare occasions when the Emperor has any money about him, for nobody in his suite could very well put up his antes. Large sums are never staked at these games, for the Emperor plays only about one-tenth of a cent per point. But on one of these occasions a gentleman lost twenty marks, or about five dollars, and when, at the end of the game, everybody settled up, he remarked, of course in fun and forgetting who had been at the table opposed to him: "Why, I see I have fallen among robbers!" This happened at the country house of Judge von Dietze-Barby, near Magdeburg, where the Emperor especially likes to go for hare shooting. The remark amused the Emperor so much that, when he went to the judge's the following year, he requested that this same gentleman be invited, and when the latter appeared, the Emperor handed him a twenty-mark piece mounted with diamonds, remarking: "Returned by the robber!"

The next morning, after a hearty breakfast, all the guests are carried in landaus to the meeting place, and the shooting begins about ten o'clock. The piqueurs, who are already gathered there, greet the imperial family with a royal blast on hunting horns. Each sportsman then takes his place, the best, of course, being reserved for His Majesty, who has behind him three and sometimes four attendants, whose only duty it is to hand him loaded guns. But the Emperor is not selfish and does not try to have all the shooting for himself. Sometimes he even lets a whole beat go by without firing a shot, while he entertains the ladies who are following the hunt. Ordinarily, after a few beats, a dinner halt is sounded, and under a tent pitched for that purpose the sportsmen make a simple meal, which generally consists of soup, an entrée, a roast, and what are known as Berlin pancakes. When it is cold a glass of punch is offered. At the end of this repast the Emperor indulges in a smoke, using a small pipe, which he designed. The bowl, which is of meerschaum and is decorated with a black cock made of silver, is fastened to a cherrywood stem, ending in a bone mouthpiece. After the smoke the party proceeds to the last battue, and then re-

turns home, where, after a short rest, the hunt supper is served, when the talk is all about the day's sport.

Now a few figures concerning the number of birds or animals killed on these imperial shooting parties. The totals prove the Emperor to be no ordinary hunter. Thus, on November 11th, 1897, when he was staying with Count Carl von Zichnowsky in Kuchelna, the shooting party lasted from noon till half-past three, the total of the game killed being 4,244 pheasants, 46 hares, 6 rabbits and 4 owls. Of these, 1,224 pheasants, 10 hares and 2 owls belonged to the Emperor, the rest being divided among thirteen hunters. The Emperor used five central, double-barreled guns, caliber 20, loaded by four men. On November 9th last, while the Emperor was in Gross-Strehlitz, at the Count of Tschirschky-Renard's, the total, from 9:30 to 4 p. m., was one deer, 2,389 pheasants, 67 hares, 291 rabbits and 6 woodcock, the Emperor's share being 1,058 pheasants, 2 hares, 74 rabbits and 4 woodcock. The pheasants nearly always flying in bunches, it happened that His Majesty managed to make three, four and even five double shots in succession. Shooting over these same preserves in 1904, the Emperor's bag was 520 pheasants, 11 hares and one rabbit. These figures show that the German Emperor can be ranked very high as a pheasant shot, for the rapid flight of these birds requires the greatest skill on the part of the sportsman. In fact, when a pheasant is brought down flying toward the gun, so that the bird falls at the gunner's feet, it is called in Silesia "an imperial shot."

Besides the shooting parties at the castles already named, the Emperor also visits the preserves of Counts Henckel von Donnermark and Tiele-Winkler, where important pheasant battues take place, the game killed here being sold at Berlin. The birds shot by the Emperor are marked with a crown, and so bring a bigger price in the market.

For fox hunting and black-cock shooting, the Emperor prefers the Duke of Fürsternberg's at Donausechingen. His favorite deer hunting is done at Primkenau, at the home of the Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, and in the preserves of Count Dohner-Schlobitten in East Prussia. The Emperor has also done some fine deer hunting in Hungary, as the guest of Francis Joseph, as is shown by the results of the hunting season of September 16th to 19th of last year, which took place over the region between the Drave and the Danube, when were brought to earth one stag of 22 antlers, the antlers weighing 19 pounds; one stag of 20 antlers, 2 of 18, one of 16, 2 of 14, 2 of 12, one of 10, and a fine buck. The Emperor also enjoys a rare sport on the estate of the Duke of Pless, who is a successful breeder of buffaloes, an animal that is now rapidly disappearing in Germany. He killed three of them at a hunt a few years ago. But perhaps the most unusual sporting feat of our energetic Kaiser was his killing of a whale with a harpoon-gun, near Soarö, during one of his yachting expeditions in Norwegian waters. "That beats Roosevelt," said a certain American diplomat when he heard of this rather remarkable performance.

In 1902, the German Emperor celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his career as a sportsman, and the total of the game which he killed during that period proves his exceptional ability as a hunter and shooter. It appears that during these thirty years he has bagged 47,443 pieces of game, of which 2,507 are small game, 1,596 bucks, 1,302 ordinary deer, 7 elks, 3 reindeer, 3 bears, 1 whale, etc. This is not a bad record and is surpassed, I believe, by no other European ruler.

The oldest hunting seat of the Prussian royal family is Königs-Wusterhausen, briefly mentioned at the beginning of this article. But this interesting place, which still bears the stamp of the olden times, deserves a more detailed description. The estate was acquired in the seventeenth century by the Elector Frederic William, but, as he seldom indulged in the chase, the spot played a very small rôle in the festivities of his reign. But such was not the case with King Frederic William I, who erected a castle there and made the place famous. He was a great hunter and this was his favorite hunting ground. Here he held his famous "tobacco assemblies," quiet evenings with a chosen few, where each guest was free, and, in fact, was expected, to express his views openly on anything and everything, regardless of the King's presence. In

1863, William I rebuilt the castle, which had not been kept up by his predecessors and was going to ruin. He altered as little as possible the original architecture, preserving all the souvenirs of the early days. As a rule, the present Kaiser goes there but once a year, and then only for a day. He is accompanied only by his boon companions, and keeps up the old tradition of the tobacco council, observing all the customs of two centuries ago. The long white pipes are past around, filled with excellent tobacco, and lighted, as of yore, not with the modern match, but with a folded piece of paper. The next morning occurs a deer and boar hunt, and the sport is always good, as the game has not been disturbed for a twelvemonth. In 1904, the bag was about 300. Supper at the castle follows, and the same evening the Emperor is back in Berlin. This visit to this ancient hunting box closes the sporting season, and the annual exhibition of the antlers follows, the occasion being seized to display all the cynegetic trophies of the German Emperor.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Wright Brothers' Flights

BY OCTAVE CHANUTE

AUTHOR OF "PROGRESS IN FLYING MACHINES," ETC.

IT will be remembered that last December the Signal Corps of the United States Army issued an advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing a "heavier than air flying machine" according to specifications attached. These specifications have been criticised by both foreign and American technical journals as being amazingly severe, but the officials answer, fairly enough, that they have only specified what some of the inventors, in private interviews, have stated that they could perform; that the Government must be protected from being trifled with, and that the tests will be conducted with justice and liberality.

Notwithstanding the strictness of the specifications no less than forty-one bids were received. Thirty-eight did not comply with the stipulations, and three were accepted; these being those of J. F. Scott, of Chicago (since withdrawn), of A. M. Herring, of New York, who bid $20,000, and of Wright Brothers, of Dayton, O., who proposed to deliver a flying machine in 200 days from the award (February 8th, 1908) for a sum of $25,000, a very moderate price for such a unique apparatus.

It is now generally conceded that Wright Brothers have accomplished the extraordinary performances claimed by them in their letter to the *Aerophile* in 1905 and to the Aero Club of America in 1906. That, beginning with a first flight with a motor-driven flying machine, December 17th, 1903, spending the season of 1904 in learning how to fly in circular courses, they succeeded in 1905 in perfecting modes of control with which they made at last continuous flights of eleven, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-four miles, at speeds of about thirty-eight miles per hour, alighting in every case safely, ready to start again upon the replenishing of the fuel supply.

These experiments had been privately conducted on secluded grounds eight miles from Dayton, upon understandings with adjoining farmers and the press not to notice them in any way, but the last flight attracted so much attention that many came out with cameras to the practice grounds, and Wright Brothers, becoming alarmed lest their secrets should be discovered, stopped experimenting at once, dismantled the machine, and have not flown since. It would have been perhaps preferable to have first made one public demonstration, provided the crowd was not allowed to approach close to the machine, for the secrets of its construction are not easily discoverable when it is high in air, and then it would have been easy to organize a company to exploit and defend it.

Instead of that Wright Brothers stated publicly what they had accomplished, and these statements were received with

general incredulity by those who were not aware of what had previously been done, or those who did not know the Wrights. They inaugurated negotiations for the sale of their invention to various governments for war purposes, asking, it must be confessed, very high prices. Being somewhat opinionated as well as straightforward, they made two mistakes: the first that the principal market for flying machines would be for war purposes (where cost is no object), instead of for sporting purposes, as more correctly judged by the French, and the second that contracts could be obtained for a secret machine contingent upon making a flight of thirty or forty miles within one hour. Two years were therefore spent in fruitless negotiations. Wright Brothers seem now to have changed their point of view, but meanwhile large numbers of French aviators have begun experimenting, operating in public, and teaching each other, so that they have obtained promising results, altho not yet equal to the American performances.

Under their contract with the United States Government Wright Brothers seem to have begun the preliminary tests of their machine in the beginning of May, but not to have been discovered by the press until the 8th. Instead of operating near their shop at Dayton, as in 1904 and 1905, they went to their former experimenting ground at Kill Devil Hills, south of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. It is a forlorn spot on that long tongue of sand which stretches long the coast south of Norfolk, between the Atlantic and Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. It is about as desolate a region as exists near civilization, only inhabited by a few fishermen and the life saving crews of the Government. Its access is roundabout and tedious. This sandspit is two or three miles wide in the vicinity of the Kill Devil Hills.

Here the Wrights established their camp, assembled their machine, and began tuning it up. The reporters seem to have detected them from Manteo, a little town ten miles away on Roanoke Island, the seat of the first settlement by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, this being now doubly historic ground. There followed an amusing contest; the reporters, naturally eager for information, and the Wrights so strongly resisting all attempts at description of their machine that they stopped experimenting when the reporters came around. The latter have said that new and possibly improved methods of steering having been introduced, these are being tested with extreme caution—that caution which has contributed so much to the success of the Wright brothers. On the 8th of May ten ascensions were reported, all of them perfect, the longest being one and a half miles. This disclosed that the adjustment required a slight alteration. On the 10th three flights were reported, one of them two miles at a speed of forty-six miles per hour. In landing the gasoline engine gathered in some sand, and as a few grains of this are sufficient to produce cutting, it had to be carefully removed before other ascents were attempted. On the 13th two very successful flights are reported, the longest being three miles, with the machine under perfect control.

On the 14th three remarkable flights are reported as made by Orville Wright, in one of which he had another man on the machine. Then Wilbur Wright alone made a flight of eight miles, at a speed of about forty-five miles an hour, at the close of which the machine was wrecked behind a sand dune. The operator had only a few scratches, and he explained that he had made a mistake by grasping the wrong lever of the steering gear recently installed, this being the one which directed the course downward, while the other lever directed it upward; a mistake very likely to occur with a nervous man operating a new arrangement.

The machine was sent back to Dayton (nearly 800 miles) for rebuilding. This ought not to occupy more than two weeks, when the adjusting tests will be resumed, the scene of which has not been disclosed. The tests already made substantiate the absolute truth of what the Wrights have hitherto claimed as to their past achievements, and hold out good hopes that if no disastrous accident intervenes the Wright brothers will be enabled to fulfill all the Government requirements. They have until August 28th to make delivery, and thirty days after that for the tests, so that there seems to be sufficient time to rebuild the machine and to obtain thoro control over so novel and complicated an invention.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literature

Some Books of Travel

THE advance of civilization presents some strange sights—mostly tragic—and suggests some confusing reflections to the traveler visiting the ever-shifting camps of the pioneers on its selvedge. Destruction, often ruthless, of the old conditions goes hand in hand with the establishment of the new—destruction partly unavoidable, partly wilful to hasten the process. Disease, the rifle and alcohol have been thru the ages efficient, if unofficial and officially disclaimed, agents of the one simon - pure civilization, which, of couse, is ours. It is only in comparatively recent years that the missionary has fully developed his counteracting methods of adapation, reconciliation and preservation. Nor should it be forgotten that the evils of civilization which the pioneer brings along with its benefits are almost as disastrous to him as to their recipients, and that, moreover, he faces enemies more potent than any of these—many deadly climates. The thin line at the front is constantly changing, new faces taking the place of those obscurely dead and buried, or sent home with shattered health.

MR. DAVIS AND THE WOOD BOY OF THE KONGO.
In Davis's "The Kongo and the Coasts of Africa."

This tragedy of the advance posts is brought out in Mr. Richard Harding Davis's *The Congo and Coasts of Africa,*[1] and gives the book what value it has. Mr. Davis was sent out to investigate the much-disputed "atrocities" of the administration and exploitation of the Kongo Free State, but it is not likely that his book will be referred to much in future discussions of the subject. It certainly contains nothing that is new or authoritative. As a narrative of travel, pure and simple, however, it is readable, picturesque and, as said, suggestive.

Mr. C. G. Schillings, the author and photographer of "Flashlights in the Jungle," returns to his beloved hunting ground in *In Wildest Africa.*[2] It must be said that the many photographs in this book are not nearly so good as those in its predecessor. His text, however, is readable, the keynote of the tragedy of civilization being struck here, too, time and again. Mr. Schillings sympathizes with the romantic, warlike Masai, who are disappearing, before the weapons of precision of the advancing white, but he is far more concerned with another victim of civilization, the fauna of Africa. He makes a plea for its preservation, and for that of the fauna of other continents as well.

Mr. Frederick Moore's *The Passing of Morocco*[3] is a newspaper correspondent's record of first impressions. The book is of no more permanent importance than is Mr. Davis's, but the chapters dealing with conditions in the country and the diplomatic complications resulting therefrom suffice for the information of the general reader. Here the tragedy is not that of the substitution of civilization for barbarism or savagery, but of remodeling, probably with the rifle, a decadent civilization established with the sword. Even "pacific penetration" burns an enormous amount of gunpowder.

It is curious to observe that in our zeal for our own civilization we rarely

[1] THE CONGO AND THE COASTS OF AFRICA. *By Richard Harding Davis.* Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. $1.50 net.

[2] IN WILDEST AFRICA. *By C. G. Schillings.* Illustrated. Harper & Bros., large 8vo, $5.00 net.

[3] THE PASSING OF MOROCCO. *By Frederick Moore.* Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 12mo. $1.50 net.

forget to regret the civilizations we are effacing, not in Morocco, to be sure, but certainly in the classic countries of the Mediterranean. The Anglo-Saxon considers Italy especially as his pleasance, as holy ground to be kept intact for his delectation. He would shackle active modern Italy to the ruins of Roman antiquity, Sicily he would preserve as a treasure house of memories of *Grecia Major,* and Athens, tho for this he cares less, as a monument of the Hellenic spirit. Thus we have the paradoxical spectacle of London sacrificing her own landmarks on the altar of "progress,"

KOREAN VILLAGE IDOLS.
Guardians of the Road. In Underwood's "The Call of Korea."

while her papers print indignant protests against the tragedy of a similar procedure at Rome. And have we not already begun to regret the disappearance of the Japan of cherry blossoms, cloisonné and Mmes. Chrysanthème and Butterfly?

Mr. T. R. Sullivan is steeped in the classic spirit in *Lands of Summer*[4] "across the sea." He loves Italy, Greece, and Sicily with the genuinely Anglo-Saxon love of their far distant past, yet succeeds at the same time in giving to the narrative of his travels the note of the contemporaneous book of travel. The classical student may read him at home, with pleasure and some profit; the tourist will find him of some service on the spot.

Our Oriental pupils, having adopted, adapted, and, some think, strangely changed, what seemed serviceable to them of our civilization, having mastered to perfection both our art of saving and of destroying life, and treated with polite indifference, as of no practical importance either way, the system of ethics upon which that civilization is still, if often somewhat remotely, based, have turned teachers in their turn, and begun to carry its benefits to a decidedly recalcitrant Korea. The Christian model they have chosen, some say, is that of Russia, but then the same charge has been brought against King Leopold in the Kongo region, against the English and the Germans in South Africa, against the Portuguese in Lourenço Marquez, the Dutch in Java, the Spaniards in the Philippines, and, according to Boston, against ourselves in these same blessed isles. So who dare cast the first stone? It is so difficult to civilize people against their will without a certain measure of energetic firmness. Mr. Horace G. Underwood, for twenty-three years a missionary, pleads in *The Call of Korea*[5] for a liberal support of the missions in that country, whose salvation, he says, can be so easily achieved by modern missionary teaching. Victory lies within easy reach, but money is needed, and men. The book furnishes a condensed, but comprehensive, study of the country and its people.

The Breaking In of a Yachtsman's Wife. By Mary Heaton Vorse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The writer of this little book has a sense of humor which is apparent in the first chapter and appears intermittently thruout the story. A maritime miscellany is connected by a thread of a love story, in which the scene changes from our Atlantic Coast to the Mediterranean. In Venice the nautical New Englanders find themselves nonplussed at the difficulties of propelling a gondola. Crabs in

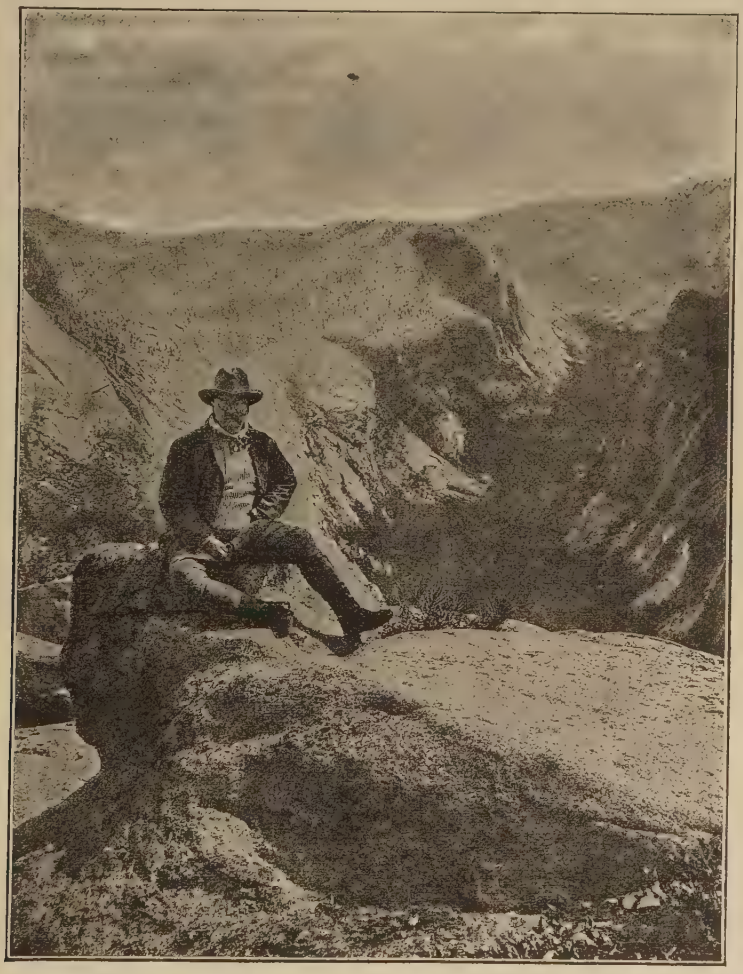
[4] LANDS OF SUMMER. *By T. R. Sullivan.* Illustrated. Houghton. Mifflin & Co., 12mo, $1.50 net.

[5] THE CALL OF KOREA. *By Horace G. Underwood.* Illustrated. F. H. Revell Co., 12mo, 75 cents net.

those climes are caught forward and not backward. Even after one has carefully learned this fact, the most one can do is to make a gondola travel laterally at about two knots an hour. The conversations and repartee are clever, and the sketches by Reginald Birch add to the interest of the text.

Camping and Tramping With Roosevelt. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.

Mr. Burroughs must have relaxed his usual vigilant observance of nature during the occurrence of the events described in this little book. He became a veritable Boswell to President Roosevelt, and noted with great care the opinions and expressions of our Chief Executive. Even the President's reminiscences of the Cuban War, when he was the leader of the Rough Riders, find a place in the volume. Of hunting there is little, partly because their field of operations was in Yellowstone Park, where there is a ban on the rifle, and partly because of the difficulty in escaping from their fellow men. John Burroughs's admiration for the President is most patent. In the latter part of the book a visit to Oyster Bay is described, and the President revealed as a sports-



THE PRESIDENT ON GLACIER POINT, YOSEMITE VALLEY.
In Burroughs's "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt." Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE.
In Breck's "The Way of the Woods."

man at home. The book is well illustrated, containing some very characteristic photographs of the President.

The Way of the Woods. By Edward Breck. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

In the list of necessary articles which Mr. Breck recommends for a camping outfit he omits to mention his own book. We suggest that the prospective camper would do well to slip a copy in his hip pocket and consult the volume at frequent intervals. It is an Encyclopedia Britannica of the woods. In addition to enumerating the required articles for an expedition, the author gives their approximate cost and where they may be obtained, a feature lacking in many books of a similar character. The chapter on Woodcraft is the best section of the book. There is no royal road to the learning of this science, which is defined as "being at home in the wilderness." One must sleep on the ground, walk oneself footsore, satisfy hunger with one's own resources, and overcome the continuous and ever varying difficulties of the trail with one's own ingenuity, before acquiring the honorary degree of woodsman. Our only criticism of the book is that the outfits are inclined to be elaborate. If the author would read the vacation experiences of some of our readers, he would see that it is quite possible to enjoy the woods even if not clothed in duxbak or khaki.

Favorite Fish and Fishing. By James A. Henshall. New York: Outing Publishing Co. Pp. 192. Illustrated. $1.25.

In this new book Dr. Henshall has given not only information valuable to the angler, but also it is interesting reading. There are five chapters, as follows: The Black Bass, "the game fish of the people"; The Grayling, which the good Bishop of Milan, in a sermon to the fishes, called "the flower of fishes," because it is one of the most beautiful and sweetest of all the finny tribe; The Trout, "the angler's pride"; The Tarpon, otherwise called "His Majesty the Silver King"; and Fish and Fishing in Florida. The book is illustrated by photographs. It will undoubtedly be interesting to

many enthusiastic sportsmen, but otherwise does not deserve special attention as a natural history book.

The Shameless Diary of an Explorer. By Robert Dunn. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

In reading books of adventure and exploration, in which the distance traveled daily and the climatic conditions an expedition makes a more readable narrative. At the close of the book we feel as if each member of the expedition were a personal friend.

Camp and Trail. By Stewart Edward White. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

Here is a book that you do not want to read unless you are planning to spend your vacation in the woods. If a man were to get no vacation at all, it would be positive cruelty to put this volume in his way. Unlike most guide books, it is written in narrative form, most interesting to read. If you have been in the woods the descriptions call you to return with compelling force. If you never have been, then you begin to wonder why you have wasted your opportunities so long. There is nothing pedantic or patronizing about the advice. One might almost imagine it was an old Maine guide talking, while he sat on a log and puffed an inverted corncob pipe. The author has an aversion to new patent devices, preferring the old stand-

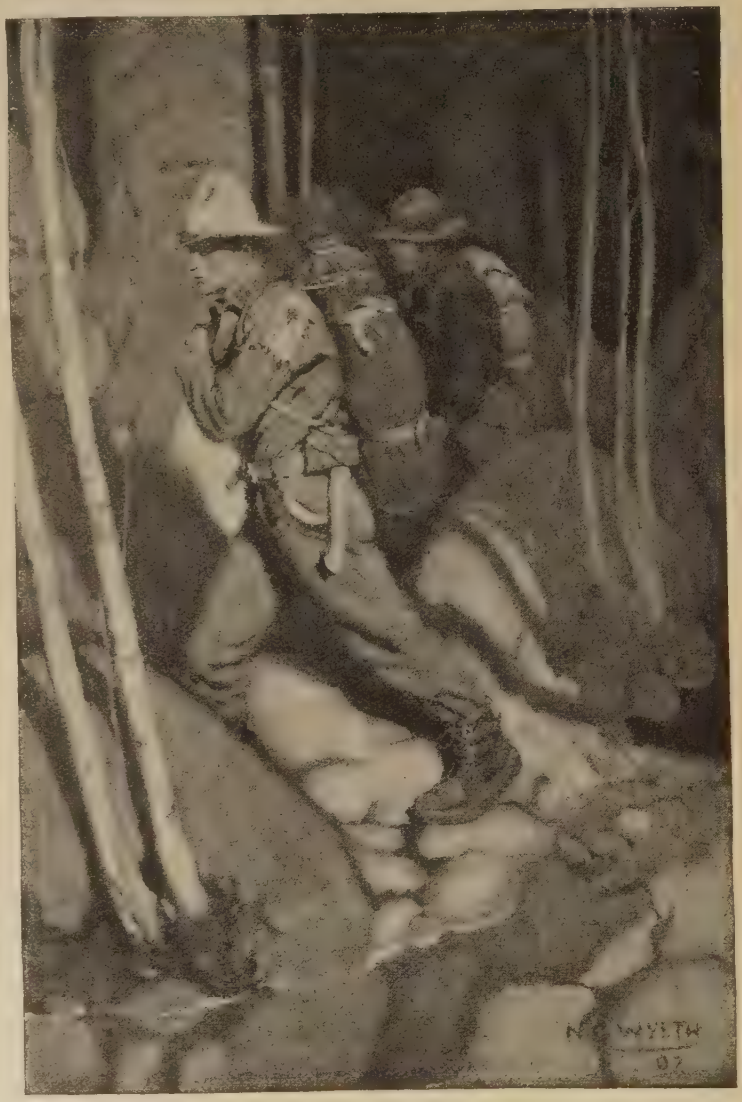
MT. McKINLEY, 20,300 FEET, FROM THE NORTHWEST, VALLEY OF THE TATLATHNA RIVER, KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED, AUGUST 15, 1903.
From Dunn's "The Shameless Diary of an Explorer."

were carefully noted, we have often wondered about the unmentioned details. What the men thought of it all, if their shoes hurt them, if they were or were not congenial to each other, whether they got mad or indeed acted like ordinary human beings under more usual conditions. Robert Dunn in this diary gives us all these minute and very interesting details. In the opening of the book he speaks of Mount McKinley as the objective point, but adds that a dozen other lands could have served the purport of this diary quite as well. He is right, and has discovered something more famous explorers have overlooked, that a touch of human interest in the account of

bys. The chapter laconically called "Grub" is one that should have careful consideration. The author is emphatic in his opinions, and we believe those that follow his advice will not come to grief.

British Highways and Byways From a Motor Car: Being a Record of a Five Thousand Mile Tour in England, Wales and Scotland. By Thomas D. Murphy. With illustrations and maps. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pp. 318. $3.00.

A glance at the maps which accompany Mr. Murphy's volume will show how large a proportion of Great Britain was included in his five thousand mile tour. Except for the almost complete omission of the east coast of England, from Dover to Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. Murphy succeeded in making himself remarkably well acquainted with all that is most characteristic, both in British cities and in rural Britain; and, as far as could be done in the short space of three hundred pages, he imparts his knowledge and impressions clearly and pleasantly to his readers. There can, indeed, be no more ideal way of visiting a fully settled and compact country like Great Britain than by motor car; and since this means of traveling has come into vogue, it has opened a wholly new field for guides and handbooks. Mr. Murphy has not aimed solely at producing a guide book, and he has succeeded in giving us something more readable and more literary in character than the ordinary compendiums. Yet future travelers by motor car, or even bicyclists, might do worse than follow the main outlines of his tour, and in so doing they would be greatly aided by his hints concerning the sights to be seen and the accommodation available. Mr. Murphy's experiences in and around London and again in some of the



ON THE TRAIL.
From White's "Camp and Trail."

more remote parts of the country, might save the intending tourist considerable annoyance and loss of time; and the author's love of historic places and of beautiful scenery makes the book of considerable value as a *vade mecum*. The book is lightened up with photographic views, which give a fairly adequate conception of some of the most characteristic bits of British scenery.

Afield with the Seasons. By James Buckham. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 174. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

To those who love nature and out-of-doors, Buckham's *Afield with the Seasons* will mightily appeal. The reader is first and very appropriately taken thru the spring season, filled as it is with its glorious promise. He is made to *feel* the spring and to hear the first crow-note as its harbinger. The migrating geese, in V-shaped flocks, fly athwart the background and reveal themselves in description quite as vividly as they would in moving pictures. The joys of spring, its sports and pastimes, all appear, and by easy gradations merge into the good old summer time, with its singing birds, the flocks, the rippling brooks and all that is idealistic of the second season. The reader catches something of the joy of the birds and their individuality, something of the wizardry of fishing, something of the fascination of summer and its sounds; he hears the music of Nature, he sees with the author the delights that forever lurk in an old lane, and he revels in the deep woods in July, where there is a sense of coolness and of companionship for those properly attuned to appreciate the things that have inspired the book. And then the summer fades into the autumn. Frost comes, with its exhilaration and its tang. It is harvest time and the promise of spring is realized. The gray November days are followed by winter chronicles, and the cycle is complete. The book is refreshing, and after reading it life seems fuller than it did before. Those who know nothing about the revelations of animal life made by the snow have a great treat before them in the chapter on the woods in winter. The author has both seen and described, which is a rare combination.

THE DEEP WOODS IN JULY.
In Buckman's "Afield with the Seasons."

The Bird Our Brother. By Olive Thorne Miller. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 297. $1.25.

This new book, by the well-known author of a long series of bird books, is a contribution to the study of the bird as he is in life, and is designed to throw a strong light upon his life and his ways. It is simply an earnest attempt to bring into compact form for the general reader information which the author has gathered during thirty years of close study of bird life. It ought to stimulate better

OLIVE THORNE MILLER.
Author of "The Bird Our Brother."

acquaintance with the lives of the birds. The chapters deal with the following topics: Individuality, Intelligence, Language, Altruism, Education, Affections, Courtship, Home, Amusements, Means of Defense and Attack, Odd Ways, Equipment, Usefulness to Us. All of these are interesting reading, and, so far as observable facts are concerned, are quite reliable. The modern psychologist will undoubtedly question the author's point of view in reading so much human life into bird life; but aside from this possible quibble about interpretation of actions, the book is certainly interesting reading, and forms a good climax to the series of books which this author has contributed.

The Case for the Goat. By "Home Counties." New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908. Pp. 157. $1.25.

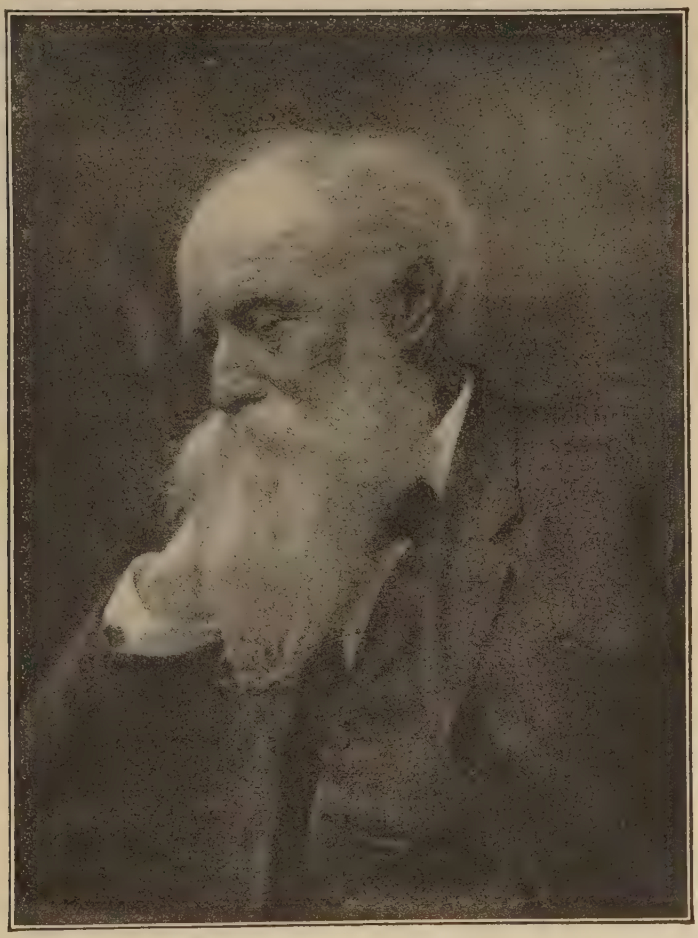
The very name of this animal is so linked with jokes and ridicule that the average reader of the book lists in the periodicals will probably take this new book to be a contribution by some budding humorist. However, it is a very serious book in defense of that much-abused, domesticated mammal which even in classical literature is known as *vacca pauperis*, "the poor man's cow," suggesting the familiar associations with rubbish, tin cans and unsightly back yards. The age of the simple life of

AN ENGLISH GOAT.
From "The Case for the Goat."

the goat seems to be passing into history, for there is now a British Goat Society composed of enthusiastic owners (including a duchess, several lords and ladies of the realm, some honorables, colonels and reverends), who recommend the best of hay, oats and bran as food for the goat quite superior to paper gleaned from billboards and empty tin cans. And this coming of the goat into high classes of society is due largely to the scientific discovery of the peculiar value of goat's milk, especially for children. This is the animal's great claim for popular favor, and, considering the economic advantages as compared with cows in first cost of the animals and of their care, the case is clearly in favor of the goat as the proper family cow for both prince and pauper who live in suburbs and country. With regard to goat farming for the purpose of supplying milk in quantity to city dealers, the outlook at present is not hopeful, because a regular demand has not yet been developed.

Leaf and Tendril. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 282. $1.10.

The latest addition to the long row of volumes in the works of this famous essay-naturalist is largely a collection of papers which within the last few years



John Burroughs

In "Leaf and Tendril."

have attracted attention in American magazines. It is scarcely possible in limited space to give the readers of this review a better idea of the contents of the book than by mentioning the titles of the leading chapters: The Art of Seeing Things, The Coming of Summer, A Breath of April, A Walk in the Felds, Gay Plumes and Dull, Straight Seeing and Straight Thinking, Human Traits in the Animals, Animal and Plant Intelligence, The Reasonable but Unreasoning Animals, The Grist of the Gods, The Divine Soil, An Outlook Upon Life, "All's Right With the World." To the naturalist the most interesting are those which deal with animal behavior, and Mr. Borroughs stands firmly for his well-known belief that we are not justified in reading human life into common actions of animals. One who reads this book and compares it with some of the author's earlier works is struck by the fact that the critical controversies in which the author has been engaged in recent years have resulted in making him a more scientific writer of nature essays. In fact, the author seems to have applied to his own writing much of the advice which, in the chapter on "Straight Seeing and Thinking," he freely offers for the benefit of some of his contemporaries who are supposed to see things thru their imagination. And as a result of this apparently unconscious change in point of view and outlook to nature, Mr. Burroughs himself has become much more cautious in using his imagination and interpreting and narrating facts. It is to be hoped that other essay-naturalists will continue to improve in the same way until ultimately we may have attractive essays and stories in line with the actual facts in nature.

Wild Flower Garden Families. By Clarence M. Weed. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Wild Flower Garden Families is by Clarence M. Weed, and is intended for the use of nature classes in schools. The botanical families are arranged in the order in which the flowers blossom, so that the pupil may begin at the beginning of the book with buttercups and anemones, and end the course with goldenrods and gentians. The work is well conceived and executed, and there are questions for each chapter. We particularly like the instructions given in the introduction about collecting and preserving plants.

PASTURE THISTLE.
In Weed's "Wild Flower Families."

There are nearly a hundred fairly good illustrations. We wish the author were not so afraid of using botanical names, at least the generic ones.

Big Game at Sea. By Charles Frederick Holder. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $2.00.

The average person thinks of fishing as a lazy man's sport, to be indulged in during the hot summer weather, while dreaming on a river bank. To read the present book is to be disillusioned. The opening chapter tells of trailing the sea-bat, a gigantic species of ray, weighing over a ton and seventeen feet long. One of these powerful sea monsters towed the rowboat several miles and was harpooned many times before it was subjugated. The author finds great enjoyment in diving for eight hundred pound turtles,

while they are peacefully asleep on the bottom of the ocean. The amphibious loggerheads rush to the surface in their first astonishment at being seized. This gives the intrepid author a chance to catch his breath before the next long dive. Mr. Holder regrets that he cannot stay under water twenty minutes, so that he could wage a more active campaign. The rest of the book tells of devilfish fourteen feet across, of four hundred pound sea-bass and giant sunfish weighing almost a ton. The book will appeal to any one who has a spark of physical enthusiasm.

The Garden Book for Young People. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Garden Book for Young People is by Alice Lounsberry, and follows the somewhat ancient method of giving instruction in story form, after the model of the Rollo Books. The children are taught how to make a garden, and are, of course, very enthusiastic about it. There are nearly fifty illustrations, including wild flowers, some of which surprise us, for we have never seen wild ginger, wake robins, windflowers growing so lonesome and with such long, naked stems.

"JOSEPH HAD TO GET DOWN ON HIS KNEES AND USE THE SICKLE."
In Lounsberry's "The Garden Book for Young People."

Literary Notes

....The address of the New Talmud Publishing Co. is now Boston instead of New York, as given in a recent note in this column.

....The latest organ for the propagation of the new international language is *The Esperanto News,* published semi-monthly at $1 a year at 10 Wall street, New York.

....Maud Cruttwell follows her convenient catalog of the "Paintings in the Florentine Galleries" with an equally convenient and still more needed *Guide to the Paintings in the Churches and Minor Museums of Florence* (Dutton, $1.25), giving brief descriptions and criticisms with quotations from Vasari.

....A useful handbook explaining the intricacies of modern advertising and the methods to obtain the maximum results has been issued by the Bankers' Publishing Co. The author is T. D. MacGregor, who is manager of the publicity department of the company, and has had a wide experience as an advertiser, agent and publisher. (Price, $1.00.)

....The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railways have set other railroad companies a good example by publishing a pamphlet on the *Origin of the Place Names* connected with the system. It gives in convenient form for reference a great deal of historical information about the settlement of towns in our Northwestern States.

....The Putnams will presently publish a new novel by Myrtle Reed (Mrs. J. S. McCullough). It bears the title *Flower of the Dusk.* The same publishers will have their imprint on a book by Prosser Hall Frye, of the University of Nebraska. Balzac, George Sand, Zola, Maupassant, Corneille, Anatole France, Sainte-Beuve are essay subjects in the Frye book. *A Manual of American Literature,* edited by Theodore Stanton, M. A., is a third forthcoming Putnam publication.

....*Tolhausen's Technological Dictionary,* by Alexander Tolhausen, Ph. D., translator to the Great Seal Patent Office of Great Britain, first published in 1877, is now issued in a fifth edition revised and brought down to date by Louis Tolhausen, former Consul-General of France to Great Britain. The chief aim of the author in his long labors and patient research was to unite in the smallest space, and at the most moderate price possible, the greatest number of technical terms used in English, German and French belonging to the subjects enumerated in a given classified list of industries and crafts. In this he succeeded admirably. Each volume contains over 75,000 such terms with their equivalents in three languages and includes a valuable bibliography of the principal works consulted in its compilation, a classified list of the industries and crafts dealt with, and a large supplement containing all modern terms and expressions used in electricity, telegraphy and telephony. The value of such a work to all scientific institutions, trade schools, industrial laboratories and establishments cannot be too highly estimated, while it should find a prominent place on the reference shelves of every library throughout the country. (The Macmillan Co.)

Pebbles

"WHAT will happen when women get the ballot?"

"That's easily answered."

"Well?"

"They won't want it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT does not pay to be too truthful. A reporter was once discharged at this office for writing in his account of a wedding: "The groom wore the same suit that he wore at both of his other marriages, and the bride looked haggard in her white silk."

THE mellow moonlight shone serene
Upon the barracks gray,
Where stretched in deep and soothing sleep
The tired soldiers lay.

A messenger rode up post-haste
With news of fights and slaughters,
An awful carnage met his gaze—
The soldiers were in quarters.
—*The Peace Advocate.*

INTERVIEWING MOTHER EDDY.

"AH, good morning, madam," said the man who was taking the local census. "What is your husband's name, please?"

"Eddy."

"Ah, yes! Eddie. That's your pet name for him, I presume. What is his last name?"

"That's it, Eddy. E-d-d-y."

"And his first name," continued the caller, beginning to write.

"Edward; Some folks call him Eddie Eddy; some say double Eddy, just to joke him."

"What's his occupation?"

"He's an editor."

"Ah! Um!" muttered the scribe, drawing a long breath. "Have you any family?"

"Of course. A daughter, who is the oldest, and some boys."

"Daughter's name, please?"

"Edwina Eddy."

"Ah! remarkable coincidence. What's the boys' names?"

"Well, there's the oldest; his name's Edwin Eddy. Then the next one's named Edgar; then follows Edmund, and the baby we just call Ed."

"What's his full name?" gasped the surprised one, feebly.

"Edgecomb. After my family. I'm an Edgecombe. My brother boards with us, and his name's Edgerton Edgecomb."

"And your religion. Of course, you're all Christian Scientists?"

"No, we're not. We are New Thought people, and we figure that's a long way ahead of Christian Science, tho people have their own opinions, of course."

"Goodness!" exclaimed the man, slamming his book together and getting ready to run. "Where do you folks hail from?"

"Edgartown, Massachusetts! And I'd have you know that my full name's Edna Eddy."—*Judge*

The Independent

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Waste; Waste—Nothing but Waste

THE gathering of the Governors at Washington, if it accomplishes nothing else, has given some astonishing statistics concerning the drift of American life. It certainly has become imperative for us to look ahead, and know where we are tending. That the American people have gone ahead faster than any other people in accumulating material wealth in the evolution of intellectual organizations and possibly in the exercise of moral power can be conceded; that we have been rushing to an early decadence and end we shall not as easily admit. Yet the facts are not to be dodged, nor can they be cried down with patriotic shouts. Listening to the leading speakers, including Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hill, it is evident that loot and graft have been among our least destructive sins; and that while waking up to the need of reform along the lines of political and social honesty, we still more need to comprehend the tremendous fact that our material wealth faces exhaustion.

Coal was sold for the first time in the United States for fuel about 1830; we are now mining five tons annually to every person in the United States. THE INDEPENDENT was the first magazine to give public voice to Edward Orton's estimate, twenty years ago, that coal could not keep up with the demand beyond 1950. Present estimates credit us with still possessing at least two millions of millions of unmined tons. Last year we mined four hundred and seventy millions. Using that as a divisor, it is easy to see that Mr. Orton's estimate was not far from right. China has the bulk of all the coal that remains for the future, and it is now asserted that instead of supplying the world for one hundred years to come, China will be compelled to use, on her own expanding enterprises, nearly, or quite, every ton that she can produce. At the Governors' Conference Mr. Hill told us that we are close on the heels of Great Britain, whose manufacturing industries have already felt the check from failing production. Charles P. Steinmets, who is an expert authority, says that many of us will be alive when the supply of coal, both hard and soft, will be exhausted. As fuel it cannot be used but a few years more. As a substitute, wood is out of the question, and our wits must be at work to secure some substitute that will save us from freezing to death. He suggests that every creek and brook must be utilized to collect water power, and change it into electricity for home use. Even then we shall have to hibernate our manufacturing industries. Will we form a habit of going South every winter like the birds? It is not impossible that there will be a great movement of this sort, especially if aerial transit materializes. Its first application may be to move us to and fro with the seasons.

Our forests were practically unbroken in 1830; they will barely last, at the present rate of consumption, until 1930. Our standing timber is now estimated at two million millions of feet; our annual cut at forty thousand millions. We are consuming annually more than three times as much timber as forest growing can replace. When the forests fail the lumber business, which is now our fourth greatest industry, will disappear. Mining will be far more expensive, and the price of coal and iron will go up. Every-

thing manufactured from mines and forests will increase in price, and every citizen must feel the pinch. Our French Ambassador, taking a lesson from France, warns us: "No forests, no waterways. After devastating the fields, the rivers will be blocked with sand and detritus. Do you want navigable rivers, or do you prefer torrents?" Each year we are told that one million six hundred thousand horse-power runs over the dams, that might be rented, to yield thirty-two millions annually. The waste is in every direction. Stripping the hills of trees means floods in the spring and droughts in the summer. Our movement to control the forests and increase reservations has not come early enough, and it has not gone far enough. President Roosevelt is right that neither States nor nation can afford to allow the greed of speculators to ruin the Republic.

Natural gas, with coal oil, was discovered and utilized about 1850. With conservative use they should have lasted one thousand years. As matters are going they will not serve us beyond 1950. The iron age began about with the nineteenth century. The mining of iron doubled every seven years, and our present production is six hundred pounds per capita. Mr. Hill agrees with Mr. Carnegie that iron will not be available for common use an anything like present terms, after the middle of the century. What are we to do about it, for our whole social as well as industrial life will have to be readjusted to new conditions?

Professor Shaler, of Harvard, was constantly giving us warnings against soil waste. Mr. Hill repeats that warning in most impressive terms. The average yield of wheat has gone steadily down, and even Kansas does not report an average yield per acre beyond thirteen bushels. Soil waste is something that the average farmer seems to be unable to grasp. The Waterways Commissioner of the United States reports that not less than one billion tons of earth are annually swept into the sea, and that 90 per cent. of this is our best soil for crops. Its bulk is one-fifth of a cubic mile. Applied as a fertilizer, it would cover three hundred and forty thousand square miles to the depth of an inch. Its value is estimated at more than one billion of dollars. Its loss is a form of taxation that falls directly upon the farmer, and, as such, it is greater than his indirect taxation thru tariff. We must understand, however, that soil means largely something of our own making, and that we can not only preserve what has already laid over the earth, but can rapidly increase it. As matters are, this possible annual increase is at least one-half of it wasted by burning. Several of our States, from Oklahoma to Florida, are annually burned over, in the interest of range cattle. In this way the larger part of what Nature annually deposits is turned back into the sky, as smoke and gas. We have just discovered that the whole country is covered by Nature with legumes, which might be used for soil making, as they have the power to take nitrogen from air. Nitrogen is the most important element of plant life, or, indeed, any other life. We ought never to exhaust the natural supply, and we ought to be able to conserve what Nature passes to us for immediate consumption.

Our streams gave us fish enough, in 1850, to supply one-third of all our required food; now all that we get from the sea and from shrinking streams is 5 per cent. of food supply. In the Southern waters, the largest of all our sporting fish, the tarpons, are left to rot—barely one-fourth of the annual catch being used. In 1850 buffalo covered hundreds of square miles. In half a century we succeeded in obliterating this enormous resource for food—for fun. It is a sample of the waste that has gone on in every direction; while today, altho the laws are growing stringent, the destruction of beast and bird is astounding—mostly for sport and decoration. The effort of the Government to restock our streams parallels the demand for their restoration to navigation.

In 1850 we had public lands enough to offer a homestead to every honest seeker. Now Uncle Sam is not rich enough to give us an acre apiece. The nation owns but fifty millions of acres surveyed, and probably thirty-five millions of acres unsurveyed. Most of our great homestead was thrown away on speculators. Last year twenty-one millions of acres were disposed of. What remains will last possibly five years longer.

Our waste of physical and moral power has been quite as reckless as that of material wealth. Our human frame comes to us from lower mammalian life. We have adopted habits that are pulling down the superb physical frame we inherited and are creating a waste of slavery to intoxicants and narcotics. Our ratio of degenerates is enormously on the increase, while to nothing else can we attribute the presence of anarchy in the United States but the shameful lack of economic social habits. We have educated a ruling class, but we have educated our common people away from the land and from that sort of knowledge which enables them to honor work and achievement. Industrial education alone can save our working classes from degeneracy. For more reasons than one the American people should face this problem of waste; and, if for no other reason, we shall honor the administration of Mr. Roosevelt for the high pressure given to the development of natural resources on economic lines. The salvation of the American people depends not on armies and navies, but on the stopping of WASTE and the just distribution of wealth.

The Session of Congress

CONGRESS assembled in December, less than two months after the beginning of the panic. Revenues were falling; public expenditures had been rising, and a deficit for the fiscal year was in sight. Receipts continued to decline. In the face of a growing deficit, which now exceeds $60,000,000, those who controlled legislation provided for the expenditure of $1,008,000,000 in the year beginning with July next, knowing that the Government's revenue in that year would not exceed $900,000,000 and might be $25,000,000 less. The time for passing the billion mark in appropriations was not wisely chosen. It may not have occurred to the members of the Republican majority who are responsible for this extravagance that in the political campaign they would be required to defend it before constituents suffering by reason of the enforced economies of panic depression. To make these enormous appropriations was not good politics, nor was it justifiable in any way. The increase was due largely to the grants in the interest of what may be called militarism. These, if pensions be included, amount to nearly $400,000,000. They would have been even greater if the President's urgent appeals had been successful. Arguments for economy in public expenses have had no weight with him. But they do have weight with the people, and if his party shall suffer on account of this Billion session, much of the responsibility must rest upon him.

It was apparently the purpose of the leaders of the majority to avoid nearly all legislation except the appropriation bills, and this purpose was but slightly affected by the President's numerous messages. Political expediency at last compelled compromise action upon the currency question. The new law is not a good one. It is patchwork. After all that was said and done in the House, the provisions of the Senate's bill clearly survive in the enacted compromise. Even the railroad bonds which Mr. Aldrich was constrained to drop in the Senate may be brought in under this law. There is discrimination against the use of commercial paper and in favor of those banks which may offer the bonds named in the Senate bill as security for emergency issues. It is quite clear that banks offering such bonds (and empowered to apply directly and individually to the Comptroller) would have a decided advantage over banks that might form the associations which are proposed. The arguments against the original Aldrich bill may be used with not less force against this law, which will tend to retard, rather than to facilitate, that currency reform which is to be desired. It is unfortunate, also, that the new Monetary Commission is composed exclusively of members of Congress.

In the field of labor legislation there were added to the statutes an Employers' Liability law (within the limits of the recent Supreme Court decision), a similar law relating to Government employees, and a Child Labor law for the District of Columbia. There should also have been some modification of injunction practice. Here organized labor asked too much and got nothing. Labor was also interested in the complicated bill for amending the Sherman Anti-Trust law, but would have gained little or nothing by

the enactment of it. In its effect upon industrial combinations, however, this bill was one involving great changes in procedure and a grant of extraordinary power to an executive officer. Congress did well to lay it aside. If industrial combinations are to be controlled by Federal licenses, the end should be sought in some other way. But the Sherman act ought to be amended.

There was practically no railroad legislation whatever, and the House, under the leadership of Mr. Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, even attempted to nullify an important provision of the new Rate law by withholding the money needed for an inspection of railroad accounts. Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations were ignored. Railroads are still forbidden to make pooling agreements, the Commission has not been empowered to pass upon future issues of securities, and there is no provision for a physical valuation of railway property. Nor was the exaction of penalties under the commodity (or coal) clause of the Rate law suspended. With a national campaign at hand, the dominant party was unwilling to touch the railroad question on one side or the other, except, as we have said, in the matter of inspection, and its attempted action relating to that was distinctly opposed to effective official regulation. It was not inclined to offend those to whom it has been accustomed to look for campaign contributions, and it shrewdly prevented legislation for campaign fund publicity by attaching the Crumpacker amendment to the McCall bill.

The postal savings bank bill was not past, but it was made a special order for the next session, and should not be regarded as lost. Wood pulp was not put on the free list. With general tariff revision impending, the removal of the duty on one product could scarcely have been expected. But reduction of the duties on imports from the Philippines should not have been deferred. The ocean mail pay bill was a reasonable one, and the failure of the House to concur with the Senate in the passage of it is to be regretted. Recent disclosures of monopoly and land fraud in the Rocky Mountain coal trade should have caused a favorable consideration of the President's recommendation that provision be made for leasing the Government's coal lands.

On the credit side should be placed the prohibition of race-track betting in the District, the release of the Philippines from the bonds of our coastwise navigation laws, and the ratification of thirty-seven treaties by the Senate. A majority of these were the fruit of the Hague Conference.

The record of the session is not a good one, and it could easily have been improved. Such records have been made before by a dominant party, in sessions immediately preceding Presidential elections. Leaders shrink from taking action the political effect of which they cannot foresee, and at such times their power to measure this effect and to estimate rightly the drift of public opinion is impaired. Moreover, members are engaged in planning for renomination and re-election, and thus their attention is diverted from their work at Washington. The halls of Congress become arenas for stump speaking, and careful legislation is displaced by political sparring. After adjournment the discovery is sometimes made that a conscientious regard for the work of the session, with care in perfecting legislation, would have been more profitable both for the ruling party and for its elected representatives.

A National Fight for Prohibition

THE Prohibition Party is small, but the prohibition cause is large. The ranks on each side are closing up. The brewers and distillers are at last thoroly awake, and will make the most desperate fight to stop the advance of the prohibition columns.

On Tuesday of last week North Carolina by a majority of 40,000 voted prohibition to take place with the new year. That follows a similar exclusion of alcohol in Alabama and Oklahoma. The National Liquor Dealers' Association made a strong fight against prohibition, not that they expected to win the fight, but they hoped that a small majority would encourage a resubmission to the people and would help their cause in Virginia and other neighboring States. The majority is big enough to assure that North Caro-

lina will remain dry for a series of years. But it is not under the banner of the Liquor Dealers' Association that the army of the saloons will fight prohibition, but under that of the National Model License League, an organization created for the purpose by the distillers, brewers and wholesale men. The secretary is editor of *The Wine and Spirit Gazette,* and we are told that his organization has eight hundred members and five hundred million dollars behind it. It proposes an active campaign. It will—for it must—speak for a good saloon, not more than one for five hundred people, one that will not sell to minors, nor have any immoral annexes, indeed such a saloon as one might take his wife to, but not his boys and girls.

Against the Liquor Dealers' Association—we mean the Model License League—is aligned the Anti-Saloon League. This is an organization closely allied to the churches, and quite unpolitical. It has no half a billion of wealth behind it. It goes on Sunday to churches, Protestant or Catholic, for its support and money. It is an admirable example of a modest, tireless, moneyless organization that simply rests on the people. It has no faith in the genuineness of this belated reform of the saloon. It knows that the saloon waxed worse and worse, morally corrupt, and showed no power of self-reform and no desire to reform until fear awoke this desire. These manufacturers, brewers or distillers, own the saloons, and are responsible for all their present evil. They had never thought of giving the people clean saloons until they found their gains were being taken away. They are frightened—and well they may be—as they see one State after another banishing the traffic.

It is now a fight between the saloon and the Church, just as it is a fight between the race-track gamblers and the Church. The Church stands back of the moral sentiment of the country, and is sure to stand a unit behind the Anti-Saloon League. So stand the Presbyterians in their General Assembly, and so stand the Methodists in their General Conference, and so stands every other Christian body with scarce an exception. If the issue is fairly presented the Church will win.

Baptist Union

THE movement of union goes on favorably and quite as fast as could be expected, even if the hesitation and delay of the Congregational National Council has seemed to the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants so much of a rebuff that they have turned to advances of the Methodists. But the present immediate interest is in the approach of the Baptists and the Free Baptists.

The negotiations have been most skilfully conducted. First in Eastern Canada the two bodies actually united. Then commissions of the two in the United States were appointed. The Free Baptists required their commission to ask of the Baptists "at least some statement which may indicate a common principle which under our differences in belief and practice, so far as they still survive, may be tolerated in associational fellowship." Under this broad instruction the committees met and came to an agreement.

For their success certain conditions were very happy. The Baptists have had no national organization, only missionary boards and State conferences. Thus much was eliminated. The only differences that have existed are two, as to Calvinism and close communion. As to the former the "Basis of Union" speaks freely, admitting that differences on that subject have ceased to have any importance; as to the latter not one word is said—it is ignored.

The story is told of the origin of the Baptist churches in this country, and, under the Whitefield revivals, the origin of the Free Baptist churches, which were purely Baptist, and "held less rigid Calvinistic views than were common." They have grown to 87,000 members, with six colleges and two theological seminaries, and have active mission boards. Then it is agreed that "during this century and a quarter the Baptists have been greatly modified," so that "the Baptists today have little, if any, more sense of restriction in their Calvinism" than the Free-will Baptists had in 1780. Such being the case why should they not unite? The three great Baptist societies last year resolved, "that the original cause and occasion of separation between our two bodies have

practically disappeared, and that in all the essentials of Christian doctrine, as well as of church administration and polity, we are essentially one."

That was significant. "Christian doctrine" meant Calvinism; "Church administration" meant close communion, the sleeping dog which it was not yet quite as safe to disturb as Calvinism. But when the two joint committees met they had it in mind, and they agreed on this very sensible statement:

"Differences, if still existing, may be left, where the New Testament leaves them, to the teaching of the Scriptures under the guidance of the Holy Spirit."

That could not have been better said, and is a model for all future negotiations for Church union. It is a principle that may apply to other matters than close communion, which has ceased to be insisted on by most Northern Baptists. And yet it was only twenty-six years ago that Prof. W. C. Wilkinson began a series of articles in THE INDEPENDENT defending close communion as a sound Baptist doctrine; and Dr. Bright, editor of *The Examiner*, stoutly defended it in the leading Baptist journal. A quarter of a century shows a mighty parallax. The subject is carefully dropt out of sight.

So the two bodies will almost insensibly flow together. The Free Baptists will, we doubt not, accept the plan, which involves nothing more than that they hereafter send their missionary money to the three Baptist societies, and that "all missionaries and pastors of the united bodies shall be recognized as on the same footing." The Free Baptists, which have a national conference, will approve it in the regular way; and three-fourths of the Baptist State conventions, "where there are Yearly Meetings, or Associations of Free Baptists." That is wise and politic. It rules out the Baptist State Conventions, where the Free Baptists are few, and where the close communion sentiment still survives, as it does as we leave the Northern tier of States. They have nothing to do with it; they are independent; there is no national body in which they have a right to object.

We rejoice in this almost certain union, just as we would have rejoiced if negotiations nearly a generation ago for union with the Congregationalists had succeeded. But this ought not to be the last of Baptist union. How about the Disciples, who claim over a million members? Or how about the Southern Baptists; must that sectional division be forever kept up? And what real reason divides all those denominations that hold the same faith and the same form of free popular government?

Smoke Consumption

THE agitation against the smoke nuisance during the last few years has made a great change in some of our large cities. The dark clouds that once hung over them, showering angular hail and sooty snow, have been dissipated and the inhabitants can breathe freely. The marble statues in the parks do not so rapidly become antiques. The books in public libraries no longer betray their readers by the thumbprints on their margins. At first the manufacturers said it could not be done, that where there was much business there must be some smoke. But a persistent course of fining changed their minds and they found it possible and even profitable to improve their furnaces and methods of firing until only vanishing blue wreaths adorned the tall chimneys.

Now that the external smoke nuisance is largely abated, it is time to consider whether similar remedies cannot be used for clearing the atmosphere inside our houses and public buildings. There is no more excuse for a pipe's smoking than a chimney's smoking. Both are cases of incomplete combustion due to unskilful firing. The tobacco user should be required, like the engineer, to pass a practical examination to prove his ability to run a pipe without its smoking before he is allowed to practise in public. The legislation necessary to accomplish this reform would involve less inconvenience and interference with the freedom of the individual than that which at present aims to secure a partial segregation of smokers. There is no reason why a man who wants to enjoy a cigar, cigaret or pipe should be compelled to ride in an inferior railroad car or stand on the platform of the trolley or be banished from the society of the ladies after dinner. Every man ought to have the right to

smoke whenever and wherever he likes, on condition, of course, that he consume his own smoke.

The trouble with the smoker is that he is too altruistic. He insists on sharing his pleasure with everybody in the room, regardless of the fact that some of them may not like his brand of tobacco or any other. He has the manners of the Wild West cowboy, who makes everybody in sight take a drink with him. This aromatic altrusion is not only disagreeable but wasteful. It would be easy to calculate, if one had the data, the time and the ability, how many cigarets a day could be made from the unconsumed matter lost by the habitual cigar or pipe smoker. The means of accomplishing smokeless smoking may, as usual, be left to the inventors after the legislation making it obligatory has been past. Pipes could be made with a smoke trap as they are now with a nicotine trap. Cigars and cigarets could be soaked in nitrates or some other oxidizing substance to insure complete combustion. In France and other countries where tobacco is a government monopoly a special brand of nicotine-free tobacco is put on the market just as we have coffee without caffein. It would equally be easy to produce an odorless and smokeless tobacco. There is no reason why a man who wants to smoke himself should be obliged to smoke other people.

Sale of Immoral Books

THE bookseller's shop is a wellspring of wisdom and wickedness. Out of it flows all our learning. Out of it also flows all our folly and half our vice. Is there salt to heal the waters?

The American Booksellers' Association meeting in New York last week recognized the evil and in a measure the duty. They past the following resolution:

> *"Resolved,* That, recognizing the responsibility of the booksellers in distributing the literature of the community, this association feels called upon at this time to use its influence to discourage the publication and sale of books of pronounced immoral plot and tone."

We are afraid this does not mean much speedy reform. It is good, very good, and talk is cheap and resolutions cost nothing. The difficulty is to make people to live up to their resolutions, for associations can resolve annually to turn over a new leaf, but, like all birthday resolutions, these are the froth of the moment. Who is to enforce them? In an address before the association Dr. Hillis said:

> "I don't see why four women in England should distil passion and sell it like whisky. I'm a little bit inclined to think that all men who sell books of that kind ought to have the bottom of their feet basted right merrily."

But men will continue to sell passion and whisky for the same reason that women write the one and distillers make the other, because people want them and are willing to pay good money for bad stuff. You can't stop the sale of whisky till you make and execute a law forbidding its manufacture and sale; and you can't prevent women from writing erotic books, nor men from selling them, until you provide an efficient system under which the sale of such books is forbidden and punished; and that is no easy thing to achieve. It is harder than to stop the sale of whisky.

Take newspapers. By far the larger number of newspapers are ethically decent. This is true of the entire rural press, and of by far the larger number of city papers. The strong papers, by which we mean the influential ones, are clean, on the whole, even if they are fouled with reports of the gambling at horse-races. But there are in the larger cities a certain number of dailies that are utterly conscienceless and sensational, and have a large circulation in the class of people that like such rot. Equally there are a few weeklies that cater to vice, prurient and nasty. They also have their patrons, and we suppose they pay because they are wanted. It is impossible to prevent the exclusion from the mails or the stands of these journals that are not quite obscene. It is of little use to try legislation against them; we must appeal to the slower court of public opinion, taste and moral sense.

It is so with books. Dr. Hillis has spoken well; the American Booksellers' Association has spoken well. Such words help formulate public sentiment and have a certain slow and sure influence. It will come to be the rule by and by that

reputable booksellers will not offer plots of passion for sale, and fewer women will find it pays to write them. Perhaps as valuable an agency as any will be the elimination of such books from public libraries, and then the agreement of these libraries to let the public know what are the prohibited books, so that booksellers will take notice. Stop the sale of whisky and you do much for thrift and morals. Stop the sale of bad books and you do much to cleanse the character of our people.

Public and Corporate Slouch

THERE are Americans who conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly way in public and in private. There are Americans who are courteous and considerate in their relations with one another, who are respectful to the aged and attentive to the weak and the infirm. It is deeply to be deplored that these habits cannot be said to be distinguishing marks of American character. Unhappily, some millions of Americans, both male and female, do not possess them. Tens of thousands, both men and women, apparently despise them. Rudeness, vulgarity, indecency and general offensiveness in public seem to be regarded by whole classes of the population as achievements to be proud of, a kind of smartness, as bravado and insolence are to the dime-novel cowboy.

It has often been pointed out by observers of American manners that people that are respectful, polite and orderly in Europe become indifferent in America, and let their children grow up to be young hoodlums; and the explanation usually given is that, having associated good behavior with despotic discipline in the Old World, they think of rudeness as an assertion of equality and a necessary part of liberty in the United States. This explanation has been overworked.

In both the Old World and the New there are certain agencies that exert a disciplinary pressure in behalf of decent behavior, or, on the contrary, set an example of carelessness or worse, thereby encouraging rowdyism and a general disregard of the rights and feelings of fellow men. Chief among such agencies are public officials and public service corporations. Speaking in general terms, these agencies in Europe maintain a certain standard decency of behavior in public places. Without always enforcing a strictly militaristic discipline, they, on the whole, do for the average citizen a large part of what Mr. Kipling tells us the barracks and the drill ground do for the non-commissioned man. They may not always succeed in making him

". . . keep 's rifle an' 'isself jus' so,"

but they do appreciably assist him toward

"Gettin' clear o' dirtness, gettin' done with mess."

Speaking generally, in like manner, these agencies in America engender slouch, nastiness and incivility.

It isn't a nice thing to say, but it is true, that more than 60 per cent. of the State capitals, city and boro halls, courtrooms and other official buildings and apartments in the United States are vilely dirty and almost hopelessly disorderly. On the floor of the hall of the House of Representatives of one of the most famous State capitols in America there lie, or a very short time ago did lie, five tobacco-juice-cemented layers of carpeting, as some living-room walls are covered with successive layers of paper. The public parks of New York and other large cities are strewn with papers, luncheon boxes, banana skins and peanut shells; and street railway corporations, elevated railway and subway companies are permitted to run cars and trains that are like pigsties in looks and fully as unsanitary in point of bacterial population. As a rule, their guards and conductors seem not to be expected to interfere with drunkards, obscene brawlers or fighting hoodlums unless they are damaging the company's material property.

We have been moved to these remarks by two incidents which give some ground for hope that the activity of public officials and public service corporations as exemplars of slouch and teachers of disorder may presently be curtailed. Mr. Hornaday has announced that hereafter people who enjoy the Zoological Park will not be permitted to "mess it up" with their paper boxes and peanut shucks, or to abuse it worse than as many

animals would if turned loose. Judge Finelite has refused to set aside a verdict for three hundred dollars against the Interborough Company given to a woman who had been seriously hurt by a flying shoe thrown in a brawl in a car on the elevated road. The company asked to have this verdict set aside on the ground that it should be held to be the duty of every passenger to protect himself as against every other passenger. Justice Finelite declares that a common carrier may not allow passengers to indulge in riotous acts and behavior that result in the injury of other passengers. We trust that the higher courts will find that Justice Finelite's ruling is not unconstitutional.

Hateful Good People

It is not so difficult to be respectable, provided one has been trained to it, law-abiding, honest, and even abominably truthful, but it is exceedingly difficult to be really good, and almost impossible to win distinction at it. For the peculiarity of goodness is that it is a secret grace, offended by renown. And very many people with a reputation for it have only got malignant cases of hateful goodness. But they are always to be recognized by certain immoral peculiarities. The first thing that betrays the hatefully good person is that he never has an ethical use of words. He sustains a shotgun relation to the world in his vocabulary, refers to it as he would to a jungle monster. His speech is padded with brotherly terms, but he is an awful elder brother who would surely begrudge any prodigal younger brother his ring and fatted calf. Another peculiarity is that he takes his vices by proxy. He is intensely interested in the evil that other men do. He does not know it, but he is a righteous man hungering and thirsting after the world, the flesh and the devil. He keeps his own virtues in a death trance of preservation and has a duty-doing talent for alms giving, but he always lacks the genius of mercy. This is one of the peculiar earmarks of all hatefully good people. Win thru to what they really think, and one discovers that they believe it is immoral to be merciful. They are doctrinaires of goodness, they understand only the formal theology of it, mistake this for moral experience. At bottom they are spiritual savages who hope to hasten the coming of the millennium by wholesale punishments. They have a tribal jealousy of the wicked and of his disposition to flourish like the green bay tree. They are always in a hurry for the year to come when they can cut down the unprofitable fig tree. And the more fig trees they destroy the better they feel by contrast.

Not long ago a minister went before the governing board of his church, confessed to a grave offense and declared his repentance. His brethren not only deprived him of his credentials, but they published their reasons for doing so at great length with many biblical flourishes in the daily papers of the victim's native city. And even when the hatefully good are not so public-spirited in their protective vengeance, privately they entertain a conscientious enmity toward all sinners and other God lonesome people. This accounts in a very great measure for the unlawful and unspiritual antagonism that exists between the world and the Church. There are too many people in the latter who are simply the pall-bearers of goodness.

Now, thoughtful people have always been able to distinguish between a man and his reputation, even when he could not do it himself. The trouble is that it is the characteristic of this class to preserve a discreet silence concerning such distinctions, and so society has suffered too much from believing in the lambkin reputation of wolverine saints. But now the common people are beginning to make bludgeon distinctions between the truly good and the hatefully good people, and that is the reason why so much fur is flying these days and why some of the wounded are complaining that the world is full of sacrilege. So it is, but the practice of so much hateful goodness is largely responsible for the provocations that have led to this state of profanity.

The trouble with the hatefully good is that they cultivate their spiritual faculty too exclusively for their own salvation. And this is not the way to develop it. They do not know it, but they worship a caste Deity who promises to save them and damn the rest. Now, if some of us must be lost, why make a virtue of rub-

bing it in? The Pharisees made the same mistake, and the Pharisees are an antiquated type of moral gentility.

But the most noticeable peculiarity of hatefully good people is their clannish spirit. They can survive in their present state only upon quarantine regulations. They do not go into society among sinners except professionally, of course, first, because of the danger to their reputation—and nothing in the world is so dear to them as their reputations—and, second, because they cannot stand the strain. They dissolve, and become what they are, of the earth earthy, of the world most worldly. When all is said they represent the moribund element in life. They are one of our secret causes of open disorders. What we need is missionaries for them and we will get them, only they are not likely to come in a hymnal mood.

Buddhism and Christianity

It is a sad thing when one has been working for years on an important investigation to have the fruit of it lost in a moment, but that is what happened to our correspondent, Mr. A. Lloyd, an English scholar residing in Tokyo, when a book he had sent to the press was lately destroyed by fire. It was a careful study of the development of Buddhism, defining the claims of the rival schools of Sakyamuni and Christ, a question of tremendous interest for the East. Buddha Sakyamuni was born about 550 B. C., and died about 480 B. C., and was thus the contemporary of the great Hebrew prophets. On his death Buddhism divided into two schools, called the Mahayana and the Hinayana; and when in a great council the Mahayana teachers were defeated they went over into the northwest provinces and Bactria and were incorporated into the Persian and later Parthian kingdoms. Here they came under Greek and Parthian influences and on the other side reached China. Mr. Lloyd believes that the teachings of the Jewish prophets affected Buddhism, and that a northern Buddhism developed from the agnosticism of Sakyamuni thru a period of many gods and Buddhas into a monotheism by means of the absorption into one eternal Buddha of all the other Buddhas. In the so called Hodo period the term *mandala* was adopted to express the sum total of all that is divine in the universe, corresponding to the Greek term *pleroma* of Paul and the Gnostics. As there was a great religious revival in India and in Palestine in the sixth century B. C., so there was a similar revival in both lands in the first century; and just at the time when Jesus was born at Bethlehem the Buddhist writers tell us that the Buddha appeared again. Mr. Lloyd would have us believe that what was called the Eternal Sakyamuni corresponds to the Eternal Christ, and that the last purer form of the Mahayana Buddhism "received its developing impulse from the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles." Thus would a sympathy of religions arise which would bring Buddhism to Christ.

The Tri-Church Union

Many may like to understand how matters stand since the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, with the negotiations for union of that Church with the United Brethern and the Congregationalists; and it may seem that, since the proposals have come for union with the Methodist Church, the former negotiations are all off. This is by no means the case. The position, if we understand it, is this: It was expected by the confident friends of the union that the Congregational National Council at Cleveland last October would cordially approve the Act of Union as agreed upon by the representatives of the three bodies. But several ministers of large city churches who had had no part in the negotiations opposed the union. The proposal was referred to a large committee, in which the leading opponents were represented; and, for the sake of securing absolute unanimity, the large majority who favored union yielded and accepted delay and revision of the conditions of union. That greatly endangered union, and was, in our view, a most unwise act. Now the Methodist Protestants have met and have voted against any revision. This will block the Congregational program. Now the Methodists ask union with the Methodist Protestants, but it is union of all the families of Methodism, and no plan or

conditions or compromise are suggested. To accomplish this would take many years, for there is great difference between Churches episcopally and non-episcopally governed. There will be no immediate action there, but there may be possibly union between the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren without waiting for the Congregationalists. If the latter really mean what they have said, they can express themselves in their Conferences; and when they come together in their National Council again two years from next October, they can, having had plenty of time to consider, then approve the Act of Union as it stands, with any declaratory statement they may think wise by way of interpretation, and can then present it to the other bodies for approval. We believe Congregationalists want the union. President W. Douglas Mackenzie, of Hartford Theological Seminary, is now the Chairman of the Councils Committee in charge of the movement.

The Hold-up of the Senate

It is a somewhat serious question whether the Senate does not need a cloture rule, so that, when, as last Saturday night, all but three of the Senators desired to come to a vote, they might be able to do so. Democrats and Republicans equally wished to have the bill past, but three men agreed to talk indefinitely to prevent it, and it was only by the misapprehension of one of the three, a blind man, and the quickness of Senator Aldrich and the Vice-President, taking advantage of his blunder, that a vote was reached and Congress could adjourn. That is really as much of a hold-up as when one brigand presents a pistol at a stageful of passengers. The majority have the right to rule, and the Lower House found it necessary to make rules for that purpose. There should be freedom of debate, but no merely dilatory measures allowed. Doubtless the three Senators were within the rule, which has a good purpose, to allow full discussion, but this was not discussion—it was bulldozing. It ought to be possible to formulate a rule which will both allow full discussion and yet rule out such merely dilatory tactics, which threaten health as well as good nature and legislation.

Direct Election of Senators

The following confession of sin ought to be good for the shriven soul. Mr. Bryan had recommended the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. There is no franker or abler paper in the South than *The News and Courier,* of Charleston, S. C., and it is interesting to read its objections to the plan. Like nearly everything in the politics of the section it runs back to the negro. It dares not trust the popular vote, but it can trust a legislature properly gerrymandered. It admits a Republican vote of 15,000 in the State which might be increased to 30,000. It then imagines a man of high repute as candidate for the Senatorship declaring that he is a State Democrat, but a national Republican ("there are such"), drawing off "thousands of Democrats who, but for the negro question, would be Republicans, because for business reasons they incline to Republican politics"; and it adds:

> "He would have 15,000 negroes voting solidly with him to start with and the votes would be counted because the election machinery would be in the hands of the Federal authorities."

They "would be counted"! The "Federal authorities" would secure an honest election under a Federal law. So we read:

> "Our banker or manufacturer candidate and his friends would want it. They would want *their votes counted.*"

That is enlightening. Then we are told that the hill counties, all white, would vote solidly for such a candidate. He might be elected under the plan for the direct vote for Senators. That seems to us all right, that the people should rule; but it does not so seem to the writer. He tells us how the will of the people can be thwarted:

> "It is always possible, and in our judgment right and wise, to so gerrymander the districts that two-thirds of the negro voters shall be included in two districts without surrendering them to the Republican party."

This is the first shameless defense of a gerrymander that we have ever met. Our contemporary admits that the

one party system is "in some respects most disheartening," that "it checks progress and chills independent thought"; but so long as there is a heavy negro population there must be but one party, and anything that endangers it must be opposed, and the election of Senators must be in the legislature, because the rich white counties can, by false counting or gerrymanding, hold control of the legislature for a longer period than they can of the qualified voters under an honest count. Such a confession requires penance.

Educational Sanity

We will forgive President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College for her slap at improvements in spelling implied in the card which she sends with her admirable article on "Women's College and University Education." She begs to explain that she is "not responsible for the simplified spelling adopted by *The Educational Review*. She tells us that the present generation of college women are better educated than college men, because they have more steadfastly maintained the four years' course and abjured free electives, preferring a full group-system. She is down on professional studies taking the place of disciplinary study. She says:

> "In many colleges everything that is desirable for a human being to learn to do counts toward the bachelor's degree—ladder work in the gymnasium (why not going up stairs?), swimming in the tank (why not one's morning bath?), cataloging in the library (why not writing one's letter home?).

She denies utterly the truth of the theory involved in the free elective system too long in vogue, that all studies one could elect are equally good for purposes of mental training and discipline. She stoutly objects to riddling the college curriculum for women with hygiene and sanitary drainage and domestic science and child study and all the rest of the so called practical studies. They are not disciplinary, and belong to the professional schools or post graduate work.

We published in our issue of May 14th an article showing the importance of preserving the scenic beauties of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, the lower portions of the Tuolumne Canyon, in California, which is threatened with being converted into a reservoir for the convenience of San Francisco. We regret that Secretary Garfield has given his consent to this destruction. Neither he nor Mr. Pinchot has ever seen the valley, and we believe a protest will arise that will revoke the permission. Only absolute necessity would justify this profanation, and that necessity does not exist.

Those who criticise the Japanese for their severe rule in Korea must admit that Japan is taking most active steps to give modern civilization to that backward land. There are about five hundred Korean students in Japan, and the superintendent employed by the Korean Government to watch over their studies is a Christian and aids in every way the Korean Christian Association. They have a Bible class of over 120 members. One can easily see what their influence will be in their own land. They will be the chief officials twenty years from now.

It may indicate a change in international sympathy, or it may be due entirely to trade necessities, but the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has directed that henceforth in the gymnasiums there shall be obligatory instruction in English for three years, instead of optional; while the instruction in French shall be optional instead of obligatory. In the German schools there is no half holiday on Saturday.

Perhaps the last thing we would think of using concrete for is boats. And yet Italy has five barges of 120 tons or more of reinforced concrete, and is likely to try it on a larger and more important scale. These barges have been subjected to severe tests and have stood them well.

The star Epsilon Ursæ Majoris, says an astronomer, is approaching the earth at the rate of four and a half miles an hour. Then get out of the way, for when it strikes it will make a greater hole than that made by a meteor in Arizona that the scientists are so concerned about.

Insurance

Bad State Insurance Regulation

LESTER WILLIAM ZARTMAN, Ph. D., instructor in insurance and political economy at Yale University, in the *Yale Review* has directed attention to some "Mistakes in State Insurance Regulations" which are well worth the most careful consideration. The idea that legislation alone is a panacea for all insurance ills is shown to be erroneous, at least at times, since, before 1905, the State of New York had seen fit to amend her law regulating insurance investments not less than twenty-one times, notwithstanding which it was found necessary to make an entirely new revision in the following year. During the last three years much attention has been paid to the prevailing system of American life insurance. There have been many indictments against the various insurance companies, but practically every such indictment has been an indictment against State supervision. The trouble has been not that we have not had enough supervision, but rather that we have had too much ill-considered supervision. As Mr. George E. Ide stated in his recent address before the students at Cornell, to which we referred briefly last week, "The present tendency toward close and detailed regulation of the business of corporate life is unwise and unpractical." Mr. Zartman, in his *Review* paper, instanced as one mistake the laws compelling investments to be made in certain localities. In Texas the Robertson bill is directly in point.

The provisions of an Alabama law enacted a few years ago virtually advised the citizens of that State to go ahead and cheat the insurance companies, to get policies by fraud if they cared to do so. If they were not caught, well and good; if caught, they would get their money back. Mr. Zartman might well call such a law a mistake. The limitation of the amount of new business which a company can write comes under the same category. The idea back of such regulation is based on a fallacy, and is only to be compared with the law proposed by a Western legislator, who sought to repeal the law of demand and supply.

The absurdity of regulating an insurance company in forty-six different ways is strikingly brought out by merely calling attention to the impossibility of forty-six different States seeking solutions of insurance problems in forty-six different ways of ever providing uniform laws—which ought to be if an ideal condition is ever to prevail. National supervision is advocated by instructor Zartman only upon condition that national supervision fully supplants the multiple State supervision that is now so objectionable. It must be confest that he makes an exceedingly good case out of his argument for national supervision. He disposes of the objections urged by some that the insurance laws enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia are about the worst on record by admitting that these laws are bad, but he asserts that this does not of necessity mean much, since it takes time, energy and ability to work out a code of laws regulating so technical a business as that of insurance, and it is quite easy to see that while Congress might not be willing to give much thought to a code applying only to the District of Columbia, the situation would be entirely changed if the question involved the insurance business of the whole country. Reformation of insurance abuses is to be looked for, according to Mr. Zartman, in laws securing publicity and responsibility, such laws to be enforced by a national department of insurance.

A MAN was urged for two hours by a life insurance agent to take out a policy, but flatly refused. A few minutes later he dropped dead. It is not made clear whether he was talked to death, or whether death came as a punishment for his foolishness in not taking out a policy. —*Rough Notes.*

"TWISTING" is now illegal in New York State under a legislative bill signed by the Governor.

Financial

A Billion Session and the Deficit

ONLY seventeen years ago there was some protest against the liberal appropriations of the first Billion Congress; now we have a Billion Session. According to last week's official reports, the appropriations of the present session for the coming fiscal year are $1,008,804,894, so that the second session may fall a little below the billion mark and still make a total of $2,000,000,000 for the two years of the Sixtieth Congress.

This session's great appropriations have been made in the face of a growing deficit for the current year and of a certainty that next year's deficit will be much larger. Expenditures of the current fiscal year (which will expire on June 30th) have exceeded receipts by more than $60,000,000, while there was a surplus last year of about an equal amount. This year's deficit will probably be $65,000,000. What of next year? Members of the Appropriations Committee of the House estimate the year's revenue at from $850,000,000 to $900,000,000. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is $878,123,011. It is plain, therefore, that a deficit ranging from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 may be expected following this year's shortage of $65,000,000. Legislation involving such great deficits is not creditable to the Republican majority. It must be a handicap for the party in the national campaign. Revenue has recently declined, it is true, on account of the panic, but less than half the difference between this year's figures and those of last year is due to this; more than half is accounted for by increase of expenditures.

Both parties are committed to a revision of the tariff next year. Revision, whether undertaken by the Republicans or by the Democrats, will be affected by the influence of a huge deficit. We shall not point out now what the effect of this influence may be, except by saying that it will tend to prevent any additions to the free list. It is possible that the inevitable deficit is regarded with complacency by the advocates of very high duties, altho they will be reminded that in many instances customs revenue can be increased by a reduction of high rates.

....In answer to an inquiry from the Legislature, the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sent a written opinion that a tax on transfers of stock would be unconstitutional.

....Samuel H. Miller has been appointed cashier of the Chase National Bank, of which A. Barton Hepburn is president and Albert H. Wiggin is vice-president. The capital of the Chase is $5,000,000, the surplus and undivided profits exceed $5,000,000, and the total resources are more than $110,500,000.

....Checks for the regular semi-annual dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to nearly $9,500,000, were mailed last week to 59,415 shareholders, this number showing an increase of 14,000 since one year ago. There were 21,028 women shareholders, in June, 1907, and there are now 27,767.

....Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. offer at 94 for public subscription $13,750,000 of the prior lien 4½ per cent. sinking fund redeemable gold bonds of the National Railways of Mexico, maturing in 1957. A controlling interest in the stock of this company is held by the Mexican Government. There is every indication that the offering will be highly successful.

....Theodore H. Price, of New York, a prominent operator in cotton, was indicted last week in New York and Washington, in company with Frederick A. Peckham, Moses Haas and Edwin S. Holmes, Jr. Mr. Price is charged with having conspired to defraud the Government and to bribe a public officer. These indictments relate to the investigation concerning a conspiracy to obtain, in 1905, advance information as to the Government's cotton reports from Holmes, who was then an assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

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Survey of the World

The Republicans at Chicago

When the Republican National Committee assembled in Chicago, on the 5th, to hear arguments in the cases of contested delegates, and to decide upon the names to be placed on the temporary roll of the convention, it was seen that proxies had been given to three men actively engaged in the canvass for Secretary Taft. These were Frank H. Hitchcock (proxy from New Mexico), A. F. Statter (proxy from Alaska) and Charles G. Phelps (proxy from North Dakota). Senator Lodge held a proxy from the Philippines. Nine other seats were filled by proxies. Friends of other candidates made formal protest against the presence of the three representatives of Mr. Taft named above. This protest was laid on the table. The Alabama and Arkansas contests, involving twenty-four delegates, were decided in favor of the supporters of Mr. Taft. It is said that there was no demand for a roll call, and that the minority vote was very small. These cases consumed one day. On the 6th, the committee's decisions in the Florida and Georgia cases added sixteen Taft votes to the roll. These decisions are said to have been practically unanimous. That evening, at a meeting of the "allies," as they are called (the supporters of Messrs. Knox, Fairbanks, Cannon and Hughes), it was decided that no further action should be taken by them before the National Committee, and that their arguments should be reserved for the Committee on Credentials. Among those attending were Senator Crane and Senator Hemenway. It was asserted by the "allies" that the National Committee had been packed and that it had prejudged all contests in favor of Mr. Taft. There was much bitter feeling. Some of the friends of Mr. Taft said that it was a blunder to place in the committee his campaign manager and two of the latter's assistants when decisions in contests were about to be made. Opponents of Mr. Taft pointed out that nearly all of the forty delegates admitted were Federal office-holders. When the committee began its work, the contests to be considered affected 229 seats, including those of the delegates-at-large from eleven Southern States.——While the allies asserted that Mr. Taft had not secured a majority, the prevailing impression in Chicago was that he would be nominated on the first ballot. The manager of his canvass had claimed for him at least 584 votes, or ninety-three more than a majority. Prominent independent newspapers gave him about 570. Congressman James S. Sherman, of New York, predicted either his nomination on the first ballot or the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt on the third. Mr. Sherman had been brought forward by his friends for the second place on the ticket. It was said that the President and Mr. Taft desired the nomination of Senator Dolliver. Secretary Cortelyou was said to be the candidate of Eastern conservatives for the second place. Many were talking of the possible renomination of Vice-President Fairbanks, but the latter's chief representative said that Mr. Fairbanks was seeking nothing but the first place. John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer, now a resident of Massachusetts, announced his own candidacy for the second place, but the friends of Governor Guild said they were not disturbed by his action.——It was admitted that there would be a sharp contest over the tariff resolutions in the platform. Mr. Taft has insisted upon a frank declaration for

revision upon the lines of the platform recently adopted in Ohio. Prominent among the opponents of revision are the representatives of the Protective Tariff League. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, said on the 6th:

"I see that some of the papers claim that this whole business is a subterfuge and that no tariff revision is contemplated. Exactly the opposite is the truth. As surely as the next Administration is Republican, the preparation of a bill will be undertaken by the committee very soon after the election, with the view of a special session of Congress to make it a law."

Owing to the tariff laws of foreign countries, he added, we must have maximum and minimum rates.——Organizations of negro voters have sent many representatives to Chicago, where they have been talking of forming a new party.——There seems to be some authority for the report that Mr. Roosevelt intends to go to Africa in April next and to spend several months there, hunting big game.

Railroads and the Laws

In the Massachusetts Senate, the bill permitting the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to hold its Boston & Maine stock until July 1st, 1910 (the voting power of the shares being given to the Railroad Commission) has been past by a large majority. Some say this bill is hostile to the Government's suit against the New Haven Company. The New York Central desires to transfer its trolley property to a new street railway company which shall be under the jurisdiction of the New York Public Service Commission. This trolley property is capitalized at about $60,000,000, and the company is said to have options upon additional trolley lines capitalized at $40,000,000. In its suit against the New Haven Company the Government seeks to separate that company from its trolley lines, alleging that the combination is in violation of the Sherman act. The Central's extensive trolley holdings are all in one State.——At Los Angeles, on the 1st, the Southern Pacific was indicted by a Federal grand jury for giving rebates in California.——Seven suits, designed to test the constitutionality of the commodity (or coal) clause of the new Rate law, were begun by the Government, in Philadelphia, on the 5th, against the Pennsylvania, Reading, Lackawanna and other roads, which control the anthracite coal trade.

State Elections

At the election in Oregon, George C. Chamberlain, a Democrat, was nominated by the people for the United States Senate, receiving a majority of about 1,000 over H. M. Cake, Republican, altho the Republican nominees for State offices were elected, with two Republican members of the House at Washington. It is expected that Governor Chamberlain will be elected by the Legislature, altho nearly all of the members of that body are Republicans. According to the latest reports, a majority of them at last week's election subscribed to what was called "Statement No. 1," which bound them to vote for that Senatorial candidate who should receive a majority at the polls. A proposition providing for a long step toward the single tax was rejected. It freed from taxation all dwelling houses, barns, machinery, buildings used for manufacturing, fences, farm implements, fruit trees, live stock, household furniture and workmen's tools. A proposition for woman suffrage was also defeated, and one for the recall is reported to have been lost.——At the Democratic primaries in Georgia, Governor Hoke Smith, candidate for a second term, was beaten by Joseph M. Brown, whom he had removed from the office of Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Brown's majority was about 14,000. He had made no speeches and was not well known to the people. In a signed statement he says:

"Prohibition was not an issue in the campaign. The people have decided that the legislation attempted and that which was threatened against corporations and capital were too extreme. The verdict of the people is condemnation of agitation which has proved so harmful to vested interests."

In explanation of Governor Smith's losses it is said that the influence of Thomas E. Watson, the Populist leader, was turned against him, and that many believed the prevailing depression of business to be due largely to Governor Smith's attitude toward the railroads. His opponents carried banners bearing the words "Brown and Prosperity" and "Hoke and Hunger."——At the Iowa primaries, Senator Allison was nominated for re-election by a majority of about 12,000 over Governor Cummins.

Trust Cases It became known last week that preparation had been made by the Department of Justice and by District-Attorney Sims, in Chicago, for proceeding in the courts against the Standard Oil Company in rebate cases involving 3,400 counts or charges similar to those on account of which Judge Landis imposed the memorable fine of $29,240,000, and it was pointed out in dispatches from Washington that in these cases, if the company should be convicted upon all the counts, a fine of $68,000,000 would be permitted by the law. On the 5th, Attorney-General Bonaparte said, in response to inquiry, that action had been deferred until the fall months.——At Rochester, N. Y., on the 2d, the trial of the Standard Oil Company for receiving rebates on shipments from Olean to Vermont was begun before Judge Hazel. In the indictments there are forty counts, and the fine, in case of conviction, may be $800,000.—— In the Government's suit for the dissolution of the same company, the taking of testimony before a special examiner, at New York, has been suspended until the 22d.——The International Harvester Company for receiving rebates on ship vester Trust, has been defending itself before a special commissioner in Chicago, in the suit by which Kansas seeks to prohibit it from doing business in that State. The company denies that the prices of its products have been increased since the consolidation a few years ago, but asserts that on account of the higher cost of labor and raw material it would have been justified in raising them.——The Supreme Court has decided that H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, under indictment in Texas for perjury in misrepresenting the relation of his company to the Standard Oil Company, is subject to extradition at the demand of that State.——A decision was announced last week by the same court in a case relating to the retail price of books. A certain book having been sold at a department store in New York for 80 cents, altho the publishers had stipulated that the price should be $1, suit was brought by the publishers, on the ground that this sale below the stipulated price was infringement of copyright. The court's decision was in favor of the department store. A similar decision was reached in a case in which publishers sought to prevent retail sales of books at prices below those fixed by the Publishers' Association.

On the Panama Isthmus It has been decided that 500 American marines shall be detailed to guard the polling places in the Panama republic during the two election days in July. According to reports from Washington, revolutionary tendencies have been developed in the campaign. The two Presidential candidates are Vice-President Obaldia and Señor Arias, now Secretary of State. During President Amador's absence in Europe, the Vice-President, being a reformer, made appointments and regulations which are said to have reduced the income of the President's brother-in-law, then Mayor of Panama, by about $5,000 a year. This appears to have been resented by the President, upon his return. Señor Arias is a capitalist interested in franchise corporations, one of which had been required by Obaldia to square its accounts with the Government, at a cost of $40,000. President Amador now supports Arias, and has recently removed three provincial Governors who were Obaldia's friends. It is asserted that he has also arbitrarily reduced the number of presidential electors in several places where Obaldia has a majority of the voters, and has increased the number in places controlled by the followers of Arias. Some predict that if Arias is elected, or "counted in," there will be a revolution.—— Jackson Smith, a member of the Canal Commission, and for three years manager of the labor and subsistence departments, has resigned, and his successor in the Commission is Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Hodges, of the Engineer Corps, heretofore purchasing agent. President Roosevelt exprest his appreciation of Mr. Smith's earnest and effective service.—— In response to the Commission's advertisement for 4,500,000 barrels of Portland cement, twenty-five proposals were received, the price (for delivery on the Isthmus) being in the neighborhood of $8,000,000. One manufacturer offered the use of his factory, for a royalty of 25 cents a barrel.——It is expected that the Government will buy two large steamships and place them in service

along the west coast, the conduct of the Pacific Mail Company having been quite unsatisfactory.

Philippine Islands

There are indications of approaching disorder in the Moro country, where one prominent chief is said to have sworn that he will kill twenty Americans and then declare war. The Legislative Assembly complains because the Moro province is not under its authority. Several Filipino agitators recently went to Zamboanga and at a banquet there, which was attended by American officers, demanded that Mindanao should be governed by Filipinos and that the Americans should return to America. But the Moros regard Filipinos with hatred or contempt.——Faustina Ablen, who called himself the Pope of Leyte, and Espiridion Rota, his chief follower, were hanged in Bilibid prison last week. These fanatics had been found guilty of several cruel murders.——Bishop Brent has declined the offered bishopric of Washington (which was held by the late Bishop Satterlee), saying that God bids him to stay in the Philippines.

The King Visits the Czar

The meeting of King Edward with Emperor Nicholas at Reval is recognized as having a political significance, and as such is the object of criticism and comment in both countries. The Socialist and Labor members of the House of Commons protested emphatically against the idea of a state visit, on the ground that it was an official condonation of the tyrannical régime in Russia and an attempt to bolster up the financial credit of that country. The matter came up when James O'Grady, Labor member for Leeds, moved to cut down the appropriation for the expenses of the trip to $500. Keir Hardie, Socialist member from Merthyr Tydfil, used such strong language in referring to the atrocious deeds of the Russian Government, that he was compelled by the Speaker to withdraw it. In reply, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government accepted the full responsibility of advising the King to pay the visit, and that he hoped that the visit would have a political effect in improving the relations between the two countries. The general peace of the world depended largely on the friendship of Russia and Great Britain, and to treat the Emperor with marked discourtesy, as suggested by the Laborites, would destroy the value of the Anglo-Russian treaty, and sooner or later lead to war. Mr. Balfour assured the Government that the entire Unionist party approved of Sir Edward's "able and dignified speech," and the Laborite amendment was defeated by a vote of 225 to 59. On their part the Socialist members of the Duma telegraphed their thanks to their comrades in the House of Commons for protesting against the visit of King Edward, on the ground that it was an approval of the Russian administration, and would do nothing toward bringing about a real alliance between the two peoples. The visit is equally offensive to the extreme reactionaries of Russia, who prefer a closer connection with Germany, as they fear the influence of the democratic ideas England. The royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," having on board King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, left on June 6th for Reval by the way of the Kiel Canal. At Kiel they were welcomed by Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife in behalf of the Kaiser, and the yacht received the royal salutes of forty German warships as she steamed between the two lines in which they were arranged.——A serious and apparently useful discussion of the management of the Russian navy occurred in the Duma in connection with the naval clause of the budget. Premier Stolypin exerted all his power to secure the approval of the item appropriating $5,500,000 to begin the construction of four new battleships this year, but this item was rejected by a vote of 194 to 78, and the total appropriation cut down from $43,500,000 to $36,500,000. In the debate the conduct of the navy during the war was denounced in the severest terms, and its present condition declared to be quite as bad. Vice-Admiral Bostrem, Vice-Minister of Marine, attempted to defend the alleged defects in the construction of the cruiser "Rurik," and to palliate the undeniable fact that the English firm which built the cruiser became acquainted with the secrets of the manufacture of Russian guns,

shells and armor. Mr. Kolubiakin, Constitutional Democrat, declared that the fleet was inadequately manned because the naval officers shirked their sea duty. In 1906, he said, there were 3,211 officers at sea, 881 men short of the required number, while 4,392 were ashore. Mr. Guchkoff, Octobrist, denounced ex-Viceroy Alexieff as the "evil genius who was mainly responsible for the disasters in the Russo-Japanese War," but, instead of being punished, he was today a member of the Council of the Empire and had a voice in naval affairs. The promises of reforms in the navy, repeatedly made by the Ministry and ordered by the Emperor, had not been carried out, and he demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of the Admiralty and the fleet. Premier Stolypin made no attempt to defend the acts of the past, but asserted that the old evils could not now be repeated because of the existence of the Duma. He feared the refusal of appropriations would leave the country wholly defenseless and prevent officers and men from getting the training on modern vessels.

The Reduction of Postage With England

It was announced simultaneously on June 4th by Postmaster-General Buxton in London and Postmaster-General Meyer in Washington that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Great Britain establishing a rate for letter postage of two cents an ounce between the two countries to take effect on October 1st, 1908. The Universal Postal Union on October 1st, 1907, adopted the international postage rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce, with the provision that any two States could form a restricted union adopting a lower rate. Both Postmasters-General believe that the expansion of correspondence caused by the reduction will ultimately compensate for the loss involved during the first few years. It is estimated by the authorities of Great Britain that their loss will for the present amount to $650,000 a year. John Henniker Heaton, "the father of imperial penny postage," in an interview says: "I attribute our success not to my efforts, but to the influence of Ambassador Reid, Ambassador Bryce, Lord Blyth and John Wanamaker."——In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, was interpellated in regard to the increased price of meat, which is supposed to be due to the action of the American packers, who are controlling the English market more and more exclusively, and the appointment of a commission was asked for to see what could be done to relieve the British consumer from the tyranny of the trust. Mr. Churchill promised that he would see what could be done regarding "the operations of these great trusts which grew up beyond the protectionist tariff."

Dreyfus Shot

The entombment of the body of Zola in the Pantheon excited the furious animosity of the Nationalists, Clericals and anti-Semites, culminating in an attempt to assassinate Major Alfred Dreyfus as he stood beside the bier of the man who had rescued him from his unjust imprisonment. The body of Emile Zola was quietly conveyed by night from the cemetery of Montmartre on the night of June 4th, and in the morning one hundred and fifty thousand people gathered in the vicinity of the Pantheon to witness the ceremonies. The musical part of the program was furnished by the Republican Guard band and the chorus and orchestra of the Conservatory. M. Doumergue, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered an address in honor of Zola, laying much more stress upon his single-handed championship of the cause of Dreyfus than upon his achievements in literature. Altho Zola had been granted the honor of a state funeral by a vote of parliament, and the President and members of the Cabinet were present, the diplomatic corps as a whole failed to respond to the official invitation. The only foreign ambassador present was Henry White, of the United States. At the conclusion of the exercises in the Pantheon a parade of 30,000 troops took place in front of the building. Major Dreyfus and his wife occupied a conspicuous position near the catafalque, and as they were passing out at the conclusion of the ceremony the military editor of the *Gaulois* rose from his seat in the press section and fired two shots from a revolver at Dreyfus from behind. The first

ot went wild, and Dreyfus in turning ceived the second shot in his left arm, ith which he protected his face. This stinctive action saved his life, and the ound is not serious. The assailant was ouis A. Gregori, a man of sixty-four ears, and highly esteemed as an author- y on army matters. As the shots echoed udly thru the dome of the building, it as at first supposed that an attack had een made upon President Fallières. regori was at once seized by the by- tanders and was protected from their rath with difficulty by the members of he Guard who surrounded him. He de- lared before a magistrate that he had cted in a moment of exasperation at the ight of the army being compelled to do onor to the man who had maligned it in he Dreyfus affair as well as in the *Débâcle*. It is not known whether his rial will be made the occasion of again pening this celebrated case, but the lit- erary, racial and political controversies ave revived with all their old fury. On the whole, the incident has reacted in favor of the Government, in spite of the violence of the Nationalist press. *L'Action Française* concludes its leader with the words: "Do you desire that Zola's body be ejected from the Pan- theon? Do you desire to march Dreyfus to the execution block? If so, invoke your king."

Turkey and the Balkan States

In spite of the unfavorable financial conditions prevailing all over the world, the railroad projects in Turkey are booming. Surveys are being made of the route of the railroad which Austria proposes to construct thru the province of Novibazar, from Uvatz in Bosnia to Mitrovitza, where it will connect with the railroad from Salonika. It is believed that it will be necessary to build this on a narrow gauge because it is a mountain railroad, and the expense of its construc- tion on the standard gauge would amount to $6,000,000 extra. And, besides this, the gauge of the Bosnian railroads would have to be changed, including the new eastern extension, from Serajevo to Uvatz. On this route the cuttings, bridges and the ninety-eight tunnels are on the narrow gauge scale. —— The railroad from the Servian border at Merdare to Stimlia, where it will connect with the Mitrovitza-Salonika railroad connecting the Danube with the Adriatic, seems like- ly to be constructed, for Austria-Hun- gary and Germany have now joined with Russia, Italy and France in advising the Porte to permit the surveys of the road to be made.——The Sultan has issued an Iradé sanctioning the proposals of the Turkish Council of Ministers for the con- struction of four additional sections of the Bagdad railroad. This division of 500 miles includes the most difficult part of the line, the passage thru the Taurus Mountains. According to the plans adopted the Tschakyd Tschai Valley will be used as a pass instead of the Cilician Gates. From Adana the railroad will run eastward across the Euphrates along the foot of the Anti-Tauraus range to a point near Mardin. The cost of this extension is estimated at $45,000,000, which is guar- anteed by Turkey. Its construction, like the rest of the railroad, is in the hands of German capitalists and engineers, but it is announced from Berlin that foreign capital will be permitted to participate in the enterprise.——Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Montene- gro and Servia on account of the appar- ent complicity of Crown Prince George of Servia in revolutionary conspiracies against the Montenegran Government. Last year a large quantity of bombs and ammunition were found stored in Cet- tinje and fifty-two persons are now on trial for revolutionary conspiracy. Ac- cording to the testimony of two witnesses the bombs were manufactured in the Ser- vian arsenal in Kraguyevatz by order of Prince George and with the knowledge of King Peter, and were brought from Belgrade to Montenegro by servants of the Servian Government.

Tolstoy's Jubilee

Count Tolstoy will be eighty years old on September 10th, or on August 18th by the Rus- sian calendar. A Russian committee is arranging for the celebration after con- sulting with the aged author. His views do not allow the sort of celebration with bands, processions and speeches which is usual on such occasions, and a more quiet and reasonable program is ar- ranged, and English people are asked to take part, and doubtless Americans also,

It is only probable that a medal in his honor will be struck, as was done when Carlyle reached that age. An address of congratulation will be prepared and signed by those who have been benefited by his writings. Then a complete edition of his works will be published in English, and a cheap edition in Russian. If the Russian fund subscribed is large enough the estate of Yasnaya Poliana, where he was born and lives, will be purchased of the family and given over to the peasants who occupy it; but this is left, of course, to the Russian admirers alone. For forty years Tolstoy has been one of the great names in European literature, one of the few writers who have influenced public thought. It was before 1870 that his "La Guerre et la Paix" appeared in French, as the author was recognized immediately as one who had given such a picture of a whole nation as no other hand could paint. It was filled with a thousand details, and covered faithfully a multitude of characters in all spheres of life. His "Anna Karenina," which followed several years later, was immensely read, and its influence was great in literature. But by the time he was fifty years old Tolstoy became dissatisfied with literature and science as vain and fleeting when compared with religion, and he has for many years devoted himself to expounding the teachings of Christ as he understands them, under five commandments: Never be angry; allow yourself neither sexual license nor divorce; take no oaths of service of any kind; do not resist force with force; be a citizen of the world, and not of any one country. These rules are opposed to the teachings of the Russian Church and the laws of the Russian State; and Tolstoy was excommunicated and his writings were forbidden to be printed, and but for his world-wide fame he would have been imprisoned. These rules forbid war, make the soldier or the policeman a criminal. His anarchism is purely philosophical and allows no use of force.

Foreign Notes

The complicated franchise system of Prussia, according to which the wealthy and official classes have a permanent influence in the elections, has hitherto accomplished the purpose for which it was devised—that is, the exclusion of the Socialists from the Diet. The 320,000 Socialist voters have had no representative, while the Conservatives, altho fewer in number, have 150. In the election of June 3d, however, five Socialist members were returned, four from Berlin and one from Hanover.——The Zu Eulenberg case, like the Dreyfus affair, is remarkable for its startling reversals in legal aspects and popular feeling. The Supreme Court has set aside the verdict of the lower court which convicted Maximilian Harden of libel, and the case will be tried again.——The Belgian Chamber of Deputies opens this week, and will begin work upon the treaty for the annexation of the Kongo State. The Government has lost ground slightly by the recent election, its former majority of twelve being now reduced to eight. The Catholics lost two seats and the Liberals three, while the Socialists have gained five. The Socialist campaigners made the most of the financial conditions of the annexation treaty, and demanded compulsory secular education, universal equal suffrage and the reduction and reform of military services.——At Vigneux, France, an attempt by twelve gendarmes to arrest one of the striking stonemasons was resisted by a mob of 200, and in the ensuing fight two workmen were killed and six wounded, and four of the gendarmes were wounded. The funeral of one of the victims was made the scene of a violent labor demonstration, but there was no conflict with the authorities.——The Shah of Persia has left Teheran for his summer palace in the hills, on account of the reports of fresh plots of assassination. The bazaars are closed and the capital is again in a turmoil. The suggestion comes from Russian sources that the time is ripe for foreign intervention to save the country from anarchy.——In Morocco the cause of Mulai Hafid, Sultan of the South, is again in the ascendant. The army of the other Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, which set out not long ago from Rabat for the reconquest of Fez, has returned discomfited, the tribesmen having deserted their leader, General Bagdani. The wives of Bagdani and his brother were captured by Mulai Hafid, who has advised him that the women would be sold unless he surrenders. General Bagdani will request the intervention of the diplomatic corps to rescue them.

The Ballot as a Whip

BY HORACE BUMSTEAD

Lately President of Atlanta University

A GOOD many years ago Mr. George W. Cable, in addressing an audience of colored people, said (I quote from memory): "Do not let any political party feel that they are always sure of your vote, nor let any party feel that they can never get your vote." This was good advice, and it begins to look as tho the time was at hand when it would be acted upon by the negroes of this country more extensively than ever before since emancipation.

It was most natural that the newly freed and newly enfranchised negro should for many years vote almost solidly for the party which had given him his freedom and the ballot. Not only gratitude, but the hope of further protection of his rights would impel him to do this, and both of these have been worthy motives.

But what is the situation today? For years the Republican party has been showing a diminishing disposition to do anything for the protection of the negro, and an increasing acquiescence in the placing of disabilities upon him by unfriendly hands. The case has been aggravated by the fact that the negro has not asked for special legislation in his interest, as for a race that wanted to be petted and coddled, but simply for the protection of his ordinary rights of citizenship, as conferred upon him by law, and especially by the war amendments to the United States Constitution, which were secured by the Republican party. Not only has the party as a whole failed in recent years to do anything to preserve his rights, but the most conspicuous and influential Republican leaders have made it clear, either by published utterances or significant silence, that they have no present intention of doing anything. Instead of deeds they are giving him pleasant words about being patient and waiting for time to give him relief, and intimating more or less plainly that hereafter he must work out his own salvation.

Conspicuous among these leaders is the most prominent Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, Secretary Taft, a man possessing an unusual equipment in many ways for the presidential office. But he has been a conspicuous representative of the do-nothing policy as regards the negro. He has even condoned the disfranchisement of the negro in the South, and called it "a step forward," because not so bad as "open violence." He has endeavored to build up "Lily White" Republicanism in the South, involving the virtual exclusion of the negro from party counsels in that section, and has spoken to Southern audiences about the negroes as "a class of persons so ignorant and so subject to oppression and misleading that they are merely political children, not having the mental stature of manhood," adding that "their voice in the government (even when not suppressed) secures no benefit to them."

And then there is the Brownsville affair and the joint responsibility of Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt for the dismissal of the colored soldiers. That it was a joint responsibility is clear from Secretary Taft's report in December, 1906, in which he elaborately defends the President's action as just and necessary, and also reveals the fact that the President's order was preceded by and based upon his own (the War Department's) concurrence in General Garlington's recommendation that the soldiers be dismissed.

Whatever the truth may be as regards the soldiers' guilt or innocence, the negro citizen has the same reason for condemning their dismissal, the innocent with the guilty (if, indeed, there were any guilty)—the same reason that many good white people all over the country are finding. And this regardless of the question of color. If, because the soldiers were all colored, the negro suspects that there was race prejudice be-

hind the dismissal, and finds confirmatory evidence of it in the records of those responsible for the dismissal, and so shows resentment, he is not acting irrationally even if he reasons incorrectly. If it had been a regiment of Germans or Irishmen, such we had in the Civil War, race pride and resentment would have been no less quick to assert themselves.

The situation confronting the negro today, then, seems to be this: The Democratic party has robbed him of his rights. The Republican party has acquiesced and refuses to help him. Neither party has any claim on him for support on racial grounds. Whatever debt of gratitude he owed the Republican party has long since been paid. If both parties have sinned against him, the one by oppression and the other by abandonment, he has reason for regarding the Republican party as the greater sinner, being the one responsible for his freedom and enfranchisement, and the one to which he has given a generation of support.

If the negro finds in this situation good ground for using the ballot as a whip, to be laid on the back of the greatest sinner of the two parties, he has many good precedents to justify his action. Massachusetts and New York have repeatedly elected Governors by a similar use of the ballot, and Presidents of the United States have been elected in the same way. The English "suffragettes" are today seeking to punish the Liberal party on the same principle. Indeed, there are few elections where the purpose of punishing somebody—a party, a faction, a candidate—does not find a place among the mixed motives of the voters.

And it is an entirely legitimate motive in certain political crises. The rebuke of wrong-doing is sometimes more important than the approval of well-doing. The defeat of false political friends may sometimes be worth while, even at the cost of supporting declared political enemies. If the negroes of the doubtful Northern States should help to defeat Taft and elect Bryan, no one would misinterpret the meaning of their vote. The Republicans would not be likely to let such a thing happen a second time. The Democrats would concede much to retain their new allies.

The negro is freer today from all party obligations than he has ever been before, and there are two lines of action on which he may legitimately use his freedom. First, he may use the ballot as a whip to secure from one party or another the rights of which he has been unjustly deprived. In this he would be making his primary object the self-protection of his race from aggressive wrong. He would not be drawing, objectionably, a color line in rallying the members of his race for this purpose—he would be seeking escape from the color line of which he has been made an unwilling victim. If the ballot of universal or general suffrage means anything for the self-protection of suffering or endangered classes in a State, it means that negroes may with the same propriety use the ballot as a whip for the guarding of their civil and political rights as Jews or Germans or Irishmen might for the same purpose, or as manufacturers might use it to protect their industries, or laborers to protect their labor. And of all the interests for which the ballot is supposed to afford protection to the weak, none are more fundamental or more sacred than civil and political rights.

But some negroes agree with those of their white friends who discourage agitation for their rights and advise the policy of patience and waiting for their rights to come to them by and by. Does it follow that such negroes must therefore vote the Republican ticket at the next election? By no means. They have discharged their debt of gratitude to that party. If, then, they are to eliminate the motive of racial self-protection, why should they not choose between the parties as all other people choose—judging men and measures and policies on their merits and voting accordingly? Why may not negroes have diverse opinions on the tariff, the currency, the regulation of trusts, socialism, and territorial expansion, as well as white people? They do have such diverse opinions far more extensively than many people believe; but the solid South and the increasingly unsympathetic North have created a situation that has prevented their free expression. If, then, some negroes decide that they do not care to use the ballot as a whip to safeguard their rights, let them still remember that they are free to vote (wherever they have a vote) like all other

men, and to choose between parties according to their best judgment.

Hitherto Southern Democrats have feared a solid negro vote in the South and to have suppress it; and Northern Republicans have felt so sure of a solid negro vote in the North that the suppression of that vote in the South has given them little or no concern. If, in the coming election, the negroes act on Mr. Cable's advice, as they now seem likely to do, it cannot but have a very salutary influence both in the North and the South.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

The Cry of Life

BY M. WOOLSEY STRYKER

Oh, that a song might sound again,
As it rang in the dawn when song was young,
When life was new and the heart was strung
To a lusty cry; when women and men
Knew crag and flood and the fierce beast's den!
When the mystical Earth and untamed joy
Of passion and strength made man a Boy,
Who leaped and dared! Whose wondering ken
Held flame and storm! When fear was strange,
And the rushing deed was vivid and bold!
Before the sophists or cynics spake,
When the open world was a wild, free range!
Oh, for the pulses that now grow cold;
Oh, that the dream of power would wake!

So calls the will that longs for more
Than a dull age gives to its noble pain;
But it shall not there in a wild world gain,
By animal quest and a brutal roar,
The fruit that the tree of knowledge bore,
The hope, with its pang, of a task born thru,
The bitter-sweet of a truth to do,
The love that in suffering finds its door.
Up, for the life that is life indeed,
For the eye that sees with a deeper sense,
For the breast that shares with the hungry lip,
For the soul from its savage tether freed--
Almighty life! from the impotence
Of its body, born to God's fellowship.

CLINTON, N. Y.

A Unique Experiment in College Democracy

BY ARTHUR CLEVELAND HALL

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS IN KENYON COLLEGE

A RECENT development of student self-government at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, serves to place that little college in the forefront of student democracies. The honor system of examinations has long been in successful operation there, but a similar system has now been applied to the everyday life of the student body in its relations to the faculty and the trustees.

All Kenyon men live together on the beautiful college campus, and not far off are the homes of the faculty. There are no technical or professional schools, and all things favor the growth of democracy, for the students and faculty are on very friendly terms and believe in working together for the good of Kenyon.

The "assembly" is the college folk-moot. All students are members, and every man has one vote. The professors also may be members. It meets regularly once a month, and thru its three main elected committees controls all the activities of the student world.

The athletic departments, the musical, oratorical and dramatic associations, and the college paper, come under the direction of the executive committee, which has always one faculty and seven student members, representing fraternity and non-fraternity groups. Any team or organization going out to represent Kenyon must have the sanction of this committee, both for its membership and destination. If a man is deficient in his studies the faculty member of the committee

objects to him. The committee appoints all business managers, votes all money appropriations, and audits all accounts. It reports each month to the assembly and is bound by certain rules, but has full power within the limits assigned to it. If the assembly should condemn its actions strongly the committee would resign and a new one be elected forthwith.

The second committee of the assembly is the honor committee, which has entire charge of all examinations and written tests. For Kenyon students have bound themselves not to cheat or use any unfair means, and to discountenance any such action by others. For the maintenance of this pledge the assembly elects its honor committee (three seniors, two juniors, one sophomore and one freshman), to keep order in the examination room, try offenders, and, if necessary, report them to the faculty for punishment.

The third committee, whose creation December 1st, 1907, marks the rounding out of the democratic system of student self-government, is called the dormitory committee. It is formed like the executive committee, of seven seniors, but has no faculty member. All elections are entirely in the hands of the assembly, and are believed to be very free from anything like fraternity politics. By the will of the student body this third committee is empowered to maintain proper discipline in the college dormitories, and to see to it that the rules of the trustees and faculty are enforced. The power conferred resembles in some ways that of the old Roman tribunes. If anything is going wrong in dormitories or on the campus, any member of the committee may appear and put a stop to it, and he is in duty bound to do so when information comes to him. If a "rough house" results in damage to college property the committee see to it that the money loss falls on those who had the fun of the destruction, and not on the innocent as well.

Communications to the college treasurer about such matters are kept absolutely secret. The committee has many duties, but perhaps the most important rule to be enforced is that "forbidding the keeping or drinking of intoxicating liquors on college grounds or in college buildings."

For the more serious offenses of whatever kind, "It shall be the duty of the dormitory committee" (to quote from the regulations, which each new Kenyon student signs voluntarily at the first regular meeting of the assembly each year) "to advise the assembly to inflict the following penalties":

(a) "In the first instance, vote of censure by the assembly." "The motion for the vote shall be made by the chairman of the dormitory committee."

(b) "In the second instance, suspension of from one to four weeks from the usual privileges of the college dormitories."

(c) "In the third instance, punishment at the discretion of the faculty."

The members of the committee believe that their chief power lies in the vote of censure by the assembly. In but one instance since the new system began has an offense been serious enough to warrant such censure of the student body, and the immediate result was the public apology of the delinquents. It is probable that the students would prefer to suffer almost any punishment from the faculty rather than face the disapproval, scorn and possible contempt of their fellows in full college meeting. If the student body should refuse to support the dormitory committee and inflict a penalty —what then? In certain instances (most serious offenses) the committee is empowered to carry the case to the college faculty, but it would be much more likely to resign and let another committee be chosen.

So far, in the working of this entire honor system, it seems as if the best and most representative men were elected on all important committees. The students want to govern themselves, much preferring it to inquisitorial oversight. The faculty and trustees prefer it also, for the system works well in practice. Therefore it has been extended even to the enforcement of the liquor prohibition on college grounds. Gambier has no saloons. It means the perpetual referendum of entire classes of evils from the faculty to the student body, which elects its representatives to deal with such things. The work of the faculty is lightened and made much more pleasant, and the removal of all spying and espionage fosters a healthy

growth of sympathy and friendship between professors and students.

An editorial in the college paper voices the general sentiment of Kenyon undergraduates:

"We feel that we have raised both the standard of scholarship and the general tone of the college, and it is certain that the honor system has roused in every man the personal consciousness of an added dignity in identifying himself as a Kenyon man."

Surely there can be no better training in self-control, no better school for good citizenship, than this democratic system of student self-government for the welfare of their alma mater.

GAMBIER, OHIO.

The Grand Prix and the Derby

BY CHARLES DAWBARN

THE Grand Prix is the great culminating point in the Paris season; it is the high-water mark of fashion and elegance; at the same time, it possesses a real, sporting interest. It is always run in the middle of June. After that the Paris season is supposed to be over; in reality, it exists for another three or four weeks, but shorn of its brilliance and official character. The race has been run for nearly fifty years. The only interval was the year of the Commune, 1871, when people had other and more desperate struggles to think about. It was established by the Duc de Morny, a distinguished courtier and politician. However, he never gave his name to the race as did Lord Derby, who founded the celebrated classic event in England. It is the one occasion in the year when all classes mingle.

The race has often been compared with the English Derby, but in reality there are many points of difference. Across the Straits, the old contests on Epsom Downs is the occasion for a great public holiday by all sorts and conditions of men. Judges conducting assizes have been known to refer darkly to an important event that was taking place on the morrow, which would interfere with the business of the court and necessitate an adjournment. Merchants and managers at the head of great commercial houses receive curious missives from their clerks accounting for their absence on that day. It would seem as if a terrible epidemic had broken out among the staff and their families, confining some to their beds, and carrying off aunts and other relatives prematurely to their graves, entailing an instant burial. Every one, by hook or crook, endeavors to get off on Derby Day in order to be present on the downs at the hour when the Derby winner is being steered to victory.

The sight on the Epsom road is one of the most extraordinary in the world. All manner of vehicles are out, from the tiny donkey-shay of the humble costermonger to the lordly four-in-hand and motorcars of the plutocrats. In one long, endless procession they sweep out of London on to the great broad expanse of undulating turf, where is held this mighty race that yearly tries the mettle of the best horses in the world. Nor does the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, as it has been called, always fall to an Englishman. Boss Croker won it with an Irish bred horse and other strangers, French or colonial, have, before now, wrested the laurels from native brows. The Derby lacks the elegance of the Grand Prix. The arrangements for the race are much more rough and ready. For instance, there is no charge made to enter the heath. It is free to everybody. Thousands who go there never watch the race at all. They are content to believe that somebody in a pink cap over there has won the Derby; that is quite sufficient for them. It is a popular picnic, and the odd little vehicles that have come from town often convey substantial baskets of provisions. The family forms itself into a group, discusses its viands and comports itself as it would on an ordinary day excursion. A vast number, too, of the poorer elements of the population camp out on the downs all night. Nor

can the wealthy members of society entirely escape from this great, surging, working-class environment. No road is kept to the grand stand, and aristocrats and millionaires have to force their way thru the crowd to this privileged position where is situated the royal box. The King's presence is always a feature of the day. His Majesty arrives in an open barouche drawn by four horses with postilions. He is always greeted with a great roaring welcome by a vast assemblage.

The differences between Grand Prix and Derby are never more clearly shown

SOME COSTUMES SEEN IN THE PADDOCK ON GRAND PRIX DAY.

than at the lunch in the grand stand on the Surrey downs. It is a curious sight to see well-dressed men and exquisitely gowned women sitting at long tables and clamoring for some attention from overworked and not over-clean waiters who seem suddenly to have grown deaf and blind. When at last the food is served it is far from being appetizing, more especially as it is served on a table that is innocent of linen. If by chance the King wins, as may very reasonably happen this year, the spectacle is stupendous, overwhelming, extraordinary. There starts from tens of thousands of lips a great, hoarse cry, like the boom of waves on rocks in a stormy sea; thousands of arms are uplifted, thousands of hats wave, tens of thousands of handkerchiefs are agitated; it is a wild, delirious moment when this tornado of British enthusiasm is let loose in honor of a sporting King and the king of sports.

In the constitution of the racecourse itself the British model approaches much nearer the American than the French. There is a huge Tattersall's ring, in which the most reputable bookmakers in England cry the odds. There is a perfect Babel of voices before any of the big races start, "Three to one, bar none," "Three to one on the field," "Five to four on Persimmon" assail the ears on all sides, uttered by fussy-looking gentlemen in light gray bowlers or black top hats and checks of a surprising pattern, the protruding waistcoat ornamented with a watchchain of unmistakable weight. But it is in the outside bookmaker, the bookmaker who has no place in the ring, that the student of human nature finds most curious and humorous examples. Here is the "Original Old Joe" camped under a big white umbrella, who swears in large letters on a blackboard that he has occupied this identical spot for the last

five-and-twenty years. Then there is Jem Brown, of Battersea, who seems to be equally proud of his antecedents and tells you that he is "the real old firm." A hundred others, mounted on boxes and chairs, proclaim their honesty and their extraordinary acumen in spotting a winner, tho it is just possible that, when paying-out time comes, these blatant gentlemen will be nowhere to be seen. These are some of the sights and sounds of Derby Day in England.

THE START FOR THE GRAND PRIX.
General view of the field.

The Grand Prix is a vastly different proposition. Tho a large section of the Parisian population wends its way to the Bois, the crowd that remains outside the gates of the superb race track of Longchamp is as great as that which enters. And be sure that every one who pays his franc and goes upon the "pelouse" (as the racecourse itself is called) does so with the determination to bet, and to have at least five francs on the great race or one of the minor events. The bookmaker has been suppressed in France—he is no longer allowed to do business on the course or in the paddock—but the betting is bigger than ever. More and more money finds its way to the "pari-mutuel," which is the only system allowed in France. The "pari-mutuel" pays and never runs away, and, furthermore, it has the advantage of contributing a large slice of its takings, viz., 12 per cent., to the hospitals and poorhouses of the city. The balance goes to the society which is responsible for the racing. This is the Jockey Club, which, in France, as in England, is an aristocratic and arbitrary body which keeps a sharp eye on jockeys and presides generally over the arrangements of the meeting. A French crowd is apt to be very impatient when its feelings are aroused, and some time ago it burnt down the whole of the "pari-mutuel" booths on the Longchamp course because it was displeased by the decision of one of the stewards. So violent and menacing was the attitude, in fact, that the police and military, as well as firemen, had to be called in to save the grand stands from a like fate. The determined manner in which the crowd crossed from the "pelouse" to the paddock for the purpose of

firing the little wooden buildings reminded some of the older people present of the grim determination of the mob during the Commune.

The Bois, which is one of the loveliest open spaces in Europe, is full of color and animation on Grand Prix Day. Every one of the beautiful avenues in this superb park supports a regiment of people marching either to the racecourse or to some coign of vantage whence they may witness the returning equipages. It is one of the curious delights of the Parisian populace to look at other people enjoying themselves. They will stand by the hour together, admiring the clothes and admiring the carriages of other people. It is a simple joy and it costs nothing; the French are, above all, a frugal people. The "note" of Longchamp is social elegance. The paddock furnishes a delightful spectacle. Under the spreading chestnut trees, covered with white and pink blossom, are to be seen some of the most beautiful women in Europe. Their gowns are matchless, like their complexions; their hats are perfect dreams of the milliner's art, and their colors are always delicately brought out by the subtly chosen background of the parasol. Grand Prix Day marks a great festival in the annals of fashion; women devote many weeks of thought and sleepless nights to the confection of the gown which is to astonish the feminine world. The Rue de la Paix works its fingers to the bone and its brains to a state of rawness in imagining fine things for the backs of Parisiennes and "les belles Américaines." There is no woman in the world who absorbs with such readiness French fashions and the art of dressing as the fair daughters of Columbia. See them after a few weeks' residence in Paris, and you may hardly distinguish them from the most stylish Frenchwoman. Money and taste have gone hand in hand, and the result is a beauteous picture of the artistic ensemble.

The essential difference between racing

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE GRAND PRIX.

in France and racing, say, in America, is that the one is a great social pastime and the other is not, There is, of course, in the States no race analogous to that of

among women, also, has vastly increased during the past few years in Paris, and there are several shops, apparently innocently engaged in a confectioner's busi-

THE RETURN OF THE GRAND PRIX WINNER.

the Grand Prix; local handicaps and blue ribbons bear no sort of relation to it. But the chief reason is that horse racing is a society matter in France, whereas in America it has chief interest and concern for a large class of professional race followers; nor are the city poolrooms without a certain influence on the fixtures. The racing man in the States is a race apart, whereas the racing man in France is generally a social personage, who is equally interested in half a dozen other sports.

Betting, however, as I have stated elsewhere in this article, plays a large part in racing in France, as in other countries. Nor has the abolition of the bookmaker stopt tape-betting. On the contrary, there is more than ever; but it is carried on in a clandestine manner. There are certain so-called banking houses in Paris, which are nothing more than turf commission agents, who, under cover of cashing checks and performing other operations of the banking business, really get money "on" for clients. Betting

ness, which, in reality, encourage and record the bets of women.

The home-coming is always a great spectacle after the Grand Prix. There is one tremendous, endless procession of cabs, motors and dogcarts sweeping thru the leafy avenues of the Bois down the majestic Champs Elysées to the broad and splendid Place de la Concorde, which is the spacious antechamber to the town of Paris proper. At night the city is given up to gaiety. In all the chief restaurants tables have been engaged for weeks beforehand, and menus of a special sort are "de rigueur." Along the Champs Elysées the summer music halls resound to the strains of the summer orchestra and to the top note of the summer girl. It is a night of feasting and riot, especially if an Anglo-Saxon horse has carried off the trophy. It seems to give an excellent excuse for a thorogoing celebration. England, indeed, contributes much to racing in France and has contributed much in the past. The best strains are from English blood, and a

large sporting vocabulary has been taken over bodily from the land of Shakespeare, tho to Great Will's credit be it said that he was innocent of the racing jargon now to be found in the mouths of the frequenters of Longchamp as well as the habitués of the Derby and St. Leger in England. "Jockey" has become regularly acclimatized, so has the word "outsider," pronounced "ootsederr," and every French sportsman twists his tongue greedily around the expression "dead-heat," which, alas, he ill treats as if he were a cockney, and delivers as "dead-eat." Indeed, many of the so-called French victories of late years have simply been those of horses who have spent a portion of their life in French stables and been nourished on French hay. But whether it is the Derby or Longchamp, the best horse invariably wins, for it is a great classic event in which the public at large are passionately interested, and there is never any suspicion of foul play, or of the thousand tricks which in other departments of sport sometimes inspire a doubt as to the genuineness of the performance.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Impotency

BY KATE THOMAS

THERE is so much in this great world.
My soul grows sick with looking at the ways
That wind and knot and part to meet again
And part again and knot and wind and fade.

Children of fashion; children of the streets;
Children of fashion hiding hungry hearts,
Children of fashion steeped in sordid thoughts,
Children of fashion crying for the light,
Children of fashion careless of the dark.
Children of gutters starving for kind words,
Children of gutters starving for dry bread,
Children of gutters steeped in sordid thoughts,
Children of gutters crying for the light,
Children of gutters careless of the dark.

O God! to see the way this heaving mass
Goes by with smiles and tears (and fewer smiles!).
Laughing and cursing (ay, and cursing more!).
What can one puny mind do in the whirl?
What use one weakling arm to sway the tide?
Ho! stand with arms rock-ribbéd! There's a wave
That washes rock to powder. Set your will
In purpose fixt, as is the brain that willed
Fixt in the skull. The sea flings wide a corpse,
And cares not if it rot on putrid sands.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Code of Ethics for Lawyers

[Last year the American Bar Association directed a special committee to prepare a draft of the canons of professional ethics for the use of American lawyers. The committee has submitted the following draft, which will doubtless be accepted by the Bar Association in August. The matter is of such wide interest and great importance that we feel compelled to direct to it the attention of our readers. The committee are Henry St. G. Tucker, Virginia; Lucien Hugh Alexander, Pennsylvania; Justice David J. Brewer, District of Columbia; F. V. Brown, Minnesota; J. M. Dickinson, Illinois; Franklin Ferris, Missouri; W. W. Howe, Louisiana; Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; J. G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Judge T. G. Jones, Alabama; Alton B. Parker, New York; Geo. R. Peck, Illinois; Francis L. Stetson, New York, and E. R. Thayer, Massachusetts.—EDITOR.]

NO code or set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life. The following canons of ethics are adopted by the American Bar Association as a general guide, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative, tho not specifically mentioned:

1. *Duties of Lawyers to Courts and Judicial Officers.*—The law enjoins respect for courts and for judicial officers for the sake of the office, and not for the sake of the individual who for the time being administers its functions. A bad opinion of the incumbent, however well founded, cannot justify withholding from him the deference due the office while he is administering it. The proprieties of the judicial station limit the ability of judges to defend themselves, and in the discharge of their duties courts and judicial officers always should receive the support and countenance of the Bar against unjust criticism and popular clamor.

2. *The Selection of Judges.*—It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

3. *Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.*—Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

4. *When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.*—A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

5. *Defending One Whom Advocate Believes to Be Guilty.*—A lawyer may undertake with propriety the defense of a person accused of a crime, altho he knows or believes him guilty, and having undertaken it he is bound by all fair and honorable means to present such defenses as the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty but by due process of law.

6. *Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.*—It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the

client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests in the same suit or transaction, except by express consent of all concerned, given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interest of the client with respect to which confidence has been reposed.

7. *Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.*—A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client after frank advice from counsel. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel. If the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case, but efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer are unprofessional.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination as to the course to be pursued. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

8. *Advising upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.*—A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which at times justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and thru mistakes of juries and errors of courts, even tho only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

9. *Negotiations with Opposite Party.*—A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

10. *Business Dealings with Clients.*—Lawyers should avoid becoming either borrowers or creditors of their clients; and they should scrupulously refrain from bargaining about the subject matter of their litigation.

11. *Dealing with Trust Property.*—Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

12. *Fixing the Amount of the Fee.*—In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, tho his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, the following elements should be considered: (1) The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases like-

ly to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

13. *Contingent Fees.*—Contingent fees may be contracted for, but they lead to many abuses and should be under the supervision of the Court.*

14. *Suing a Client for a Fee.*—Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

15. *How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.*—Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

A lawyer "owes entire devotion to the interest of his client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his cause and the exertion of the utmost skill and ability," to the end that nothing may be taken or withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. Nevertheless, it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery. No lawyer is justified in substituting another's conscience for his own. A lawyer should not do for a client what his sense of honor would forbid him to do for himself.

16. *Restraining Clients from Improprieties.*—A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct toward courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in wrongdoing to the detriment of the administration of justice, the lawyer should terminate their relation.

17. *Ill Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.*—Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to involve counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

18. *Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.*—A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He cannot demand as of right that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

19. *Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.*—When a lawyer is a witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like

*Hon. James G. Jenkins, of the committee, dissents from Canon 13, as he is opposed to contingent fees under any circumstances.

he should leave the trial of the case to other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in court in behalf of his client. Similarly it is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or the justice of his cause.

20. *Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.*—Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An *ex parte* reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any *ex parte* statement.

21. *Punctuality and Expedition.*—Lawyers owe it to the courts and to the public, whose business the courts transact, as well as to their clients, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial or disposition of their causes. They should try their cases on the merits, and should not resort to any legal technicalities not necessary to establish the merits.

22. *Candor and Fairness.*—The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer in opening his case to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions upon which he then intends finally to rely; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved; or knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a textbook; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, suitably addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices, appropriately termed "pettifoggery," are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

23. *Attitude Toward Jury.*—All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, shuld be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

24. *Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.*—As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety.

25. *Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel; Agreements With Him.*—A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to

writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

26. *Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.*—A lawyer openly and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of the government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

27. *Advertising, Direct or Indirect.*—The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not *per se* improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by indirection thru touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

28. *Stirring Up Litigation, Directly or Thru Agents.*—It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Not only is stirring up strife and litigation unprofessional, but it is disreputable in morals, contrary to public policy and indictable at common law. No one should be permitted to remain in the profession who hunts up defects in titles or other causes of action and informs thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or who breeds litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or who employs agents or runners for like purposes, or who pays or rewards, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or who remunerates policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attaches or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such practices upon the part of any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

29. *Upholding the Honor of the Profession.*—Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should acccept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. A lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law, but the administration of justice.

30. *Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.*—A lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense

when convinced that the purpose is merely to harass or injure the opposite party, or to work oppression and wrong.

He may counsel and maintain only such actions and proceedings as appear to him just. His appearance in court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion, on his honor, that in his opinion his client is justly entitled to some measure of relief refused by his adversary. Upon that measure he may insist, tho he disapprove his client's character.

31. *Responsibility for Litigation.*—No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for any person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to refuse retainers. Every lawyer must decide what business he will accept as counselor, what causes he will bring into court for plaintiffs, what cases he will contest in court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

32. *The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.*—No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer lays aside his robe of office, and in his own person invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, tho until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

OATH OF ADMISSION.

I do solemnly swear:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of .....;

I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;

I will counsel and maintain only such actions, proceedings and defenses as appear to me legally debatable and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense;

I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge and approval;

I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice. *So help me God.*

The Dead Premier and the New Government in England

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

I CANNOT call to mind during my recollections of English public life any event which called forth a more thoro sentiment of national regret than that which was made manifest on the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. I can indeed recall to mind the deaths of greater statesmen, of men whose careers must leave a deeper imprint on the history of these countries and of the civilized world, but I cannot remember the passing away of any political leader whose death was followed by such an outburst of genuine sorrow from political opponents and political followers alike.

The late Prime Minister appears to have been one of those rare human beings who thruout a long and active career never made an enemy. Not that he was in the least degree a man to make cautious or crafty concessions with the object of effecting here and there some passing compromise with political antagonists. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman never was known to give way, never was expected to give way, on any question of principle. But he had a sweet and genial nature, a generous consideration for the feelings of others, and a gift of quiet, sympathetic and winning humor which played with modulating influence upon the tempers of even his most extreme parliamentary and political adversaries.

T. P. O'CONNOR.

All this would not have been much to be wondered at if the late Prime Minister had been merely an easy-going, kind-hearted man whose principal object was to get quietly thru the duties of his office without causing any particular trouble to the party in Opposition. But we all know that this was not by any means the characteristic of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's statesmanship. Thruout his whole official career he was engaged in the carrying of measures, especially Liberal and progressive, directly devoted to the promotion of the most advanced principles of Liberal and popular government and to the political equality of all classes. For once at least it might literally be said that the representatives of all political and social parties, orders and classes in Great Britain and Ireland laid their funeral flowers on one Prime Minister's grave.

The newly constituted administration had soon to set itself to some of its most trying work. One very encouraging symptom for the prospects of the Cabinet was the very large, the almost overwhelming, majority obtained for the second reading of the licensing measure, the measure which aims at establishing some wholesome restriction on the drink traffic of these countries. Mr. Asquith, the new Prime Minister, and his colleagues have to be congratulated on this great success, which to the last seemed somewhat doubtful. It means, of course,

the acceptance of the whole principle of this measure by the representative chamber, and the remainder of the work, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, will be the adjustment of all the various details of the bill and its completion as a legislative measure. Then the Licensing bill will go to the House of Lords, and it is entirely in the power of the House of Lords to bring the work of the Government thus far to complete frustration for the present. If the majority of the peers should make up their minds to adopt this course the Commons can either send the measure back again in the same form to the hereditary chamber or can appeal to the country by means of a general election and leave it to the constituencies to say whether or not the Liberal party are to return to power and begin a new struggle with the Tory peers. Thus far, however, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have won a very distinct victory, but then it must be owned that there have been many remarkable evidences in these recent days of the sudden reaction which has apparently begun to set in against some of the essential principles of the Liberal party.

The complete defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill at Manchester has borne striking testimony to the existence of this sudden reaction. It may be interesting to my American readers to take some notice of the part played during this election and during Mr. Winston Churchill's subsequent candidature for the constituency of Dundee in Scotland by the Suffragettes, as they are called, the organization of women advocates for woman's suffrage. These ladies, or at least those of them who habitually take part in public agitation, have pursued Mr. Churchill with an extraordinary vehemence and with many odd forms of hostile demonstration.

Now, Mr. Churchill is himself in favor of the principle of woman's suffrage, but the position taken by the Suffragettes is that he now holds a place in an administration which has not adopted the principle of woman's suffrage, and that therefore they are bound to oppose him, just as if he were one of its proclaimed enemies. Therefore organized numbers of their body have been hunting him up and down wherever he made his movements

MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED.

in Manchester or in Dundee, and doing their level—or rather their very irregular—best to prevent him from being heard at a public meeting, even if they cannot prevent him from coming on a platform or standing at an open window to address a crowd.

One ingenious and persistent lady invented a plan of her own and carried it into execution for the purpose of accomplishing this object. She obtained a railway bell of huge dimensions, and, carrying this in her hands, she followed Mr. Churchill wherever he made his appearance, and persisted in ringing the bell with passionate vehemence, so as to drown the sound of his voice whenever he began to speak. When the police captured the bell and removed for the time this particular lady, some one of her organized companions immediately after came forward and sounded another loud timbrel with the same motive at heart. Now, Mr. Churchill is not the sort of man who could take much pleasure in a struggle of this ludicrous and rather humiliating kind. Nobody in or out of the House of Commons could have more of

genuine courage than he, but he has not been much accustomed, I should think, to this method of political warfare, a variety of bell ringing which even Edgar Allan Poe never appears to have had sounded in his ears, and he must have often sincerely wished that he had some ready means "to silence that dreadful bell." All the time, however, Mr. Churchill himself felt quite certain as to the result of the contest—certain that he must win, and must win even by a very large majority. So of course the result proved, and, altho the Liberal majority was not so great as on former occasions when the contest was only between Radical and Tory, it was indeed very substantial and even very large in a struggle where there were four competitors, one of them being a representative of the Labor party. My countrymen in the United States will have read with delight the announcement of the fact that Mr. Churchill, in the speech which he delivered after the declaration of the poll, proclaimed that his victory was a victory for Ireland as well.

The new Prime Minister has opened his official career under apparently very happy auspices. His budget speech has been in every sense very successful, and it is made memorable in England's financial history by the fact that it introduces for the first time the measure so long yearned for and looked for and so often promised—the measure for the establishment of an old age pension fund. Such a measure was in more recent days first promised by Mr. Chamberlain, but it was only promised, and no practical step was taken to make it a performance. The whole question had been arousing agitation during many years, but nothing really had been done to make it more than a mere theme of discussion until Mr. Asquith obtained his opportunity for making it the subject of legislative action. The Government have also carried the second reading of their Licensing bill by a substantial majority, despite the tremendous trade interests which naturally set themselves against any such measure, and thus far, therefore, we have not seen much practical result coming from the threatened political reaction.

A very timely tribute has been paid to the political career and personal character of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the small volume just given to the world by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and which Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, of London, have published. "T. P.," as he is familiarly called in London, has devoted the whole of his working lifetime to a combination of political movement and newspaper writing. By his constant attendance in the House of Commons, where he is one of the most ready, vigorous and brilliant debaters, he has unceasing opportunities of studying the characteristics of political leaders and his descriptions of this order have long won for him a distinct and peculiar reputation. He had for many years been a most sincere admirer of the late Prime Minister, to whom, indeed, he had been closely attracted long before Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had become recognized as a great rising statesman by the outer public or even by the general opinion of the House of Commons. Of late years "T. P." had been in very close and friendly relationship with Campbell-Bannerman and knew, as some others of us did, of that thoro devotion to the cause of Ireland's Home Rule, which belonged to the late Premier before it had found opportunity of making itself known even to the majority of the House of Commons.

"T. P." therefore has much light to shed on the subject of his book, which not many political writers now could have poured upon it, and the work is accomplished in its author's happiest style. It is actually a narrative of the life of its hero, but it is also something much more than that—it brings the man himself, the inner man, fully and clearly before the mind of the reader, back to the living world and into companionship with all who study and appreciate its pages. It is therefore sure to find an equal welcome from those of the outer world who knew nothing of Campbell-Bannerman but from the pages of newspapers, and those who knew him personally and had ample opportunities of observing him and studying him in all his paths of life. The volume is rich in characteristic anecdotes, and I may add is brought out in excellent style and sold at a very cheap price.

The extreme Conservatives, and more

especially those of the north of Ireland, are at present endeavoring to arouse a sensational clamor against the policy of Home Rule. There is perhaps a hope coming up in their breasts that the recent reaction against Liberalism in England might be turned to practical account for such a purpose. But such a hope on their part is the most utter delusion. I am glad to be able to assure my countrymen in the United States that the prospects of Home Rule never looked so favorable as they do at the present moment. I have had the most gratifying assurances from men in the center of English political life in many parts of the country that the feeling against Home Rule for Ireland—I mean the old-fashioned instinct of dread and hostility for the principle of Ireland's self-government—is becoming a mere unmeaning tradition among the great majority of the English people. The difficulties in the way of the present Government come from entirely different sources and I am well convinced that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues will believe they have an easy time before them, if their most formidable enemies were the enemies of Home Rule.

I have just been reading the latest novel of Mrs. Campbell Praed, published by Cassell & Co., who are publishers in New York as well as in London. This story is called "By Their Fruits," and it is in every sense a decidedly remarkable novel. According to my thinking, it is, on the whole, the most remarkable and the most original novel Mrs. Praed has yet brought out, and its heroine is certainly one of the most charming, noble-minded woman figures in our recent literature, at once poetically ideal and yet thoroly lifelike and real. The central idea of the story is, I take it for granted, likely to be keenly criticised, for it makes a certain strain on the faith of many readers. It is founded on the existence of two twin sisters who are perfectly alike in form and feature, equally beautiful, equally symmetrical and not to be distinguished one from the other when seen apart even by their nearest friends and closest relatives, and who yet are thoroly unlike, are actual contrasts in all qualitites of mind and heart, intellect and feeling, tastes and manners. The one is as thoroly corrupt in morals and vulgar in tastes as the other is exquisitely pure of heart, refined and exalted in intellect. I do not, however, intend to expound the story here or to enter into any criticism of its possibilities and its impressions. I only desire to call the attention of my American readers to the fact that "By Their Fruits" is well deserving of prompt and close attention at a time when the tendency of fiction is certainly not to occupy itself with the production of too many novels likely to arouse an earnest and absorbing interest. Besides the two sisters, the heroine and the anti-heroine, if I may venture so to call them, there are some other striking figures in the novel—one, for instance, that of Barrington Voss, the exponent of scientific philosophy, whose part in the story I shall not venture to describe, because any want of sufficient caution in doing so would reveal in advance too much of the plot.

London, England.

The Penalty of Progress

BY EDWARD A. MOSELEY

SECRETARY OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

IT is impossible for me to give the subject of industrial accidents exhaustive treatment within the necessarily brief limits of an article of this character, nor shall I attempt it. I can only hope to indicate the proportions of a problem which, in my judgment, is of transcendent importance in its bearing upon our welfare as a nation, and point out what has been done toward its solution in the comparatively limited sphere of federal activity.

Society cannot be indifferent to the need of its widows; it cannot safely ignore the cry of children made fatherless by methods and machines which typify our present wonderful industrial development. If the elements of national vitality, prosperity and happiness are sapped to produce such development, it is purchased at too great a price; and in our strenuous attempts to write down industrial results in big figures it is high time we paused to count the cost in human life and limb.

The most commendable feature of the Roosevelt administration, the fact that stands out most prominently as entitling it to popular approval, is the consistent effort that has been made to awaken the public conscience in industrial matters and secure justice for wage-earners. The keynote of this effort was struck by the President in his Georgia Day speech at Jamestown, when, in discussing the question of industrial accidents, he said:

"Legislation should be had, alike from the nation and from the States, not only to guard against the needless multiplication of these accidents, but to relieve the financial suffering due to them. . . . It is neither just, expedient nor humane, it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts."

The remedy proposed by the President is a workmen's compensation. He rightly judges that only by increasing the financial responsibility of employers for the death or injury of their employees can industrial accidents be reduced to the limits of the unavoidable. Said the President:

"Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employees in navy yards and arsenals. Similar legislation should follow thruout the States. The old and inadequate remedy of suit for negligence would then gradually disappear. Such a policy would mean that with increased responsibility of the employer would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number."

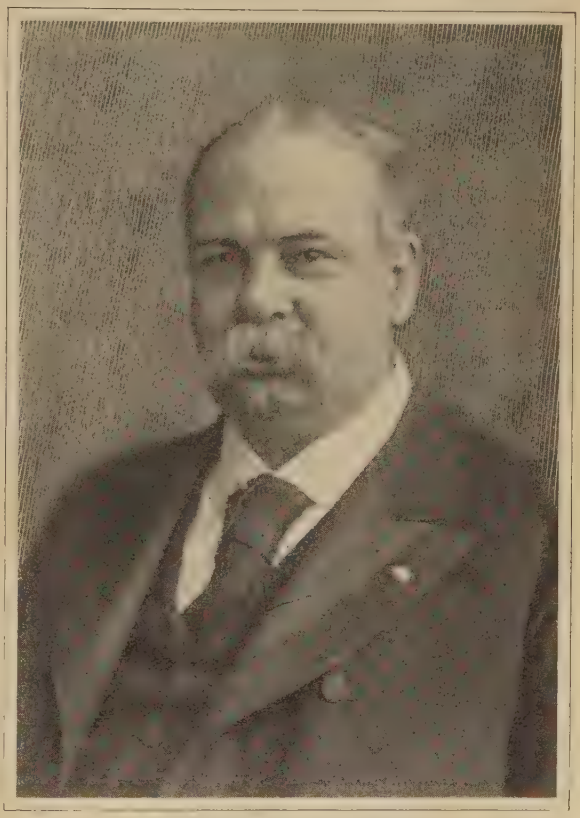
One who has given but little thought to the subject may think the President's language somewhat radical, even revolutionary. Careful consideration, however, will convince an impartial investigator that Mr. Roosevelt has not overstated the injustice which society imposes upon wage earners and their families by requiring them to bear the whole burden of industrial accidents; and the remedy proposed, namely, a definite compensation act, is, as the President well said, only a step toward securing "fair and equitable treatment for each and every one of our people."

It is well known that the constantly recurring accidents in all industrial occupations result in a certain constant ratio of killed and injured, which is known as the "professional risk" of the employment. In Great Britain and the countries of Continental Europe it is the theory that this risk should be borne by the employer, since the labor of the employee is an absolutely necessary factor in the conduct of industry and the employer derives all his profit therefrom. The employee is, therefore, entitled to compensation for any damage which he may sustain (affecting his earning power or his ability to maintain himself and his dependents) while in the exercise of his vocation. This theory finds its legal expression in the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts of Great Britain, and in numerous statutes modifying the common law rules of master

and servant in Germany, France, Switzerland, and other countries of Continental Europe. There is no question about the compensation to which an injured workman is entitled and he receives it without recourse to an action at law.

In the United States, however, altho he is theoretically endowed with greater political power than in any other country on earth, the wage worker has had no such protection. He has been forced to go into court to obtain compensation for injuries received as an incident of his employment, and he labored under the additional disadvantage of having little or no statutory protection, especially in those employments that came within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, such as work for interstate common carriers. In such cases a maimed workman must show that his injury undoubtedly was caused by the negligence of his employer, and he must do this under common law rules that placed the employer practically beyond the reach of liability.

Reference to a leading case, namely, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company v. Baugh, 149 U. S., 368, will illustrate the disabilities under which railroad employees have labored and emphasize the need of federal legislation for their protection. Baugh was a locomotive fireman, who received an injury thru the negligence of his engineer. He began an action for damages against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, his employer, in one of the courts of the State of Ohio, but the defendant, claiming citizenship in Maryland by reason of its incorporation in that State, obtained a removal of the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Maryland. That court, following the decisions of the Ohio courts, gave Baugh a judgment for $6,750, but the railroad company appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment of the lower court was reversed on the ground that, because of its interstate character, the liability of the railroad company must be determined by the general law and not by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Under the general law, Baugh could obtain nothing, altho under the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio he had been awarded a verdict to the amount of nearly seven thousand dollars. We may thus observe the paradoxical condition that an interstate railroad in the State of Ohio may incur no liability for the death or injury of an employee, while an employee of a parallel intrastate road who might be killed or injured under precisely similar conditions would be awarded damages.



EDWARD A. MOSELEY,

The existence of such conditions as this early attracted the attention of Mr. Roosevelt, and in his first message to Congress, December 2, 1902, he recommended the enactment of an employers' liability law. This recommendation was

repeated in subsequent messages, and finally resulted in the passage of the act of June 11, 1906, which came before the Supreme Court of the United States to determine its constitutionality, the right of Congress to pass such a law having been contested by the railroads.

Let us briefly consider the financial burden imposed upon railroad employees by the casualties which are an incident of their calling. It is well known that employees in railroad train service are unable to procure insurance in any of the old line companies, except at rates that are practically prohibitive, while most of the companies absolutely refuse to accept such risks under any consideration. Certain of the companies will write five, ten and fifteen year endowment policies for switchmen at premiums based upon a twenty year advance in age; thus, for instance, a switchman, aged twenty-five years, may obtain such a policy by paying the forty-five year premium rate. Inasmuch as insurance premium rates are based upon broad observation and are always the result of careful and accurate consideration, this fact is vastly significant. It means that the man who embraces the occupation of railroad switchman thereby at once cuts twenty years off his reasonable expectancy of life. If there is any compensating advantage in this occupation to offset the horror of this grim fact, the writer has failed to discover it in more than twenty years' close observation of the conditions of railway labor.

Being denied the benefits of ordinary insurance, railroad employees have been compelled to establish and maintain insurance societies of their own. These societies are never called upon to pay death claims as a result of old age. Their payments, however, on account of railroad accidents are surprisingly large, and in most of the organizations represent a major portion of the total claims paid. In the year 1906 the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with a membership of 82,937, composed of conductors, brakemen, switchmen and baggagemen, paid 1,350 claims, amounting to a total of $1,671,548.96. More than two-thirds of these claims, or 927 of the whole number, representing a cash total of considerably more than a million dollars, were paid as a result of deaths and disabilities caused by railroad accidents. During the year ending June 30, 1907, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with a membership of about 63,000 engineers and firemen, paid 663 death and disability claims, amounting to $947,100. More than 51 per cent. of these claims, or 340 of the whole number, representing a cash payment of $489,500, were paid on account of deaths and disabilities caused by railroad accidents. The Switchmen's Union of North America is a comparatively small organization, with membership confined to switchmen employed in railroad yard service. Last year this organization paid 179 death and disability claims. Three-fourths of these claims, or 128 of the whole number, were paid for deaths or disabilities incurred by members while in the ordinary discharge of their vocation!

Why should this enormous toll of life and treasure be exacted from railroad employees? Does the efficient operation of the nation's splendid transportation system require that this great burden should remain where it has been? Suppose we admit that the terrible sacrifice of lives and limbs is a necessary concomitant of railroad operation. Suppose we resign ourselves with Oriental fatalism to the belief that our transportation Juggernaut must continue to crush out the lives of its operatives without abatement. Even then, can we excuse ourselves for saddling upon those operatives the financial burden of providing for the needs of their widows and orphans, made such by the very exigencies of the industry itself? Is it not more to the point, and more akin to justice, that this burden should be assumed by the transportation industry, and thru it, by society as a whole?

The necessary factors of railroad operation are sentient and insentient; human beings and the tools and materials with which they work. Both are subjected to wear and tear, both are wasted in the performance of their functions. The railroads bear the expense of repairing the waste of their insentient instruments of operation, the wear and tear of roadbed and track, bridges and buildings, locomotives and cars; but for their sentient instruments of operation they have

no concern. The waste of human life and limb, the wear and tear of that active, intelligent army of human beings whose labor alone makes their operation possible is not a necessary item in the expense account of railroads. They maintain a fund for the replacement of all the insentient factors of operation that are worn out or wrecked and have to be consigned to the scrap heap, but the human being that is wrecked as a consequence of his professional risk so as to make him unfit for further service is cast aside, and the carrier would assume no responsibility whatever for his condition. He must assume his own risk, must bear his own damage as tho it had occurred by reason of his fault or his negligence, when, as a matter of fact, his damage is as much a result of the operation of the property as is the damage to locomotives and cars, bridges and buildings, roadway and track, for all of which the carrier provides without question. As was said by Professor Bushnell in a thought-provoking article calling attention to the alarming increase in the number of abnormal dependents in the United States, "Soldiers suffer because they are professional destroyers, but members of this great industrial army are struck down every year in this country because they are producers. This is the price they have to pay for the privilege of earning their bread in serving civilization."

It is to the everlasting credit of President Roosevelt that he has perceived the essential injustice of this situation and has earnestly endeavored to correct it, not alone by advocating the passage of employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts, but by insisting upon a rigid enforcement of Federal statutes calculated to reduce the number of accidents, as well as pointing out the need of strengthening or supplementing such legislation in the interest of greater safety. The safety appliance act of 1893, for the better protection of railroad employees in coupling and uncoupling cars, has been vigorously enforced by the administration under the direction of Mr. Roosevelt; indeed, had it not been for the work of Senator Knox, then Attorney-General, in securing action by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Johnson case, the humane purpose of this beneficent law would have been largely defeated. This was the first instance wherein the Federal Government intervened in a private suit for the purpose of preserving the integrity of an Act of Congress, and to both the President and Senator Knox a debt of gratitude is due for inaugurating the proceedings in this case and pushing them to a successful conclusion. There can be no doubt that many lives have thus been saved to the nation that would otherwise have been wasted.

Regulation of the hours of labor of railway employees in train service is another matter that has been urged upon Congress by the President, for the purpose of reducing the number of lives lost in railroad accidents. After vigorous opposition by the railroads thru two sessions of Congress a law limiting the hours of labor of employees in train service was placed on the statute books. This law became effective on the 4th of March, 1908.

A law requiring the use of block signals on railroads engaged in interstate commerce is another measure that has been firmly advocated by the administration. As a measure for the prevention of collisions the enforcement of a space interval between trains, which will be brought about by the enforcement of a proper block signal system, is a matter of paramount importance. The railroads have opposed the enactment of such legislation on the score of expense, but when its vast possibilities in the way of saving human life are taken into consideration it would seem that arguments of this character should have little weight. Again, the matter of expense has been been greatly overestimated by the railroads, as the bill for the regulation of this matter, which has the support of the administration, is so formulated as to provide that the item of expense shall not be unduly burdensome upon any particular carrier. In order that Congress may have full information on this subject so as to enable it to legislate intelligently a joint resolution was past directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on the use of and necessity for block signal systems and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains, and an appropriation of $50,-

000 dollars was granted the Commission to enable it to make experimental tests of such block signal systems and appliances. Under the authority of this resolution the Commission appointed a board of experts to make a thoro investigation of the whole subject.

All these matters are steps in the direction of lessening the number of industrial accidents, and so of greater economy in the expenditure of human life. In the article previously referred to Professor Bushnell states that "at a conservative figure, 1,000,000 workers in the United States every year are killed or injured in industry by accidents, of which three-quarters are proven by European experience to be wholly unnecessary." I do not know whence Professor Bushnell derives his authority for the statement that 75 per cent. of our industrial accidents are wholly unnecessary, and I am inclined to believe his estimate excessive; but it is nevertheless a fact which cannot be questioned that in all industrial occupations in the United States there is a reckless and wholly unnecessary waste of human life. This shameful condition will continue until effective measures are taken to increase the financial responsibility of employers for the death or injury of employees; in other words, industrial slaughter will go on as long as it remains cheaper to maim and kill men than to provide effective measures of safety for them. Whether we like to recognize it or not the fact remains that the whole matter is one of dollars and cents, and we as a nation are greatly to blame that our statutes and our courts have held human life too cheap. We have held safety appliances more expensive than human beings. We must reverse this policy by the enactment of effective liability and compensation acts in all of our States and by vigorous enforcement of such laws of that character as are now on our statute books.

Federal legislation is not able to deal with this question in all of its aspects, as the power of Congress to deal with the conditions of labor is necessarily limited to labor engaged in interstate commerce or upon the waters of the United States. The Federal power has a fertile field of operation, however, in connection with railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and it is encouraging to note that Congress has apparently embarked upon a program of remedial legislation which promises vastly to increase our regard for the value of human life and reduce the number of accidents upon interstate railroads to the limits of the unavoidable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extravagance and Married Happiness

[In our issue of May 21, we published an article entitled "A Lesson in Extravagance," in which an "Unhappy Husband" recounted the causes which seemed to him to have made his married life a failure. As we supposed, this article has caused wide interest among our readers, and we herewith publish a few letters from those that have been sent to us.—EDITOR.]

Advice from One Who Has Had Two Wives and Numerous Love Affairs in Many Lands.

The "Unhappy Husband" attributes his matrimonial failure and subsequent unhappiness to his wife's love of money and "extravagance." We believe he is mistaken respecting the cause of this deplorable ruin of a home.

He begs, at the close of his article, to offer some words of counsel to those about to marry. So I humbly ask attention to a few suggestions, showing how to manage a clever young wife, employing his mistakes as so many texts.

First the wedding trip. He ought to have frankly told her exactly how much money he had; indeed, it would have been well to count it over together, and, when she proposed or even insisted on a larger expenditure than his purse warranted, it was for him smilingly to say "No, it cannot be. I love you too well to mortgage our future independence." She surely would, notwithstanding her disappointment, have respected him and felt she could trust his judgment in the future.

Respecting the inconveniences and sacrifices of the mission home, they should all have been presented to her in a clean-cut manner, for I fancy only the half was told her. A woman is rarely discontented with her surroundings

if she can truly anticipate what she must endure.

When she announced her intention to study music for three months in a distant city, it was his right and bounden duty to put his arm around her and looking into her eyes say: "Three months in San Francisco? Why, my dear, I cannot and *will not* live without you. I recognize fully and with pride your love of music and your talent. Therefore I propose that we buy two violins and employ the best local teacher. I will study with you and we will practice five hours daily, and some time in the future we will study together in the city." According to the husband's statement the only objection recorded is "We could ill afford the expense."

Later, when the music teacher requested her by letter to join him in a series of musical recitals, it was the "Unhappy Husband's" duty to send him a telegram demanding an immediate apology, and if it did not arrive on time he should have visited the studio, after leaving which there should have been several fiddles in ruins, a surgeon's bill for him to pay and a list of musical recitals canceled.

A woman with an artistic temperament and real power delights in the man of decision and courage, a Romeo who will climb a ladder for her, a Leander who dare swim the Hellespont and demand her, and only her, altho she stands at the altar serving powerful and avenging gods.

Such women know instinctively they are mercurial and need a strong hand to guide, a firm, tender voice to say yes or *no* in times of mental indecision. The man who always says yes, yes, they have little respect for, and respect is the keystone of love's arch; when that crumbles the otherwise impregnable structure begins to disintegrate. The wise man makes himself the sympathetic comrade and helpful guide of his bride; he inspires her with confidence and admiration. he will then desire no other arm to defend or voice to counsel. She will not feel the lure of money and will never be tempted to taste the fatal lotus leaf. It was this "Unhappy Husband's" privilege to order from Best's emporium in New York City an oval-shaped basket, silk lined, and satin trimmed, mutely but eloquently suggestive of many little garments and articles which a woman's heart loves to contrive and arrange, whether she acknowledges the same or not. Had he done this without consultation, and asking if he might be permitted so to do, violins would have been forgotten, and other musical recitals than a lullaby would not have been heard in his home. T. F. C.

New York City.

Wren or Canary.

Somebody has told us to "hitch your wagon to a star," but I do not think they meant to advise young men, burning with missionary zeal, to hitch their wagons to operatic stars, altho "Unhappy Husband" seems to have thought so.

"Unhappy Husband" does not arouse much sympathy in me, because he does not prove that Bessie ever deceived him. Bessie, "pretty, stylish, fun loving," remained Bessie, "pretty, stylish, fun loving" to the end of the chapter. Like many men he expected marriage to effect some miraculous change that would permit him to indulge his fancy for this bright creature, and yet not burden him with its vagaries. Fortunately for the world this often proves true, but when it does not, behold the "Unhappy Husband!"

If one should enter a store and purchase a white suit of clothes, need one be surprised if a white suit of clothes comes home, and not a sober, work-a-day suit, that will be of use in the world?

You "pays your money and you takes your choice"—particularly the lords of creation, for they have it all in their own hands, for *they* do the asking usually.

If he really wanted a dear, little, brown wren, why chase a canary?

Compare his situation with a woman who awakens to the fact that her hero has only the qualities of a coward and a brute, and she is absolutely at his mercy.

Is life long enough to go on feeling sorry for "Unhappy Husband" too?

I think not. A Lady.

Toronto, Canada.

Wants the Wife's Story.

I have just read the wail of the "Unhappy Husband," and laid down the paper with an infinite pity—pity for the unhappy husband, and pity for the unhappy wife; for who can doubt that she was and is, at least, equally unhappy?

The article is written from the man's standpoint, and from his "wit and wisdom" to his doctor's degree *he* is without fault. It is the old story—"The woman whom thou gavest me, . . . she"—was the sole offender.

I would like to hear the woman's story in this same case, but perhaps she has never been an editor nor a reporter and is less ready to rush into print with her marital woes. Therefore I, a sympathetic old maid, crave liberty of The Independent to come to the defense of this unknown, unhappy wife.

Between the lines of the husband's self-righteous story I read the story of the young bride fresh from the cultured life of an Eastern university town, finding herself in the far new West, the wife of a minister or teacher or editor, wrapped up in himself and his own pursuits, failing in sympathy with the girl-wife, failing to become even "almost indispensable" to her, failing to make her happy, even tho he "knew how to wear his clothes." There are other things that the woman-heart finds more all-important than this knowledge.

I can believe that not *wanderlust* nor extravagance, but desperate loneliness and homesick longing led the woman's heart to cry out for the girlhood home before she had been a wife for a year. I can even suppose that in "changing the details to prevent identification," the writer has taken such liberties in the portrayal of the wife's character that her own mother would not recognize the picture.

Perhaps there was more occasion than he admits for her to use her musical talents to supplement the family income. Perhaps it was not because of the wife's shortcomings but his own that his trustees asked for his resignation.

To his own mind the writer has "made it plain that upon the rock of extravagance for desired luxuries our marriage ship has gone to her woe." I am skeptical enough still to believe that the rock of the man's selfishness and desire to dominate had even more to do with the sad wreck.

I find in the telling of the story no such noble benevolence as the writer vaunts.

I believe no home could be saved, no good accomplished by the telling. The writer claims that he is still loyal to his wife. I appeal to the wide circle of readers of THE INDEPENDENT to know if man ever wrote or spoke thus of the woman he loyally loved.

Finally, in the story as told I see only the man's desire to justify himself before the world. But then I am only

A SYMPATHETIC OLD MAID.

WASHINGTON.

Two Sins of Omission.

The two most patent errors made by the "Unhappy Husband" were that he did not get his wife to take an active interest in his financial affairs from the beginning, and that there was not a baby during the early years to absorb the time and affections of the young wife. It was in his power to have been happy, and I fear that he is guilty of sins of omission.

I, also, married a professor's daughter. She had been raised in a city, and loved society. We went directly to my work in a small town instead of taking an extended honeymoon. Two little boys have taken up the time of my wife. While almost wholly deprived of educated companions, she was kept from being lonesome by the chimney and by the interest she took in my work.

We are now financially able to take an extended vacation and to move into a more desirable community when we are ready for work again.

A HAPPY HUSBAND.

ALABAMA.

More Unhappiness for "The Unhappy Husband."

Such deep and heartfelt "confessions" as are given to the public by "The Unhappy Husband" lead one to doubt his sincerity, as he may be notoriety loving, like his frivolous wife.

He states that his wife was "a belle, pretty, stylish and fun loving," qualities which evidently attracted him, yet they were not the best qualifications for the companion of a minister of the gospel.

He says he "was burning to be of use in the world," but gave up his opportunity to please a selfish butterfly.

His wife is, most likely, not the "idol of the wealthy," or the talented creature he seems to think her, and her "stage life" has not been a success, otherwise why does she continue to come to him for money?

Presumably she has not been able to attract wealthy suitors, hence she does not seek a divorce; but the Evelyn Thaw type of woman can always find some weak Harry, who fondly believes that all the world looks at her with his adoring eyes.

Or his wife may have been only vain and silly, and so easily flattered that she became the plaything of the unscrupulous, and was as much sinned against as sinning.

In her letter she says she has "grown mentally and spiritually," (?) that her former "life was narrow," and now she "has larger and freer ideals," etc.

This language sounds like a quotation from a free-love magazine.

Neither the man nor his wife seems to be in need of sympathy, but unfortunately such cases are too common.

The writer of this letter holds that woman is very much what man makes her. The trouble is that men have wrong ideals and women try to live up to them.

Fewer talentless, flashily dressed women would be "before the public" (a distinction which falls upon the evil more than the good) did they not believe the "stage" life an aid toward marrying well.

Do our men, as a class, really admire the woman who is best described by that fine word "gentlewoman"—the woman who is refined, who forgets herself, and considers others, the woman who is domestic, a wholesome being with intelligence, and will, and sweet reasonableness, and the ability to serve those she loves in numberless ways; "who effaces herself save for the pervasive fragrance of an exquisite personality"?

The finest description of a good woman is found in an old book, which says of her: "Her price is above rubies. She worketh willingly with her hands. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and she will do him good and not evil, all the days of her life."

When men desire these qualities in woman, they will find them, for, as stated before, woman, usually, is what she thinks man desires her to be.

FRANCES A. DAVIS.

FARMLAND, IND.

Woman Responsible.

The peculiar environments and strange vicissitudes of life have given me a broad field for observation, and in every condition, I am sorry to say, I see the growing need of this lesson in "High Finance." It is "High Finance" in the humblest home on earth when men and women live beyond their means, and unhappiness in some form is the inevitable consequence.

I am a woman, and realize fully that woman is not responsible for all the ills of domestic life. But, to a large extent (where she has sense enough to keep herself and her woman's rights in the background), she is a leader there, and wields an influence that is appalling. She is not the mainspring in the financial timepiece, but in all happy and well-regulated homes she is the hairspring. To be this she must understand both the worth and the

worthlessness of money, which can be imparted only by practical experience, for which mothers are largely responsible.

I don't know how to express this growing evil, nor how to correct it, but I do know that this divorce canker is spreading alarmingly; that there is a tendency against the old-fashioned home of happiness, and sweet content, with man as its head, and a sweet, unassuming, womanly woman just sufficiently in the background to make the picture attractive.

Homes are growing scarce where the dominant feature is the well-spring of joy in sweet connubial love, and monetary considerations are only secondary, and when such home life is destroyed the foundation for all good government is undermined.

Woman may or may not have a right to vote, but she has a right to keep, and fill gracefully, the position as queen in some independent home and to rule supreme in the heart of some noble, upright man, exerting an influence for good that will tell even in eternity. Every woman is responsible for the Eden she makes or mars.

LEOLA T. PARK.
(Assistant Librarian Greensboro University.)
FORT PAYNE, ALA.

A Scriptural Helpmeet Needed.

The object of the "Unhappy Husband's" article is stated "To warn any young man contemplating matrimony, etc." The warning is a good one, and no doubt many a young man will take warning, but the "lesson" to others is given at too great an expense to himself, and to the service of the Lord.

Evidently if this young minister had kept in view the Bible idea of a Christian woman, grave, sober, faithful in all things, adorning herself in modest apparel, etc., he would not have had such an unfortunate experience. Even "the winds of gossip" said "That they never dreamed of Bessie marrying a minister." Evidently the public realized that she was not adapted to be a minister's wife. When a young minister is not looking for a "helpmeet" in the service of the Lord, but for "the college belle, pretty, stylish, fun loving," he should expect to find his young wife averse to the spirit of Christ or the spirit of self-sacrifice. A young minister should not marry until he realizes that a tree is known by its fruit. Once in a while a young woman marries a young man of ungodly habits, expecting to reform him, and, as a rule, she is disappointed and unhappy in her married life. A young man with a college and a theological education, ready for the service of the Lord, has no Scriptural right to marry one who is in need of a spiritual reformation in order to be a "helpmeet" in the Lord's service.

The "Unhappy Husband" was evidently sincere, honest in his purposes, and true in his love, but he is the unfortunate victim of thinking too lightly of God's profound revelation of the married state, of being unequally yoked together.

(Rev.) S. A. ALT.
TOPEKA, KAN.

Three Score and Ten

BY ANDREW H. SMITH

THREE score and ten! Next birthday, whew!
My promissory note comes due—
O friend, already past that way
Say what may I expect the day?
Shall I be conscious of a jog
Like to the slipping of a cog,
And then go on on borrowed time,
With halting verse and limping rime,
A trespasser upon the scene
Where mine the leading part has been,
With nothing I can call my own,
But everything a kindly loan?
How many days of grace, alas!
Will Father Time allow to pass
Ere he remind me of the debt
I do not realize as yet?
It may be (do I *hope*, or *fear*?)
He'll stay his hand for many a year.
It may be ere a twelve-months' tithe
He'll turn his glass, and swing his scythe.
It matters not; one thing is sure,
In this one thing I stand secure,
No protest can befall the note,
Be payment near or far remote,
Or few or many birthdays chime.
Turn the note over, Father Time,
Behold across the back of it
The name of Jesus Christ is writ.

GENEVA, N. Y.

Literature

Concerning Lafcadio Hearn

A WONDERFUL luminosity overspreads the canvases of the landscape painter Turner, largely because of an affection of the eye, which broke up and elongated the rays of light. There is nothing startling in the contention of Dr. Gould* that not only Hearn's style, but also his character, was largely the product of a terrible myopia—in technical terms, of twenty-five diopters. Neither his birth in the Ionian Islands, of a Greek mother and an Irish father, nor his untrained youth and unfriended arrival in America at nineteen, thinks the doctor, were as potent in the development of his character and his literary manner as was his faulty vision. One eye was destroyed in youth, the other was of little use for a distance of more than two feet; he wrote with his paper three inches from his face, and the whole world of the average man was for him made up of indistinct masses, not outlined in form, but blocked in with color. As a newspaper reporter Hearn's work was marked by a peculiar gruesomeness, for he was forced to recount facts, not impressions merely, and to him nothing was distinctly visible save on the closest scrutiny; he constructed his ideas thru the piling up of details studied almost at the end of his nose, which forced him to be realistic in the most unpleasant sense, and when the objects were repulsive in themselves, Hearn's catalogue of minute details produced inevitably the most repellent result. It is humanity's good fortune to see many things from a safe distance.

He lived much in the senses, for his physical energies, denied vigorous exercise by his semi-blindness, turned toward the sensual. But necessity was a fortunate taskmaster, and, together with time, curbed his gruesomeness, his dangerous sensualism, and limited the working and reworking of lines and phrases which he loved in common with his French masters, Flaubert and Gautier. In New Orleans and later in the West Indies he found scope for his wonderful sense of color, seen all the more intensely because without the controlling sense of form. Leaving the minute, he is thrust into a world of unreality, a shifting phantasmagoria of colors which delighted his senses and led him to endow the elementalness of nature, as he saw it, with an almost conscious life. But this world of vagueness and physical inertia denied him a knowledge of detail and dramatic activity—the elements out of which a story teller must reconstruct life—and he was forced to rely upon others for his facts. He retold them in his wonderful fashion, with exquisite grace of word and style, with increased brilliancy of color, but always with less reality, with that vagueness and subduedness, that loss of form and lack of action, that lend the mystic charm to his later work. Thus he was led to the ghostly, the mysterious, the charm of the twilight world, and when he passed from the burning color of the tropics to what he called the "chromatically spectral" landscape of Japan, and felt in his sympathetic fashion the emotional restraint of Japanese culture, his style developed that peculiar ghostliness, that limpidity, as of color washed out with many waters, which characterizes most of his Japanese work.

However good some of the West Indian work, it is his books on Japan that insure Hearn's place in literature. His discussions of Japanese religions are somewhat weakened by a lack of erudition and a hasty enthusiasm, but his sympathetic nature gave him an insight into the genius of the people and their religious conceptions which is more intuitive and therefore more valuable than any other foreigner has yet attained. It was for him especially to see how much the whole spirit of Japanese society, its coherence, its patriotism, its self-devotion, rests upon the sense of the ghostly hierarchy of the dead, the myriads of unseen who crowd the islands until the living feel themselves as only transitory

*CONCERNING LAFCADIO HEARN. *By George M. Gould, M. D.* Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company. $1.50.

representatives of the illimitable national life, the spiritual Japan. But he caught also the quiet color of Japanese life, he caught the calm, the restraint, the sense of proportion, of spacing, which so wonderfully infuses their art, and he caught the ghostly in their thought, the constant sense of spirit back of them—and these impressions he crystallized in a style which perfectly mirrors its subject, an interpretation of Japan which no pure Occidental could have reached.

Whether, as Dr. Gould seems to think, Hearn's myopia was almost wholly responsible for his peculiar genius, as well as his peculiar moral and artistic faults, is still a debatable question. Hobbies are always easier to ride than real horses. Surely his heredity and training—or lack of it—had more to answer for than the author allows. Nevertheless he has certainly pointed out the most important factor in Hearn's work and made a valuable contribution to the analysis of his character and style. Dr. Gould disclaims the necessity for a Life of Hearn, arguing that it is his work and not his personal adventures that demand attention; he also rather justly criticises the publication of certain letters which portray the weakest side of Hearn's character and were written in friendly confidence, but the doctor seems himself a little too sweeping in his remarks upon Hearn's personality. He was at best a strange mortal, and very hard to judge. To the essential lovableness of the man Dr. Gould is a ready witness, as well as to his often senseless ingratitude. The reader of the book will desire rather less repetition and a few more authoritative facts, but he will remember that the subject was an elusive one, and that the insight given into Hearn's character and work is both timely and fascinating. The book is furnished with a full and valuable bibliography by Miss Stedman.

Modernism

Pius X has made it a sin to read *The Programme of Modernism.*[1] We, on the other hand, are inclined to think that for any man interested in the problems and fortunes of Christianity it would be a sin not to read it. For it is a very remarkable book. As we have already noticed in our review of the original Italian edition, it is a statement of the intellectual position of Modernism, and a vindication of Modernists from sundry serious, but false, accusations which the late encyclical has hurled against them. The author or authors of the work are fully acquainted with the methods and results of biblical criticism and of present-day philosophy; and it is the hand of a master that has sketched in small compass the story of how these two departments of learning have forced certain adaptations and alterations in a reluctant theology.

What we would desire to see, both in this book and in other writings of Modernist Catholics, is a recognition of the services of Protestantism in the evolution of Christianity. Fundamental in the conceptions of the Modernists is the ever-developing Christian consciousness as a source of spiritual power and a principle of doctrinal expansion. But the Christian consciousness has widened and deepened in Protestantism as well as in Catholicism, and has there become a factor not to be overlooked in forming a liberal synthesis on which a larger and truer Church of Christ may rest. The Modernists are doing more than any other class of men at the present time for the coming union of Christian believers. Let them courageously welcome the spiritual fruits produced in no small measure by Protestantism, and their words will ring still further and deeper than they do today.

Mr. Lilley's book on Modernism[2] is almost wholly a collection of newspaper and magazine articles on the present problems of Roman Catholicism. Mr. Lilley is thoroly acquainted with his subject, and writes agreeably and kindly. While his book is, from the nature of its contents, fragmentary and sketchy, it will serve in some way as a history of Modernism until we get a fuller and more consecutive one.

Dr. Godrycz[3] is master of scholastic

[1] The Programme of Modernism: A Reply to the Encyclical "Pascendi" of Pius X. Translated from the Italian by Father Tyrrell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[2] Modernism: A Record and Review. *By Rev. A. L. Lilley.* New York: Scribner's Sons.

[3] The Doctrine of Modernism and Its Refutation. *By J. Godrycz.* Philadelphia: J. J. McVey. 75 cents.

philosophy, which he declares is the official philosophy of the Church, and is rejected by Modernism. His method is scholastic; he follows the text of the Papal encyclical against Modernism, and first gives his statement of what Modernism is in a form for easy reply, and then follows it by a "Refutation," which we confess is hard to read, because the method seems so deductive and unreal. Thus his Refutation begins by asserting that Modernism is based on Positivism, which is rationalistic and irreligious. If we understand his argument, when he condescends "to use the language of natural sciences," particular laws are subordinate to general laws; these general laws "*must* be the manifestation of one fundamental law"; therefore must have come from one source, a supreme intelligence, that is, God. He supports his attacks on the Modernists by quotations from Newman Smyth and George Washington, and concludes that "one of the greatest persecutions that ever swept over the Church is preparing in Europe."

Folks Back Home. By Eugene Wood. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

These are homespun yarns, which Mr. Wood has collected under the title, *Folks Back Home*. They are stories of Central Ohio told with the unfailing humor and in the dialect that characterized the earlier book, "Back Home." Dared we call the author the "Mary Wilkins of the Middle West" we would indicate the strength and limitations of his genius. His people are real rural neighbors of ours and of one another. They indulge in tentative and elided remarks, and say "so's" and "'spose" as nine people out of ten do everywhere; it is not peculiar to Central Ohio to be slovenly of enunciation. But we wonder, and of our wonder find no end, how Eugene Wood knows some things! Mary Wilkins, as a woman, has a right to know endless details of maiden ladies' meager economies and fluttering modesties of thought and demeanor, but how should a man divine these sanctities of prest-rose lives? It is uncanny to chance upon passages where the author prattles along about "Battenburg" and "taffety"; and whether "shirrin' or tucks" can be run more easily; and that "cotton-battin' is better than swan's down to trim Santa Claus's red coat," and that "it takes only four yards of silk to make a waist now instead of five," as in the era of the big sleeve. Mr. Wood's expert knowledge of homely ways goes deeper than these external things, and some of the stories are authoritative social studies of village habit and custom: they are always whimsically correct to the utmost detail, often tender, sometimes pathetic, and once or twice the laughing voice of the narrator deepens to tragedy, but the prevailing note is that of light-hearted humor, more boisterous than that of Mrs. Freeman, whose clowning wears a sober suit of gray instead of Mr. Wood's motley.

The Spirit of Old West Point (1858-1862). By Morris Schaff. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00.

This is an old soldier's dream of his cadet days—fifty years syne. Strange it is in what unexpected quarters romance will make itself manifest. For General Schaff resigned from the army in 1871 (he was brevetted in 1864 for gallant and meritorious service in the Wilderness campaign), and became a manufacturer at Pittsfield, Mass. As Inspector-General of the Massachusetts militia, and as a member of the State Board of Health and Gas and Electric Commission, he has had a particularly practical experience. Yet his book is one whole appreciation of what he calls "the overarching spiritual West Point," altho the actual West Point is described with great vivacity. Coming from an Ohio farm, and passing his four years at West Point during the outbreak and first year of the Civil War, General Schaff's experiences at the United States Military Academy were unusually characteristic. A supporter of the North in the great contest, he is not an unfair partisan in describing the turmoil at the Academy during the secession of the States, the trouble and fights over the John Brown raid, the political campaign of 1860, the resignations of the cadets from Southern States, and finally the advanced graduation of classes that they might serve at the seat of war. At the Academy with him, as officers or cadets, were many who gained name and fame during the four years' contest, in-

cluding Reynolds, Schofield, Fitz Lee, Custer, Mackenzie, Gillespie, Horace Porter, Rosser, and Pelham, and he describes some of their gallant feats in the succeeding years. It is as an interpreter of the influences which transform raw cadets into high-minded officers with the privilege and judgment to command, however, that General Schaff is particularly successful.

English Costume. Painted and described by Dion Clayton Calthrop. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.00.

The author of this work has taken the date of the Conquest as his starting point and has limited himself to civil costume, that is, the dress a man or woman not confined to a professional garb as is a soldier or an ecclesiastic. He has traced the influence of one garment upon its successor and noted the changes that have taken place so that the reader of English history may be able to visualize the dress. He presents seventy-two page illustrations in color, covering the period from William I to that of George IV, while in black and white there are two series of half-tone reproductions, thirty-two of engravings by Hollar, and, to illustrate costumes during the sixty years' reign of George III, forty-eight by the author and twelve by the Dightons, father and son, besides line engravings by the author—a whole page of boots and shoes, of sleeves, of coiffures, of caps and headgear, of coats and doublets, and groups of figures, hundreds of them scattered thruout the text. Some chapters of the book have appeared in the *Connoisseur* and the work is also issued in four volumes. The text gives interesting allusions to noted fops and tailors, and the chapter on the "Custume of Elizabeth's Time" contains a subdivision entitled "Shakespeare and Clothes," with some hints as to costuming the plays.

The Familiar Letters of James Howell. With an introduction by Agnes Reppelier. Two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.00.

Letters may more than history enclose,
The choicest learning both in verse and prose;
They knowledge can unto our souls display
By a more gentle and familiar way.

Thus Howell, in his stilted verse, introduces his collection of chatty and companionable letters. Whether these letters are all or but in part genuine, and how far he may have been tempted to add to or edit them, is a bootless question. Their gossipy character separates them from authoritative history, and yet their vivid incidental accounts of European countries, notably Holland, France and Spain in sixteen hundred and odd, have the life and color of truth. They are the spirited letters of a quick-eyed cosmopolitan English traveler; he has been called an early journalist or reporter; rather, he wrote as a clubman talks. No wonder Thackeray loved him and read him till the candle sputtered by the bedside. One may fancy that thru Howell's words Thackeray saw Ravellac's torture a hundred times, and the novelist probably did not question whether the Saragossa bedlam-house had underground dungeons or no, but simply enjoyed the practical joke of the "young-old Captain Bolea" in putting the provost "very shining brave" into one of them. Many as are the good letters, few are more readable than these. More sincere than Walpole, gentle almost as Lamb, nearer to Stevenson of the moderns, Miss Reppelier has done well, and the printers have done better, in adding this edition of the letters to those recently issues in the Dent and Stott libraries.

Home From Sea. By George S. Wasson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The life of our coastwise folk furnishes an inexhaustible supply of material for literature of all variety. Kipling's "Captains Courageous" and Mrs. Ward's "A Singular Life," written after a study of the people of Gloucester, rank high among our American novels. The romance of the fishing fleets has been successfully told in shorter stories by James B. Connolly, Norman Duncan and Ralph D. Paine. This present collection of stories is more in the form of retrospect and reminiscence by the old cronies of Marblehead and Salem. There is a strong flavor of New England, that appears in the dialect, as well as in the dry humor of the characters. The plots of the stories are not thrilling. The author depicts rather the existence of worn-out mariners of the ocean. A few of the

stories originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and in the *Century Magazine.*

Literary Notes

....On looking thru the little book by Dr. E. L. Walton entitled *Why Worry,* we think of a number of people who ought to read it, but it would not do to send it to them except anonymously, for neurasthenia and hypochondria, tho common and indeed fashionable diseases are not willingly acknowledged by their victims. The author discusses worry and obsession from the standpoint of the neurologist, devoting most of his attention to how absurd and dangerous is the mental attitude of those who can't stop tapping with the fingers or can't endure such tapping; who must have the head of their bed to the north or will not sit with the face to the wall; who go back three times to see if they locked the door or wash the hands after touching anything. (Lippin-

....*Government By the People,* by Robert H. Fuller (Macmillan), is a convenient manual for the study of American government, so far as it is conducted thru the agency of political parties, and ought to prove a useful supplementary aid to the usual school textbook on civil government. The present work consists of an elementary discussion of the laws and customs governing the holding of elections and the organization, methods, agencies and means of control of political parties in the United States. It contains a great deal of useful and well-arranged information expressed in simple language, regarding the nature of elections, the qualifications for voting, the nomination of candidates, primary elections, corrupt practices and the part played by political parties in our public life. It is a little book which deserves to be studied in the schools as a part of the instruction in civil government.

....*American Diplomacy Under Tyler and Polk,* by Jesse S. Reeves (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), contains the Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history at the Johns Hopkins University in 1907. These lectures relate mainly to controversies with Great Britain concerning the Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries, and with Mexico over the Southwestern boundary and the annexation of Texas. The study of the diplomatic history of this period has been difficult owing to the fact that most of the source materials are still in manuscript form, some being in the library of the Chicago Historical Society, some in the Lenox Library of New York, and some in the Library of Congress, while much of the printed material is scattered thru various executive documents and therefore not readily accessible. Concerning the responsibility for the war with Mexico Mr. Reeves expresses the emphatic opinion that it was not the result of the annexation of Texas, but was a war of conquest pure and simple, waged by Polk for the fulfillment of his designs on California. The author's conclusion is based on a careful study of the diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

Pebbles

AN enterprising American has introduced ice cream soda in Japan. In many respects this is to be regarded as quite as bad as war.—*The Washington Herald.*

TEACHER—If a vehicle with two wheels is a bicycle, and one with three wheels a tricycle, what is one with only one wheel?

Pupil—A wheelbarrow.—*Illustrated Bits.*

WILLIE BROWN with frightful squalls
Tumbled down Niag'ra Falls.
"Willie," yelled his ma in wrath,
"Stop that fussing in your bath."
—*Journal of the Scenic Preservation Society.*

A TEACHER asked her class to name five different members of the "cat" family. Nobody answered till at last one little girl raised her hand.

"Well?" said the teacher, encouragingly.

"Father cat, mother cat, and three little kittens."—*Hebrew Standard.*

"HAVE you ever kissed a girl before?" she asked.

"Why do you put that question to me?" he replied.

"I only wished to know whether it was lack or experience or natural awkwardness that made you go about it in such a ridiculous way."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

AN advertisement once appeared in the Lost and Found column of several daily papers. It ran:

"Found, yesterday afternoon, in Chestnut street, near post-office, a gold watch. Loser may recover same by calling at office of John C. Smith, 287 North street, and paying cost of this advertisement."

Well, John C. Smith sat in his bare office the next morning, and a little before 9 a rather shabby man entered.

"About that watch, sir?" he began. He had an anxious, furtive eye.

The unsophisticated Smith drew a large gold watch from his desk drawer.

"Is this it?" he asked.

"The very thing," said the other hurriedly. He looked immensely relieved.

"The advertising costs are two pounds," said Mr. Smith.

The shabby man's face darkened.

"Two pounds?" he muttered suspiciously.

"Two pounds," said Mr. Smith. "That notice has been running a week in seven papers."

The man with some difficulty paid the money. Then he hastened away with a few words of thanks.

Mr. Smith, after he was gone, smiled to himself.

"Ah," he murmered to himself, "this watch-finding is a mighty good business."

And, in preparation for his next visitor, he put in the drawer another gold watch from a large pine box of them that lay under the table.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The Independent

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

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We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Lawyers' Oath

Law concerns everybody and ought to interest everybody. There are very few people to whom the profession of the law is not of serious importance. Lawyers do the larger part of making our laws, and the execution of law is wholly their duty. The sole business of law is justice, and that ought to be the sole business of lawyers, and yet we read somewhere that law is a sort of hocus-pocus that smiles in your face while it picks your pocket; and that its glorious uncertainty is of more use to its professors than the justice of it. Sir Edward Coke says it is "the perfection of reason," and Dr. Johnson declared that it is "the last result of human wisdom," and yet it is notorious how the sharp quillets of the law are used to grind the faces of the poor. Indeed, from old times the deceits of the law, or, rather, the lawyers, have been notorious. Chaucer gives a high character for skill and learning to his Sergeant of the Law, and yet he cannot avoid a sly dig when he says:

> "Nowher so bisy a man as he ther nas,
> And yet he semed bisier than he was."

Dealing in justice, the men of no other profession have such temptations to injustice, and it is particularly important that they should constantly strive to raise the standard of their character. We have thought that we could hardly publish anything more important or really more generally interesting than the "Canons of Professional Ethics" for lawyers, and the proposed lawyers' oath for admission to the bar. Who will not read it and in his own mind comment upon it?

It is right that lawyers should have canons or professional ethics set before them, and be required to swear that they will obey them. Members of the other professions do this. At ordination the clergyman makes most solemn engagement publicly that he will devote himself faithfully and unselfishly to his spiritual calling. For the physician there has been from ages past the Hippocratic oath administered on entering his profession. To the physician we commit the care of our bodies, and they should be required to feel the tremendous responsibility for the life or death of their patients. To the clergyman we commit the care of the moral character of the community, that is, of the spiritual, which is the eternal life of the people; and no oath can be too solemn to impress on them their duties. To the lawyer we commit the constitution and preservation of society and all the rights and wrongs of humanity. No language can be too forcible, no oath too binding, to impress on the young man entering the profession his obligation to worship justice and with all his might to secure its honor, and not to treat his as a mere money-getting trade.

The temptations of the mere money-getting lawyers are measureless, and they are indicated in the Canons and the Oath. They are temptations to be faithless for the sake of greed, either to the client or to the State. The client may be robbed under form of law, or justice may be robbed by fraud or perjury. It is to prevent such crimes that lawyers' associations are created, and it is their duty to see that justice is maintained and lawyers disbarred for professional misconduct.

The reader will be interested in the answer given to the old question whether it is right for a lawyer to defend one whom he knows to be guilty. Under the

answer given it depends on how he defends him. It is his duty to give his guilty client all his rights under the law; but he has not the right to do one thing in behalf of his client that is against the law. That shuts out all the criminal arts of certain criminal lawyers. Beyond this it is the personal moral standard of the lawyer himself which will control him, for no code of ethics can estop a lawyer who lacks the true ethical sense from using the law to contrive ways for a man or a corporation to secure unearned gains. It is not suborning of perjury but tricks and evasions which are the lawyer's chief temptation. The honest lawyet needs to keep the spirit of a sound judge we knew, who required every candidate to be able to repeat the Ten Commandments, as the basis of all justice, and so of the character required of the legal profession.

Substitutes for Coal

THE address of President Roosevelt to the Governors, and the papers read by experts, called attention to the fact that we are within sight of the exhaustion of our anthracite coal, and at the increased rate of the use of bituminous coal its mines will not last more than a few generations. The question has necessarily arisen in many minds, What will we do then? It is not wise to say, No matter; after us the Deluge; for it will not be after the time of those now living. It is now time to prepare for the certain eventuality, and at least, by wise precautions, to put off the evil day of coal famine.

But with all economy—and there will be very little economy—the end of hard coal will come, and that of soft coal will follow later. What shall we do then for heat and power? Of course, the nearest available source for power and heat is the gravity of falling water. Before the use of coal many streams supplied power for grinding corn or sawing lumber, but has long forgotten its use. That resource can be recovered, and with vastly increased service thru better mechanical contrivances, such as the turbine, and the transformation of the force into the electric current, which will, as far as it goes, supply either heat or power. This is an enormous force, yet not without limit, which will partly fill our loss. We must make the most of it by saving with reservoirs the spring floods, and utilizing over and over again the waters from the small streams near the rivers' sources as well as the larger rivers themselves.

But invention must go back of this easy and familiar method. We want heat in winter for our homes as well as power for our factories and railroads. The sun is the one great source of heat. Thru countless ages the heat of the sun was stored up in the form of coal; it is still stored up in wood. But we cannot get wood enough; we need some other way to store up the sun's heat. The river stores it up. The sun's heat lifts the water from the ocean to the clouds, and it is dropt into the rivers to be used as power, but the power is only sun's heat stored up. How else can we store up summer's superfluous heat for use in winter? We must do it, or we shall die in winter.

If a pine tree can store up the sun's heat man ought to be able to find some way to do as much. It is the immediate and pressing duty of men to find a way. Think of the tremendous force of the tides, all wasted power! We have not yet learned any satisfactory way to transfer this force into power or heat. It is sun-power and moon-power exerted night and day, all the year around, enough to do all our work for us if we only had the intelligence to harness it instead of our lazy way of using the wood and coal at our hands.

Then there are the winds. That again is sun-power, for the sun creates the wind. We have a crude way, with windmills and sails, of using the smallest fraction of the wind's force, but we have not had wit yet to gather, concentrate and stow away any appreciable amount of this enormous wasted power.

But chief of all there is the direct heat of the sun itself, a small part of which creates all the life and growth on this our world. And the major part of it is dissipated, wasted. It falls on the deserts as on the fruitful field, and is mostly radiated off again into vacant space. Can it be past the inventive intelligence of

man to gather the heat that falls on a square mile of desert and transform it into electric force, and put it away for use, as the sun's heat was put away in the coal mines for use of later generations? We must find some way to use these natural forces. We can now use the gravity of water falls to run mills and railroads, and to warm our homes, but that is not enough. What shall we do when our coal mines are used up? We are burning in a year what it took a thousand years of most prolific vegetative life to produce. Our chemists, our physicists, should be up and doing. The permanence of our civilization depends on it—otherwise we must revert to the simple life of the Bedawy.

The Menacing Mass

It stands to reason that the only plan for disgorging city population and breaking up congestion is to send the people back to the country whence they came. This is not merely an economic movement, but a sentimental. We have got to create a country sentiment, and a taste for the simpler methods of living, that are brought about by putting every human being in contact with Nature's storehouse. When the American people first knew Massachusetts and New York it was not Boston and New York City, but a wilderness to be turned into farms. Each family made its way almost unhelped. There was swapping of products thru the neighborhood, but even a store was a rarity; and a hotel meant a tavern at the cross-roads, for those who were pushing westward, to stop over night. Its main furnishing was water and grain for horses, with corncakes for the traveler. It was understood that any one who could get possession of a fertile piece of land could clear off the trees himself, build his own house, and then raise his own food, including meat, fruit and vegetables; and after that shear his own sheep and weave his own cloth from the wool, as well as make his own shoes from the hide. This sort of life is just as possible today as ever—only that the land tiller has every advantage of machinery which has progenitor did not have.

But we are confronted with a state of affairs which is creating a vast mass of people unable to do any of these things, and dependent for daily food, lodging and clothing upon the public. Our cities contain a congested mass of human beings that are a shame to themselves and to the age in which they are bred. While we can boast of magnificent architecture, art, music, etc., we have to allow that the word *city* covers a sort of humanity that was not dreamed of when the Erie Canal was dug, or even when the Pacific Railroad was built. This congestion was brought about by the enormous development of manufactures in proportion to agriculture. What produced this disproportion we need not just now discuss, altho history will tell us. In 1855 agriculture was still 10 per cent. ahead of manufactures in the annual output of products; but in 1895 manufactures were 40 per cent. ahead of agriculture in the market—a change of 50 per cent. in fifty years. This was certainly not brought about by undisturbed forces.

However, the problem now is how to reverse this tendency, and get rid of the consequences. Mr. Rowntree tells us, in "Poverty," that in London those who live below a living wage, and are deprived of every reasonable comfort of life, are just about one half of the population. Thirty thousand are without homes of any sort whatever—sleeping at night either in the street or in public lodging houses. We have twenty American cities that must tell a similar story, while probably New York, with its annual inflow of impoverished foreigners, is even worse off than London. Ordinary charity, to get at this dehumanized population, has failed altogether. If Mr. Carnegie and the other five hundred millionaires of the country were to pour all the wealth at their command into this hopper of charity, it would probably only aggravate the mischief. The churches do a good deal in the way of relief, and so do relief societies; but the story repeats itself until we are sick at heart and sick at hand.

A good deal can be done by legislation in the way of preventing the depths of slum life, and the schools can do more in the way of leverage upon the young; still we have our astounding congestion.

which can only be described by the word *masses*. The individual is being lost. Religion, social amenities, even common morals, pass out, and we are compelled to face the question, Is it a hopeless problem? Is this sort of thing to go on forever? The Socialist comes to us with the proposition that we pool our resources, and distribute under governmental control. If anything should come from this proposition it could hardly be anything better than a sort of universal Russian village life. There they have communism complete; the trouble already being that the individual is lost, and with the individual is lost the family. There is no salvation for human kind apart from family life. As a family we have made all of our headway from the deepest barbarism upward.

We believe that Mr. Booth is right, and that he is the best qualified man now living to pronounce on this subject. He has settled down to the conviction that colonization is the only remedy for our new barbarism; that we can only get rid of city congestion by moving the masses outward, and creating a new sort of home life. There is room enough in the United States easily to place five times the present population, giving to each family land enough, under scientific culture, to produce food, besides a large part of raiment. We do not say that this can be done by devitalized and degenerate stock, such as constitutes quite a percentage of the dreadful slum world. It is true, however, that nine-tenths of the crowded herd is in a condition, with no more compulsion than that which takes their children to school, to earn their own living, and earn it well on the land.

The demand for help is astounding, and the wonder is that it is not promptly filled. That wonderment is greatly lessened when we study the component parts of our poorest class. They have been herded until they simply cannot stand the country. It is dolefully lonesome beyond endurance. They know nothing of trees or shrubs, and have not an acquaintance among the birds or beasts. To move these people into the country as individuals would not be worth the while. They would get back again as soon as possible. It is only possible to move them in families and groups of families. To do this is found quite possible, according to the testimony of the Salvation Army and of the German Government. Several of the other European governments are at work on the problem, and all report favorably.

This should become a national problem and a State problem, and the quicker the better. We cannot stand this congestion much longer. It is affecting the most sacred of all social convictions, the family; it is destroying morals; it leaves no place for economy, and none for betterment; it is making country labor impossible in harvest time; it is fouling politics, by creating a vast number of salable votes. If the State Legislatures would turn their attention in this direction, rather than to the importation of foreign laborers, and if they would legislate vigorously to dissolve rather than to increase the size of our cities, they would certainly be working on the right line. Every one of our States should have an organized colonizing system, and it should be the very central thought of every law-making body to make this movement operative. Vacant land should be taken up for these colonies, and they should be regulated with a firm hand. The United States Government should place this problem alongside improved waterways, a rational tariff, and reforestization as deserving the most sober thoughts of the ablest statesmen. Thomas Jefferson said that when the American people ceased to be in the main agriculturists, "the nation would begin to sink to the European level."

We have got to have a social readjustment. The city has become a menace. Its bulk is no longer needed. The country gives all the privileges of a refined and progressive life. Every one of our starving thousands might be in possession of a competence. Slum life is Hell; it is intolerable as an adjunct of civilization. We must do more than believe; we must abolish. N. O. Nelson says, with pith and wisdom, that "the only solution of the city is to transport it to the country." A holy impatience is on us to see this accomplished. Out with the shops, with the publishers, with the factories, and out with the people.

The Approaching Republican Convention

As the Republican convention draws near, all signs and figures point to the nomination of Mr. Taft on the first ballot. During the last few weeks no one of his competitors has gained anything. Each retains nominal control of his little group of delegates, but some of these are quite ready to join Mr. Taft's forces. There has been no movement for a combination in the interest of any one of the minor candidates. Their followers are "allies" only in name. An attempt to combine them against Mr. Taft would send more than half of them into his camp. For a nomination on the first ballot he must start with the votes of 491 delegates. At the beginning of the present week he had more than 500, perhaps 550. He may yet lose some of these by the blunders of the managers of his canvass. But if the nomination does not come to him on the first or the second ballot, there is no probability that it will be given thereafter to Hughes, Knox, Fairbanks, Cannon or La Follette. It is a reasonable prediction that if Taft shall fail to get the needed majority on the early ballots, Mr. Roosevelt will have an opportunity to decline a renomination.

At the beginning of the proceedings in Chicago the Taft managers have blundered. Mr. Hitchcock and two of his paid assistants took seats in the National Committee by means of proxies from Alaska, New Mexico and North Dakota, and voted there upon contests in which their employer was directly interested. This was unwise, and it was unnecessary from any point of view if Mr. Hitchcock's claim that his candidate already had 584 delegates was well founded and just.

It is true that the committee's decisions are not final, but sharp practice of this kind offends the moral sense and sometimes defeats its purpose. The effect of the action of the three proxy-holders upon Mr. Taft's canvass, in the convention or out of it, can scarcely be favorable. They should promptly withdraw from the committee. And it may be observed that the forty Taft contestants for the admission of whom they voted are almost without exception Federal office-holders. This does not make their course less objectionable, nor will it commend their candidate to independent voters, whose support he, if nominated, will seek at the polls. We cannot believe that the three men took seats in the committee with Mr. Taft's approval.

If we assume that his nomination is a foregone conclusion, the second place is still to be filled and there must be a platform. For the second place on the ticket the names of Governor Hughes, Senator Dolliver, Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary Cortelyou and Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, are in the minds of delegates and influential politicians. The candidacy of Mr. John Hays Hammond is taken seriously by very few persons in addition to himself. It will be seen that three of these men are residents of New York, and there are reasons why that great State should have a name on the ticket. It could have no better representative than Governor Hughes, who is well fitted for the first place. Taft and Hughes would be a combination of ideal excellence and political strength. But the Governor is unwilling to have his name mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, and it may be expedient and necessary for him to stand for another term at Albany. His decision concerning a renomination will probably depend upon the fate of the race-track gambling bills.

Mr. Sherman, of Utica, member of Congress for many years, has been prominent in the politics of his State, but his name on the national ticket could not have the weight of the Governor's. It is said that Mr. Cortelyou has the support of some who are called conservatives. We do not know that he is not in full accord with Mr. Taft. If he does represent any opposition to the policies for which Mr. Taft stands, it would be a blunder to nominate him. But, measuring him without regard to such considerations, we cannot regard Mr. Cortelyou as eligible for the Vice-Presidency. With due appreciation of what he has accomplished, we do not find in the record of his career the evidence that he is fully equipped for this high office.

Some are saying that the impending nomination of Mr. Bryan leaves the Republican party free to name for the second place a man from the Middle West. If this be sound doctrine, the eligibility

of Senator Dolliver cannot be questioned. He has been a good legislator, and is a forcible advocate of the progressive policies of his party. His exceptional ability as a campaigner is well known. Taft and Dolliver would be a strong ticket, but we should like to see Governor Hughes's name in the second place.

In making the platform there promises to be a difference of opinion concerning the extent and character of tariff revision. As for the leading policies associated in the public mind with Mr. Roosevelt's name, the inevitable commendation of his administration must carry approval of them. But his views concerning tariff revision have not been very definitely exprest. This is a subject which has not forcibly appealed to him. Therefore the convention will not be strictly committed on this question by what he has done or said. Those who would prevent revision if they could will strive to procure an evasive platform utterance. Mr. Taft and his nearest supporters will seek a plain declaration of purpose, and probably they will prevail. Even then, however, we must admit that advocates of a revision involving a reduction of excessive rates will probably find the platform quite unsatisfactory.

We have heretofore and repeatedly exprest our appreciation of Mr. Taft's exceptional qualifications for the high office for which, in all probability, he will soon be nominated. Undoubtedly he knows that conditions are not quite so favorable now for Republican success as they were four years ago. Business depression tends to impair the voting strength of a ruling party. The disaffection of organized labor and of negro voters cannot be ignored. Republican nominees and party leaders will have need of wisdom and earnest devotion to the interests of the people in the campaign that is to end in November.

The Dreyfus Affair Continued

"I ATTACKED Dreyfusism, not Dreyfus," was the justification of Gregori after his shot in the Pantheon. A Frenchman never goes into danger without having an epigram handy, and this not only looks well in the headlines of the paper—for Gregori is a veteran journalist—but has the additional and rather unusual merit of being strictly true, too obvious, indeed, to be startling. For nobody ever had anything against Dreyfus personally. Altho he has been for fourteen years the most hated man of his race —which is saying a great deal—the only thing proved against him in the court proceedings was that he was not clubbable. This is not a crime, even under the Code Napoleon, but, nevertheless, it had much to do with making him the victim of national persecution and an emblem of political warfare. His greatness was thrust upon him, but he was not the material out of which a popular hero could be constructed. His chief virtue seems to be a kind of passive fortitude, which enabled him to keep a stony countenance when his sword was broken on the Champ-de-Mars and when it was restored to him on the same spot after many years. He showed his courage when alone on the Isle du Diable, as well as in the presence of 150,000 people the other day, when he was for the first time under fire.

The shooting of Dreyfus was a spectacular political protest against a spectacular political act. There was no good reason for opening the doors of the Pantheon to Zola until at least the customary ten years had past since his death. His bones would have rested just as well in the cemetery of Montmartre with Heine's as they will in the Pantheon with Hugo's. The apotheosis of Zola was not for the purpose of glorifying a writer who had influenced the literature of all nations, or to atone for his unjust condemnation, or to honor his brave deed in espousing an unpopular cause. It was done simply to make an occasion for gloating over the discomfiture of the opposition party. M. Clemenceau seized Zola's body as a political weapon, and the affair came out better than he had any reason to expect, for Gregori's shot has increased the majority for his income tax bill.

It is, however, a mistake to bury a man before he is dead. The laying of Zola's coffin in the vault beside Hugo's has revived the old feud between the romanticists and naturalists. Literature in France is a social and political force. In this country the novelist and poet are

rarely taken seriously, and when they are it is a question of what they say rather than how they say it. An abolitionist did not necessarily have to believe that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a product of the highest literary art, and a socialist does not feel himself called upon to defend the style of "The Jungle." Sedan was to France a catastrophe very similar to Waterloo, but the objectively critical and matter of fact description in *La Débâcle* are very different from the Titanic rhetoric of *Les Miserables.* It fell like a shower of cold water on the French mind, which had for a generation been trained by school and press to think only of revenge against Germany. And now, because of the disturbance of these bones, the battles of 1870-71 are all being fought over again, now when there is peace on the border and the world is getting used to the sound of the words Elsass-Lothringen instead of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Dreyfus affair should be of value to us Americans. It shows us the terrible danger of certain national traits which exist here as well as in France, altho, we hope, not to the same degree. We, too, try our criminal cases in public, before a grand jury composed of all newspaper readers, where any testimony is admitted and no judge lays down the law. We, too, are diligently cultivating our national hatreds, notably the insidious growth of the feeling that a war against Japan is natural, desirable and inevitable. We, too, are becoming infected with the virus of anti-Semitism, which is daily becoming more evident in petty insults and social restrictions against the Jews. All this is an accumulation of inflammable material that on occasion may result in a catastrophe that will bring national disgrace upon us, as the Dreyfus affair has upon France.

The Virtue of Alliteration

THERE is great power in a happy phrase. "Hoke and Hunger," "Brown and Bread," have been the slogans of the candidacy of Mr. Brown against Hoke Smith for the Governorship of Georgia, and they have done the work—or something has—for Hoke Smith, elected Governor two years ago by an overwhelming majority on the cry of negro suppression and railroad suppression, has now been defeated by the railroad commissioner whom he removed from office; and that, too, altho Hoke Smith made a rattling campaign and spoke everywhere, while Brown stayed at home and wrote letters.

We do not say that it was wholly the alliteration that broke Hoke, but it doubtless had much to do with his defeat. It pleased the ear, and so pleased the brain behind the ear. It always does. The caption editor of the daily press dotes on it, because his readers do. Did not Shakespeare give us the title "Love's Labor Lost"? We choose the sunny smile and we tell of the flat failure. Authors choose an alliterative pen-name, such as "Oliver Optic," "Timothy Titcomb," "Fanny Fern." A gentleman once remarked to Mr. Whittier that the poems of his friend Lucy Larcom were excellent, but why should she wish to take such a ridiculous name; that "Fanny Forester" and "Grace Greenwood" meant something, but *Larcom* was utterly senseless. Mr. Whittier replied that *Lucy Larcom* was her real name, and that if he had such an objection to it, it was open to him to try to change it.

The ear loves repetition, and not the ear only. That is the secret of the passion for dancing. The repetition of the beat, the recurring ictus on the syllable or the measure, is the primary fascination in music or poetry. In music the melody varies, but the beat holds; and in poetry the words change, but the measure stands. The crudest sort of poetry, that of the Hebrew psalms, repeats by parallelism of two clauses of the same length and meaning. Rime is a device later than measure, that repeats the same sound at the end of corresponding lines, and the repetition is what we like.

Charles Churchill's poems are quite forgotten, but his one phrase, "Apt alliteration's artful aid," is a permanent gift to the language. Next to meter and rime it is the most obvious of the elements belonging to the mechanics of poetry. It is the repetition, near enough to strike the ear, of the initial sound of a succeeding accented syllable. It is somewhat obtrusive, and so must not be overdone, or it will suggest Peter Piper's peck of pickled peppers. The recurrent conso-

nant at the end of successive accented syllables is less obvious, but very agreeable; and the succession of accented vowels, called *syzygy*, is much sought by poets, but the reader seldom understands why the words sing so sweetly on the tripping tongue.

Shakespeare knew the value of this "artful aid": "Full fathoms five thy father lies"; "Blow, blow, thou winter wind." And Milton did not disdain it, especially in his shorter poems. An extraordinary example with the letter *s* is in "Lycidus":

> "There entertain him all the saints above
> In solemn quires and sweet societies,
> That sing, and singing in their glory move."

But Tennyson is the past-master in the use of alliteration, as he is in that of all vocal assonance. "The Brook" is a study in the magic of sound. The two first lines,

> "I come from haunts of coot and tern,
> I make a sudden sally;"

have two alliterations in the first line and one in the second, and cases of syzygy are almost as numerous in the poem as those of alliteration.

So the Georgia spellbinder who elaborated "Hoke and Hunger," "Brown and Bread" was a piece of a poet. He hit the heart, and he bagged the ballots.

Socialism and Religion

At the Nationalist Socialist Convention last month the following resolution was past:

> "The Socialist movement is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious beliefs."

The truth of that statement ought to be axiomatic to any intelligent person. What is religion? It is the teaching and practice of the relation of a man to his God. What has it to do with a man's relations to his fellow men? Absolutely nothing, except as he believes that the God he worships requires him to do justice and love mercy toward them. What is socialism? It is that teaching and practice which requires the common ownership and administration of the means of industrial production. The two, religion and socialism, do not visibly collide any more than a low-flying dove interferes with a soaring lark. The Christian religion is neither socialistic nor anti-socialistic. Its history began with a little idealistic experiment in socialism which was soon given up, as the believers were not equal to it. It was Christianity with or without it. If it should ever be demonstrated that the justice and love which God ordains requires socialism, then, and not till then, will religion require the acceptance of socialism. Meanwhile its teachings are among those permissive doctrines left to the best intelligence of every devotee of whatever religion.

It is the danger of every fresh advance of thought that its advocates make a religious faith of it. They hold it with stressful and distresful strenuosity. The majority of those Nationalist Socialists in their convention were agnostics, or in some way antagonistic to the Christian faith. They saw that the Church as a whole is not with them, and that the Catholic Church has pronounced against them, and that sets them on edge religiously. On the other hand, there is a company of Christian ministers and others, with some followers of Tolstoy, who hold their Christian faith and their socialism in firm accord, and almost if not quite identify the two. There is room for both in the ranks of socialism, and room for socialists in the ranks of Christianity.

Our present system of law and ethics is based on the private ownership of land and of nearly all the means of production. That explains why the Catholic Church has condemned socialism. It lacks the idealistic vision of human society. And yet the Jewish theocratic state was semi-socialistic. The state held the land, assigned it to families, and did not allow it to be sold. Our present forms of government are semi-socialistic, with public ownership of roads, schools, parks, post office, army, navy, and, in the more advanced countries, of banks, railways, gas and water systems. We have no fixt theory against socialism, for we are moving that way, and we do not know where we shall stop. Religions cannot tell us; it is a pure question of political economy, which a future generation must solve. When solved, when it is settled what justice and mercy require, then religion will add its mandate to do the right.

Cheap World Postage

First we extended our cheap two-cent letter postage to Canada and Mexico. That was a presage and promise. Now it is announced that the two-cent rate is to be extended to Great Britain and Ireland, two cents for an ounce, instead of 5 cents for half an ounce. That will be a great relief and convenience, and will much increase the use of the mails. Cheap postage, like cheap travel, means more circulation and more money expended on the whole. Now, just as the extension to Canada involves extension to Great Britain, so this last extension involves yet farther extension to France, Germany, Holland and Italy, and any other countries with which we have the same close steamship communication that we have with Great Britain. It will be the same trouble or cost to send letters by steamer to Liverpool as it is to Havre or Hamburg. The enormous number of immigrants in this country from European countries, all of whom want to write home frequently and receive letters, and to most of whom the expenditure of 5 cents is more serious than that of 2 cents, makes it likely that it will be no loss on either side to make a general reduction, which will one of these days give us a single world rate, 2 cents to the next town, or 2 cents to the antipodes. Thus all the world will become neighbors. Already it is 2 cents to the Philippines. Why not to Japan, a country with which we have direct steamship connections?

"So Say All of Us"

On the face of it a most harmless, edifying pronouncement is that which President Butler, Mr. Choate and sixteen other men ask the Republican Convention to incorporate into their platform:

> "We affirm our confidence in the integrity and justice of the courts, State and national, and we insist that the preservation of their independence and full constitutional prerogatives is essential to the maintenance of the American system of government."

There may be lunatics, possibly anarchists, who would dissent, but no one else we know of. They give as their reason for asking it that the Democratic candidate and platform twelve years ago made "an attack upon the courts," and that they fear some such attempt. That platform of 1896 denounced "arbitrary interference by Federal authorities as a violation of the Constitution," which is a safe enough statement. It says, as does the plank proposed above, "an undisputed thing in such a solemn way." It also condemned the extension of "government by injunction" as an interference with the vested rights of people and States, and approved trial by jury in certain cases of contempt. That is not very dangerous. In fact, there is very little danger of any one department of government trenching on another. It is not true that President Roosevelt has invaded the legislative branch of government. The Constitution gives him legislative power, by the right of veto, by the duty of recommendation, and by the power of appointments. The latter has been used from the beginning, and especially since Jackson, to influence legislation, and never so little as under President Roosevelt. His urgency in recommending legislation is quite legitimate. And if he has criticised in general terms the judiciary at times, he has done what every citizen has the right to do. In his baccalaureate sermon President Taylor, of Vassar, shuddered with fear of "the dangerous tendency to absorb legislative and even judicial powers into the executive department of our Government." We wish he would specify. On what journalistic meat does he feed that he has grown so grewsome? We reckon that Congress and the Supreme Court between them are able to hold their own against the President's possible inroads.

A Vain Protest

"The Manufacturers' Record [of Baltimore] never endorsed the views of the New York *Tribune*, the New York INDEPENDENT, the New York *Evening Post*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Springfield *Republican* and other such papers in support of the Ogden Movement."

That does not pain us. "Nobody axed ye, sir, she said." We like the company, and *The Manufacturers' Record* in a very long editorial goes on to attack Mr. Ogden and the General Education Board, and Carnegie and President Eliot, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Booker T. Washington, and six Southern State universities and ten Southern colleges, and Presidents Alderman and Dabney, and a num-

ber of other Southern educators for their association with the "Ogden Movement," and so with negroes, and it concludes thus tearfully and helplessly:

"Again we beg them, our Southern brothers, to drop the thing and use their influence to induce our Northern brothers and our Western brothers to escape from the clutches of the $43,000,000 Educational Trust, to turn back every cent of money that has come from its coffers or from the pockets of its chief promoters and supporters, and to smash it for good and all."

But they will not, and if Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rockefeller and all the rest of them believe the negro should have a share in the uplift, it is yet good money and *non olet.* And our Southern friends need not fear that too much of it will go to the negroes. Of the last Southern assignments, just announced, $50,000 goes to Williamsburg, Ky., Institute, white; $125,000 to William Jewell College, Mo., white; $100,000 to Davidson College, N. C., white; $80,000 to farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South, white; $20,000 for special high school agents in connection with Southern State universities, white—a total of $375,000; while for colored institutions in the South we have $10,000 to Hampton Institute, $10,000 to Tuskegee, and $12,000 to Spelman Seminary, a total of $32,000, and none of it of the sort that need disturb Southern susceptibilities.

Open Air Theatricals

Miss Maude Adams has had two university experiences recently. At Harvard she was invited to give "Twelfth Night" in the Elizabethan fashion, and at Yale she appeared in an open-air performance of the same play. The two experiments were highly favorable to our present theater. The Saunders playhouse, patronized by the Harvard faculty and student body, was fitted up in replica style of the 1601 Swan Theater; there was the stage projecting into the pit; there were the entrance curtains, the balcony for the musicians, the side boxes, the crude scenery, and members of the senior class rigged up as Elizabethan blades. Over the auditorium hung a blue cloth to represent the open sky above. The players went thru the piece with scarce any interruptions, for the accessories were hardly to be taken into account. The consensus of opinion was that modern scenery, if judiciously used, is far superior to the Elizabethan fashion. In these days, the excuse usually given for attempting to reproduce the old manner is that it shows on the part of the audience a greater exercise of the imagination. Undoubtedly the Elizabethans were more subtle in their imagery than we, and were more childlike in their enjoyment; and here, it seems, is just the reason why for a modern people scenery is not only justifiable but necessary in order to highten and to assure the proper illusion. On the sward of the Yale Lawn Club, "Twelfth Night" was turned, as much as it was possible to make it, into a pastoral. Over 1,600 people sat beneath the broad canopy of a starlight night, and the real moon hung in the center of the group, putting the incandescent bulbs to shame, and looking as tho some prearrangement had been made with the stage manager to shine its silveriest. The players' voices were given that quality of spectral distance which the nighttime usually lends to human sounds; the violins sang forth their thin fairy tones, and the wind, scarcely noticeable in the open, was evident only when it caressed the folds of the actors' gowns. Now and then the far-off whistle of a passing train was heard, bringing the dreamer back to his own age. And here the artificiality of the pastoral impressed itself. Between the actual nearness of the rushing train and the quiet calm of a perfect night, betokening the holy aspect of nature, there was thrust a stage with mimic life upon it. A large group of real people has a soul of its own beside which the soul of the play in the open seemed small and thin. The theater must create illusion; it is not as large as nature, nor should it ever compete with it. In the open air, the song, the dance, the lyric and light comedy are all effective; but the poetry of "Twelfth Night," the rare humanity of Viola, were obscured at Yale by the effortless divinity of nature.

Edward's Visit to Russia

The anger, the passion, the protest which the Laborites in the British Parliament have exprest against the visit of King Edward to the Russian Czar we understand, and we have a certain sympathy with it; but nevertheless it is not dictated by sound reason. It is true that

the Czar represents a tyrannical system of government, and so long as he solely represented it King Edward did not visit him. But there is now a Duma which shares with him the responsibility of government. To be sure the share is not a very large one yet, but it is something, and that something is a tremendous change. It is the beginning of representative and constitutional government. It is better than the beginning of the British Parliament. Edward goes to what is not quite autocratic Russia. His visit is an approval not of autocracy but of constitutionalism. Revolution by violence, sudden and complete, has been tried and failed. All but extremists understand it, and their present hope is in the maintenance of this imperfect Duma, the best that can now be had, and in strengthening it by degrees. The visit of King Edward is in sympathy with this aim and hope. His advice can be only in the line of constitutionalism. Accordingly, while these ill-advised members of the British Parliament are protesting, the Advanced Liberals in the Duma, such as Milyukoff, are welcoming his visit, as a strengthening of their position against the reactionaries. King Edward is the peacemaker of Europe, and even Germany has no good reason to deprecate this sign of the approach of Great Britain and Russia.

Ex-Representative James W. Wadsworth is chairman of the State Racing Commission in this State, a commission that would not be needed but for the gambling, as it is not needed in other States. He is very anxious that the anti-racing bill should be defeated, and he is thus quoted:

"It is certain that these bills will be beaten. Beyond that I have nothing to say. The less we, who are opposed to these bills, have to say the better for our cause. The only headway the Governor has gained is by agitation."

Exactly. The less noise a burglar makes the better for his cause. The agitation by the police is what he deprecates. It is always the policy of criminals to work in the dark and in silence so as not to attract observation. It is the business of those who have the interests of the public at heart to promote publicity, to create agitation and set men to thinking. We quite agree with Mr. Wadsworth.

The problem of the Canyon Diablo "crater" in Arizona ought to be solved and will be. It is a depression in the desert three-quarters of a mile across and about 600 feet deep, and is not a crater of an old volcano at all; but the geologists who have investigated it think it is the mark where a huge meteor, which we may call the head of a comet, struck the earth at a speed of many miles a second, and broke thru the strata of rock to this amazing depth. But what became of the meteor? Well, the heat generated by the impact might have dissipated it and the soil and rock where it struck, just as "new stars" burst into activity from a similar cause. An extraordinary number of meteoric irons have been found in the neighborhood, which may have followed in the track of the meteor.

We do not think any the worse of Mr. Taft that he drew a sound moral lesson from the story of the weakness of General Grant. Everybody knows that in his early career he was addicted to drink and seemed to have ruined his career. It was constantly charged against him during the war, and President Lincoln made careful investigation as to his habits when in charge of the army. He found him temperate and competent; and he answered the critics by asking to be informed of the brand of whisky Grant drank, so that he might send it to other generals. Of course, those now opposing Mr. Taft will say that it was not nice or courteous to refer to Grant's early weaknesses, but it was courageous and true, even if it does give another handle to the critics.

President Julius Liebmann, in his address June 9th to the United States Brewers' Convention, made the usual suggestions for the purification of the saloon, and threw this advice at the foes of the saloon, after claiming that sterilized water makes more than 90 per cent. of all good beer:

"If our enemies in the ranks of the Prohibitionists would use some of their energy to secure for the communities in which they live a plentiful supply of pure water, or if they would devote some of their so-called educational literature, with which they flood rural communities, to enlightening people on the danger of typhoid and other epidemic diseases

caused by the pollution of their wells, they would be performing some real service to the State."

Yes, a second service.

The saloon people in Georgia hope that the defeat of Governor Hoke Smith spells the return of free liquor. We venture to guess not. The legislature will not go backward quite so soon. Georgia is now one of eight prohibition States in the Union, and South Carolina is likely soon to be the ninth. And where there is not State prohibition there is often local option. The success is secured by non-political methods. The Anti-Saloon League's press bureau counts up seven Democratic and seven Republican legislatures that have lately enacted notable temperance legislation. Of their members 788 are Republicans, 1,177 Democrats, 36 Fusionists, 6 Social Democrats, 3 Independents, and 3 Prohibitionists.

The way of the sectarian college that would become non-sectarian is hedged about with difficulties, as Vanderbilt University has discovered. Another case is that of the Central University, Danville, Ky. It was under the control of the Southern Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, but the Synod accepted advances from the Northern Presbyterians, and they got a charter from the State under which the board of trustees was made a self-perpetuating body, with no sectarian limitations. That allowed the college the aid it received from the Carnegie Board. The thing is done and cannot be changed; but the Southern General Assembly has, by a vote of 111 to 45, rebuked the Synod of Kentucky.

It seems to have escaped notice that the recently negotiated arbitration treaty between Secretary Root and Baron Takahira is the first arbitration treaty Japan has ever entered into. Thus America has the honor of leading other countries in the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Japan, just as we did half a century ago in the Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce, which opened Japan to the world and the world to Japan, and started these "Modern Greeks" on a career unparalleled in history, which in two generations transformed a medieval fuedalism into a great modern world power.

There are 52,000 negroes in Montgomery County, Ala., and less than one hundred registered negro voters. In Alabama are such schools for the colored people as Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, the Agricultural College, the State Normal School, Payne University, Selma University and many public schools. There must be more than a thousand negroes in Montgomery County who are eligible to registration. Every man, white or black, that is eligible to registration and does not try to register and then keep up his taxes is false to his manhood and his race.

It is to be noticed that Mr. Carnegie has lately remembered in his gifts the needs of institutions for the colored people. He had before built a library for Talladega College, and we have the late announcements of $50,000 for a library for Howard University, and the gift of $200,000 for the proposed colored annex of Berea College on condition of a similar amount being raised elsewhere. We trust that other streams may flow to similar institutions which greatly need them from this perennial fountain.

We are pleased to see the announcement that the $500,000 needed to pay the debt on the St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city is likely to be raised as the result of the centennial celebration of the erection of the diocese. Then we may expect a grand dedication, for the Catholics have the good rule that a church shall not be dedicated until it is finished and paid for.

It is no joke, but a serious and sensible proposition, made by a commission of the Russian Duma, that the imperial eagle hitherto placed on labels attached to bottles or barrels of vodka, which is a State monopoly, be replaced by a skull and bones, indicating its poisonous and dangerous character. That is a suggestion for American legislation.

Hoke Smith defeated in Georgia, Jefferson Davis turned down in Arkansas—the skies are brightening.

Danger From Revolving Doors

THE revolving door menace has been recognized in Paris, and cable dispatches from that city announce that the Prefecture of Police has issued a peremptory order abolishing such doors at all cafés, restaurants, hotels and other places capable of containing more than 100 persons at one time. *The Scientific American* recently called attention to the danger of these revolving doors, but no order similar to the French Prefect's has yet been issued in New York. In case a fire took place, and their danger was demonstrated by means of several deaths because of them, some action might follow along the lines of the Paris initiative.

Small Vote in the Mutual Life Election

THE annual election of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was held on June 1st. It was very quiet. Ninety-three votes were cast for the twenty-three trustees on the administration ticket, which was without opposition. The candidates were declared elected notwithstanding the small polling. It is interesting to recall the fact that, because of the activity of the Policy Holders' Committee in its quest after the control of the company's board of trustees, something like eighteen months ago, 360,000 votes were cast in the election of 1906. The apathy of the voters noted in regard to the election in the New York Life, to which some reference was made in our issue of April 23d, was almost as pronounced in the present election, there having been only twenty-seven more votes cast in the Mutual Life election than in that of the New York Life. The members of the Mutual Life ticket elected were as follows, viz.: Dumont Clarke, Julien T. Davis, Frederick H. Eaton, William H. Lambert, George P. Miller, Emile Philippi, Alfred M. Shook, Cornelius Vanderbilt, E. W. Clark, William B. Dean, William F. Harrity, Alfred E. Marling, Herman Ridder, Leroy Springs, Joseph H. Wilson, C. H. W. Curtis, H. Rieman Duval, A. D. Juilliard, J. Rogers Maxwell, Thomas H. Mulry, Stewart Shillito, Henry W. Taft, and Robert B. Woodward. Of these Messrs. Eaton, Phillipi, Shook, Clark, Ridder and Shillito were candidates for election as trustees of the Mutual on the International Policy Holders' Committee ticket.

This election is under the special elections act past by the Legislature in the winter of 1905, in connection with the reform legislation framed by the Armstrong Committee.

IN view of the constantly growing popularity of travel via the subway between Manhattan and its suburbs, the following paragraph in the London *Insurance Spectator* relative to danger in tube railways becomes of more than passing interest. The *Spectator* says:

"At an inquest held on March 19th on a boy who died suddenly in a tube railway lift, the medical testimony was to the effect that the carbonic oxide and carbonic acid gas in a tube lift might produce syncope. It was further stated that the tube atmosphere was vitiated. That was a thing we imagined, however, that everybody knew well enough. It was also stated that the foreman of the jury had once fainted in the tube. Of course, the verdict was death from natural causes, but the evidence pointed quite another way, and sufficiently indicated what a heavy price is paid for just a small economy in time, which, after all, is with very many quite swept away by the extra days of illness resulting, to say nothing of the inefficiency, mental and otherwise, that twice a day in a thoroly bad atmosphere produces now in many thousands of those, both men and women, who go to the city by the tube railways."

The Chronicle recently referred to the old story of the geese whose cackling saved the capitol of Rome from the enemy, and stated at the same time that the classic geese had found a sort of modern counterpart in a flock of domestic ducks, whose quacking early one recent morning awoke Mr. and Mrs. David M. Cowhill, living on the Portland road, near Saco, Maine, to find the building in flames and just in time to escape with their lives. Loss on building and contents about $2,300, covered by $2,600 of insurance. This is one more piece of evidence that history repeats itself.

Financial

Bank Receivership Expenses

In that group of excellent laws for banking reform which were enacted at the recent session of the New York Legislature was one designed to prevent the payment of large fees to receivers by the depositors and stockholders of failed banks. It empowers the State Superintendent of Banks to take charge of such institutions and liquidate their affairs. He, or his representative, takes the place of the receivers heretofore appointed upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General. In the case of the Home Bank, of Brooklyn, this law was applied for the first time. Superintendent Williams placed the bank in the hands of George S. Leonard, one of the State's bank examiners. Last week the bank resumed business, and Mr. Leonard's bill for forty-two days' service was $666, or his salary as a special deputy superintendent. The entire cost of the management of the bank's affairs by the Bank Department was only $1,190.

The former practice in such cases opened the door for extravagant allowances, and the apportionment of receivership patronage has sometimes been accompanied by scandal. At the present time there is a tendency to reduce the fees allowed under the old law. A day or two after the Home Bank's expense account was published, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by unanimous decision reduced the fees of the three receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company from $75,000 each (which a Supreme Court justice had allowed) to $20,000. To the receivers' counsel $75,000 had been granted; this also was cut to $20,000. "The sum allowed," said the court, "was so grossly excessive as to amount to a spoliation of the assets of the trust company. To allow it to stand would implant general distrust of the administration of justice." On the following day, Justice Kelly granted $40,000 to the two receivers of the Williamsburgh Trust Company and their counsel. The receivers, thru their counsel, had asked for $200,000. When the cost of other recent bank receiverships in New York is compared with the Home Bank's expense account of $1,190, the possibilities of reasonable economy under the new law are clearly seen. The law was proposed by Superintendent Williams, and the enactment of it was due largely to the earnest support which he gave to it before the Legislature.

Iron and Steel Prices

A reduction of 12½ per cent. in the price of steel bars has been followed by one of 10 per cent. in bar iron. Probably a general readjustment of iron and steel prices is at hand. In the long run this could be prevented only by a return of the general prosperity prevailing eight months ago. It has been the policy of the leading manufacturers to maintain the prices which were ruling then, but the reductions of comparatively small concerns have at last compelled them to yield. There are arguments in favor of the policy which was adopted, but in the light of present conditions it appears to have been unwise to make no concessions. It may be that those who decided to keep up the rates were confident that a restoration of the old conditions would not be so long delayed. If there must now be a general readjustment, it should be made at once and upon a basis that can be maintained.

....Government expenditures exceeded receipts in May by $11,958,991, making the deficit for eleven months $63,603,605. In May of last year there was a surplus of $8,500,000.

....According to the Census Bureau's revised and final report, issued last week, the cotton crop of 1907 was 11,375,461 bales, valued at $700,956,011. The crop was less than that of 1906 by 2,220,037 bales, or 16¼ per cent.

....On May 31st there were 6,810 active national banks, with an authorized capital of $925,697,775 and $624,714,147 of outstanding bond-secured circulation. Since the act of March 14th, 1900, became effective, 3,889 national banks have been organized, 2,520 of them under the provisions of that law, their average capital being about $26,500.

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Survey of the World

The Republicans at Chicago

Hearings before the Republican National Committee, at Chicago, in the cases of contested delegations were finished on the 12th. The contests had involved 219 seats, and 216 of these were given to supporters of Secretary Taft. The remaining three (two in Virginia and one in Ohio) went to delegates who will vote for Senator Foraker. After the committee had completed its work it was admitted that Mr. Taft had delegates enough to nominate him on the first ballot. The number needed is 491. According to the Associated Press, he had 387 instructed delegates before the contests were taken up, and 603 such delegates after the decisions had been made. To these are to be added about 100 who are counted for him but who were not instructed. Mr. Hitchcock, the manager of the Taft canvass, asserted that his candidate's vote on the first ballot would not be less than 704. The delegates of both factions in Louisiana were admitted, each with half a vote, but it was understood that all were for Taft. A similar compromise was made in one district of Tennessee and in one of Ohio.——After forty Taft delegates had been admitted, the "allies," who had protested against the use of proxies by Mr. Hitchcock and two of his assistants, decided to make no further argument before the committee, but to reserve their pleas for the convention's committee on credentials. Twenty-four hours later this decision was reconsidered, and the work of the "allies" before the committee was resumed. Owing to the arrival of the New Mexican delegate whose proxy he had held, Mr. Hitchcock withdrew, but his two assistants kept their places. It was asserted that his course had been emphatically approved by both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, with whom he was constantly in communication.——At the beginning of the present week there was no agreement of a majority concerning a choice for the second place on the ticket. A story had been sent out from Washington to the effect that the nomination of Secretary Cortelyou was desired by the President, who appreciated his loyalty in discontinuing his efforts to obtain delegates in the South for himself and in consenting to the employment of his friend, Hitchcock, in the interest of Mr. Taft. This was followed, however, by denials and by indications that it was displeasing to the President. Republicans from Iowa asserted that the nomination of Senator Dolliver would cause great political disturbance in that State by reviving factional bitterness and assisting Governor Cummins to enter the Senate. Immediately after the passage of Governor Hughes's anti-race-track betting bills there was a demand for his nomination, but his positive assertion that he would not accept the second place seemed to leave no room for argument. Some of the New York men then suggested that the withdrawal of his candidacy for the first place might open the door for the nomination of Congressman Sherman and thus give New York representation on the ticket. On the 14th, in New York, the Rev. Dr. McArthur said he knew the Governor did not desire to be nominated for a second term at Albany, his expenses during his first term having been more than $60,000 a year. At the beginning of the present

week it was reported that the second place might be given to Mr. Fairbanks. ——It was asserted that the "allies," partly because the action of the committee had been so unsatisfactory to them, would ask the convention to reduce the number of delegates from the South. Representative Burke, manager of Senator Knox's canvass, made public a resolution which, he said, the "allies" would offer, providing that each State should have four delegates at large and one additional delegate for every 10,000 Republican votes cast at the latest preceding Presidential election. This rule, it was said, would reduce the number of Southern delegates by 100 and add 150 to the number of delegates from the North. Mr. Burke remarked that South Carolina now had one delegate for every 136 Republican votes, while Pennsylvania had one for every 12,367, and Ohio one for every 13,046. It was said that such a rule would be opposed by the Taft forces.——There was much interest in what the platform writers would say about injunctions in labor disputes. Reports published on the 15th predicted that the declaration on this subject would be conservative.——Twenty-two members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington have accepted invitations to attend the convention. Among these are the British and French Ambassadors.

Governor Hughes's Victory

Governor Hughes has won his long fight against betting at the race tracks. The two bills which he has supported so earnestly and vigorously were past at Albany on the 11th, but only by the vote of a Senator who was recovering slowly from an operation for appendicitis and who came to the Senate chamber at the risk of losing his life from exposure and strain. It will be remembered that altho the Governor's bills were past in the House (or Assembly) at the regular session by a large majority, they were lost in the Senate by a tie, 25 to 25. One seat was then vacant, owing to the death of the Senator from the Niagara Falls district. The Governor called a special session of the Legislature and ordered an election in that district, where a Senator was chosen (by a small majority) who would vote for the bills. Much pressure was applied by churches and mass meetings at their homes and in their districts to several Senators who had opposed the bills, and the Governor made public addresses in many cities of the State. It now appears that no Senator was induced by all these efforts to change his vote. As the time for action in the special session drew near, there was great danger that the Governor would lose one of his votes, owing to the dangerous illness of Senator Otto G. Foelker, representing one of the Brooklyn districts, who had undergone a perilous operation for appendicitis and was in a precarious condition. In the absence of Mr. Foelker, the vote of the new Senator from the Niagara district would not break the tie. After some delay, it was agreed that final action in the Senate should be taken on the 11th. In the House, the bills had been past by a vote of about 4 to 1. Foelker was confined to his bed at Staatsburg, sixty miles from the capital. He insisted upon making the journey. On the evening of the 10th, against his physician's advice, he was carried to Albany and lodged in a friend's house near the Capitol. That night he was very ill. But in the morning he rallied, and at noon he was borne to the Senate chamber, arriving just in time to vote on the first of the roll calls. His physician and a clergyman were by his side. The final proceedings consumed nearly an hour and a half. At times the Senator was extremely feeble and in imminent danger of collapse. But on the last roll call his vote was given distinctly. Then they bore him back to bed. His presence had saved the bills. Since the regular session no one's attitude had changed. The vote was 26 to 25. Mr. Foelker is 32 years old. In his boyhood he came from Germany, penniless, and while earning his living as a baker's apprentice he studied at night. It was also by night study, in later years, that he prepared himself for admission to the bar. His physician says that the visit to the Senate chamber did him no harm.——The bills were promptly signed and went into force at once. On the following day there were 300 policemen and forty deputies at the

Gravesend course races. Fourteen persons were arrested for violating the new laws, but there was practically no public betting. It was reported that several owners of racehorses would transfer their racing establishments to France. J. B. Haggin gave notice that breeding of thorobreds would be discontinued on his great stock farm in Kentucky. In some of the daily papers it was alleged that property valued at $80,000,000 would at once suffer great depreciation and that thousands of men would lose employment. The published estimates of losses appeared to be based upon the assumption that neither racing nor the breeding of fine horses could be continued if public betting at the tracks should be prevented.——Politicians had said that if the bills should be defeated, the Governor would stand for another term. The passage of them appeared to clear the way for his nomination for the vice-presidency. But on the 12th his secretary gave the following statement to the press:

"While he appreciates the distinction of the office and the honor which the nomination would confer, the Governor directs me to say that he cannot and will not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency."

Railroads and the Laws

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company and its general freight agent were indicted at Richmond, Va., on the 9th, for giving rebates.——It is expected that the indictments recently found against the Southern Pacific, at Los Angeles, will be followed by others against the same company. The facts were brought out during the investigation made by Commissioner Lane, and the offenses in question were committed since the enactment of the new Rate law, which permits the penalty of imprisonment.——It is alleged in charges filed with the Commission last week, that the Missouri Pacific has granted $500,000 in rebates to a certain company in the grain trade, and thus enabled the company to control this trade in Arkansas and Louisiana. The complainants ask the Government to prosecute the Missouri Pacific.——At Rochester, N. Y., on the 12th, the Standard Oil Company was convicted of receiving rebates on shipments from Olean to Vermont. There are forty counts in the indictment, and the fine may be as much as $800,000. ——Nine railroad companies give notice that they are about to ask for an injunction to restrain the authorities of Missouri from enforcing the 2-cent fare law of that State.——There will be no legislation in Massachusetts this year concerning the New Haven Railroad Company's holdings of Boston & Maine stock. The Senate's bill, permitting the company to retain the stock for two years, and giving the voting power of it to the Railroad Commission, was rejected by the House, which insisted that the stock should be sold within the two years. This leaves a settlement of the question to the Federal and State courts. On the 13th, the Massachusetts Attorney-General asked for an injunction to prevent the New Haven company from voting on its Boston & Maine stock and from exercising any control over the Boston & Maine Company.——In their defense against the Government's suits relating to the commodity clause of the Rate law, the anthracite railroad companies say the clause is unconstitutional because it does not regulate, but prohibits, interstate commerce, because the penalties are excessive, because it discriminates unjustly in excepting lumber, and for other reasons.

Warning Given to Panama

It is now clearly seen that our Government regards the political situation in Panama with anxiety. There are 280 marines on the isthmus; 200 are on their way to Colon, and orders have been given that 1,200 more shall be held in readiness for use in the little republic. Some predict that a revolution will follow the election of July 12. Letters from Secretary Taft to President Amador were made public in Washington last week. On May 12, Mr. Taft reminded Amador of the charges of fraud at the election two years ago. The United States, he said, guaranteed the integrity of the republic, and this involved a recognition of the lawful Government:

"If fraud is to intervene in the election, so that a dispute arises as to who are the lawfully

elected authorities, then it becomes necessary for the United States, in the discharge of its treaty and constitutional duty, to determine who are the lawfully elected officers, in order that it may recognize them and deal with them as such. More than this, every fraudulent election involves force and violence in the election itself, which necessarily endangers the peace of the Canal Zone, and is exceedingly likely to arouse in the party defeated by fraud and violence a disposition to resist the fraudulently elected officials, and to institute a rebellion. The United States cannot look upon any election which is not conducted on fair lines and is likely to lead to violence with anything but the utmost concern, and it has a direct interest in case of threatened fraud in an election to interfere to prevent it, and in case the fraud is carried out, to intervene to prevent the succession of those officials in whose election there was not the free choice of the people."

With this letter was the following despatch to Mr. Taft from President Roosevelt:

"You are authorized to say to President Amador that the Government of the United States will consider any attempt at the election of a successor by fraudulent methods or methods which deny to a large part of the people opportunity to vote, constitutes a disturbance of public order, which under Panama's constitution requires intervention, and this Government will not permit Panama to pass into the hands of any one so elected. The failure, which you describe, to comply with the laws assuring to the people of Panama the opportunity to have their names entered in the registry of voters appears in advance to be sufficient to invalidate the election, and if the facts are as they have been represented to you, wrong already done must be redressed and fair registry lists made up. In case we find occasion for intervention, it will be necessary for this Government to consider what steps it will take for redress of the wrong done and to prevent repetition in future."

At first Amador refused to take any of the steps suggested. After a time he consented to registration and to the appointment of a commission of electoral inquiry, in which our Government is represented. But then he removed from office the provincial Governors who desired the election of Señor Obaldia, arbitrarily decreased the electoral votes of Colon, in which Obaldia has a majority, and increased the votes of places favorable to Señor Arias, who is Amador's candidate. It is said that other action hostile to Obaldia has been taken, and that the correspondence was published because our Government was convinced that in all probability intervention would be required.

Powers and Howard Pardoned

Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, on the 13th, pardoned Caleb Powers, accused of complicity in the assassination of Governor-elect William Goebel on January 30th, 1900. At the same time he pardoned James B. Howard, a mountaineer, who had been found guilty of firing the shot that killed Goebel and was serving a sentence of life imprisonment. Powers was at once released from the jail in Georgetown, where he had been confined since the disagreement of the jury at the close of his fourth trial. Howard was released from the penitentiary at Frankfort. Each of these men had been convicted three times, once sentenced to die on the gallows, and twice sentenced to be imprisoned for life. The Court of Appeals had sustained Howard's last sentence. At the fourth and last trial of Powers there were ten jurors for acquittal. He was Secretary of State at the time of the assassination. In a long statement, the Governor shows that petitions asking for the pardons have been received by him from all parts of the country, and that nearly half of the 500,000 signers are Kentuckians, many of these being Democrats. Reviewing the history of the memorable crime, he says he is convinced that Powers "is, beyond all reasonable doubt, innocent, and that any further prosecution of him would be a great wrong." He asserts that at the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, the State proved that the latter fired the fatal shot. Youtsey accepted a life sentence. Careful examination of all the evidence, he adds, satisfies him that Howard had nothing to do with the assassination. Powers says that if he had had the $15,000 needed for a proper presentation of his defense in court, with the strength to endure the strain of another trial, he would not have asked for a pardon. Ex-Governor William S. Taylor, who is under indictment, but has been for eight years an exile in Indiana, says that he does not intend to return to Kentucky.

Woman Suffrage in England

The promise made by the Premier that votes for women might be included in the franchise reform law to be brought up in Parliament next year,

provided the women showed themselves sufficiently convinced of its desirability, has stimulated the movement to greater activity, which found expression in an imposing and orderly demonstration in London last Saturday. A procession, estimated to contain about 15,000 women, marched from the Victoria Embankment to Albert Hall, where addresses were given by British and foreign leaders. In this demonstration all factions and classes for once united, Conservatives and Radicals, titled ladies and working girls, professional women and the uneducated. The procession was led by Mrs. Harry Fawcett, Lady Frances Balfour and Lady Henry Somerset, who have been strongly opposed to the sensational methods which have recently prevailed, but the Suffragettes were represented by a large contingent, including a squad of Holloway ex-convicts who had been imprisoned for public demonstrations. There were many doctors of philosophy and medicine and college graduates in cap and gown, carrying banners inscribed with the names of famous women of the world. Authors, artists, actresses, musicians, trained nurses, stenographers, shop girls and factory operators marched together in the procession, grouped according to their occupation and bearing appropriate banners. Among the American ladies were Dr. Anna Shaw, Miss Lucy J. Anthony and Mrs. Catherine W. McCullough.——To oppose the movement a National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association has been formed, with Lady Jersey, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and Mrs. Humphry Ward as leaders. They insist on the "recognition of the fact that the respective spheres of men and women are neither antagonistic nor identical, but complementary." While supporting the concession of the municipal vote, they hold that to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women of property would inspire such discontent in the unenfranchised women that a wholesale enfranchisement of women would inevitably follow, "with the result that (under adult suffrage) the voting women would outnumber the voting men by a majority greater than often decides the relative position of parties after a General Election." They further point out that political equalization of the sexes would involve the qualification of women for Parliament and various offices under the Crown,—holding this to be inconsistent with the physical conditions of female life, and calculated to impair woman's influence in the home sphere.

The Reval Meeting

The meeting of the rulers of Russia and Great Britain took place in the harbor of Reval with the usual formalities and functions. King Edward, in the uniform of a Russian admiral, visited the imperial yacht "Standart," and Emperor Nicholas, as a British admiral, dined on the "Victoria and Albert." The railway journey to Reval was the longest which the Emperor had taken since 1904, when he went to Samara to review his troops before they left for Manchuria. He was accompanied by the Empress, the Empress Dowager and other members of the Imperial family. The toasts exchanged at the state dinner were of too formal a character to be worth reproducing here, the only point of interest being the allusion made by King Edward to the prospective return visit of the Russian Emperor and Empress to England. The King had long private conversations with Premier Stolypin and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Iswolsky, who also conferred with Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office. It is reported that the conversations related chiefly to Macedonia and Persia, and that Russia has acepted in a general way the proposal of England that the revenues of Macedonia be primarily devoted to local needs. Russia's plan of future action in Persia is also said to have been explained and to have met with approval. It was reported from St. Petersburg, and denied from Berlin, that the German Government made a vigorous protest against the conclusion of a triple alliance of Great Britain, Russia and France, declaring that such an arrangement between the three Powers would be regarded as a hostile measure.

The Troubles of Persia

The northernmost province of Persia, that of Azerbijan, west of the Caspian, is suffering from invasion on two sides by foreign foes and receives no effective help from the weak and divided Government at Teheran. It is no wonder that the people should feel that they owe no allegiance to a ruler whom they cannot trust or depend upon for defense. When the present Shah was Governor of Azerbijan he was driven from Tabriz by the people and they suspect him now of secretly betraying them into the hands of the Russians in order to strengthen his own hold on the throne. It is reported from Tabriz that the local council of that city has declared itself in favor of secession and independence. They obviously could not hope, in that event, to defend themselves against their three enemies, the Turks, the Russians and the Persians, without the support of one of the European Powers, and Germany is the only one from which protection could be expected, now that Great Britain has relinquished in favor of Russia all her interests in Northern Persia. Apart from the fact that the insurgents of Azerbijan are armed with German rifles and ammunition, there is no evidence that Germany would be inclined to intervene in their behalf. The Kurds from the Turkish border continue their depredations in this province and have ravaged the country as far as Lake Urumia. Bodies of Turkish regulars, who have followed the Kurdish tribesmen, have begun to collect revenues. A custom house has been established at Kehlur, some miles inland from Urumia. The Turks have seized salt mines belonging to the Persian crown and have expelled the Shah's officials. According to the Persian version the trouble on the Russian frontier arose from the escape of a horse which a band of Cossacks pursued across the border. As this is contrary to treaty rights they were attacked by the native troops, and both parties retaliated by the burning of buildings. In compliance with the Russian ultimatum an indemnity of $100,000 was paid by the Persian Government to the Viceroy of the Caucasus at Tiflis. General Snarski's punitive force, however, remains on the frontier, and if the anti-Russian feeling in Persia continues to grow there will be no lack of plausible opportunity for its use, resulting possibly in the annexation of a strip of Persian territory along the Aras. The struggle between the Shah and the Parliamentary party practically amounts to open warfare. The Amir Bahadur, whom the Parliamentary party insisted that the Shah dismiss from court an unpatriotic adviser, has taken refuge in the Russian Legation at Teheran.

Samos and Macedonia

The disturbances which we have learned to expect at this season of the year in Turkey and its dependencies are already in evidence. The peace which has prevailed in the island of Samos since 1832 has been broken by an attempt at insurrection, which, tho temporarily quelled, may yet develop into a serious and embarrassing situation. According to the arrangement effected by the three protecting Powers, England, France and Russia, the island is practically independent, but the Sultan receives from it a tribute of $12,500 and appoints the Prince-Governor, who must be a Christian. The present incumbent, Kopassis Effendi, appointed last February, was suspected by the people of maneuvering for the purpose of increasing the power of Turkey in the island, and Premier Sophoulis headed a parliamentary party in opposition to him. As they threatened and even attempted violence, the Prince telegraphed to Smyrna for troops, and the island received an unexpected visit from a Turkish squadron. The troops on their first landing at Vathy got into trouble with the people; it is uncertain which side fired first. The insurgents, believing that the landing of the troops was an attempt to overthrow the autonomy of the island, offered a stout resistance and many lives were lost on both sides, including some women and children of the city. Finally the three ironclads and eight other vessels in the harbor bombarded Vathy, and drove the insurgents from the capital. Sophoulis escaped to Athens in a small boat, where he appealed to the Powers to prevent the policy of the Prince, which he claims is intended to convert the island into a Turkish province. Reouf Pasha, the

Vali of Salonika, was sent to Samos as an imperial commissioner to investigate the causes of the disturbance. Assurance has been given that the autonomy of the island will not be infringed, and it is reported that the people are returning to Vathy and business is being resumed. As soon as possible new elections will be held and a new Government formed. The trouble is believed to be due to Greek agitators, who dislike seeing any of their race under even a nominal domination of the Turk.——Greek bands are taking advantage of the deadlock of the Powers on the question of Macedonian reforms to pursue their policy of terrorizing the inhabitants of that province. They have carried their depredations to the very gates of Salonika, where a number of Bulgarian laborers loading hay were recently fired upon by Greeks concealed in a wood, and seven were killed. The Bulgarian village of Ruzeenec, in the district of Koritza, was attacked and partly burned by a band of 100 Greeks. Seven of the villagers, including one woman and a child, were killed. The Porte has complained to the Greek Government against the freedom with which the bands are allowed to cross the frontier, and attention has been called to the fact that the secretaries attached to the Greek consulates in Macedonia are in friendly communication with the invaders.

Foreign Notes

The Government bill for the reform of the French electoral law has past the Chamber and the Senate in the face of considerable opposition. The object of the law is to provide for complete secrecy in voting. Booths will be provided at the polls in which the voter can prepare his ballot, seal it in an envelope, and place it himself in the box. Under the present system of practically open voting coercion by employer and public opinion has been common.——The Emperor of Germany received the new American Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, in the garden of the royal palace in Berlin in an informal and friendly manner. The audience was granted as soon as possible after the arrival of Mr. Hill in order to forestall any reports that he was reluctant to receive the American Ambassador. ——Count Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, has introduced a bill in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament providing for free instruction in the national schools. The schools under the management of religious bodies and other organizations will receive compensation from the Government which it is estimated will amount to $700,000 a year. Agricultural secondary schools will also be established for children from thirteen to fifteen years of age.——On account of the opposition to the teaching of Professor Wahrmund, who holds the chair of Canon Law in the Innsbruck University by the clerical students, an opposition which took the form of strikes and violence, the university has been closed. Holding that the suppression of Wahrmund's lectures and his prospective removal are infringements of the freedom of instruction, the students of all the principal Austrian universities have declared a strike, which will involve 15,000 or 20,000 collegiate and high school students. ——The conference of the representatives of all branches of the Slav race, which recently met at St. Petersburg, considered many measures for the promotion of racial unity and the development of the political power of the Slavs in various countries. Dr. Kramarzh, the Czech leader, and one of the promoters of the conference, proposes the following measures for the development of Slav solidarity: First, the organization of a general Slav exhibition at Moscow, in 1911; secondly, the establishment of a great Slav bank; thirdly, the convocation of a conference of Slav delegates at Prague on July 12th next, at which both Polish and Russian delegates from Russia will be present; fourthly, the organization of a better relationship between publishers and booksellers in Slav countries; fifthly, the extension of Slav gymnastic or "Sokol" societies, especially in Russia; sixthly, the federation of all Slav associations for popular education.——An anarchistic plot has been discovered in Lisbon to blow up the members of the royal family at a public ceremony to be held on June 18th. The Society of the Black Cross, which organized the conspiracy, is in close relation with the anarchists of Barcelona and Madrid.

Uncle Sam's Woodlot

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

Chief of Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

THE United States now holds in National Forests (formerly called forest reserves) about 165,000,000 acres of land. This is a vast area—greater than all of France, and more than double that of the British Isles. It is, however, but 7 per cent. of the total area of the United States. As a permanent source of wood supply it is altogether inadequate, by itself, even for our present needs. Tho most of the forest upon it is still virgin, the timber now standing would hold out against a rate of consumption equal to that of 1906 (the last year for which the figures have as yet been compiled) for not more than four or five years. Yet at the average price which the Forest Service is now getting for timber from the National Forests this timber would bring, just as it stands in the woods, nearly enough to pay the national debt.

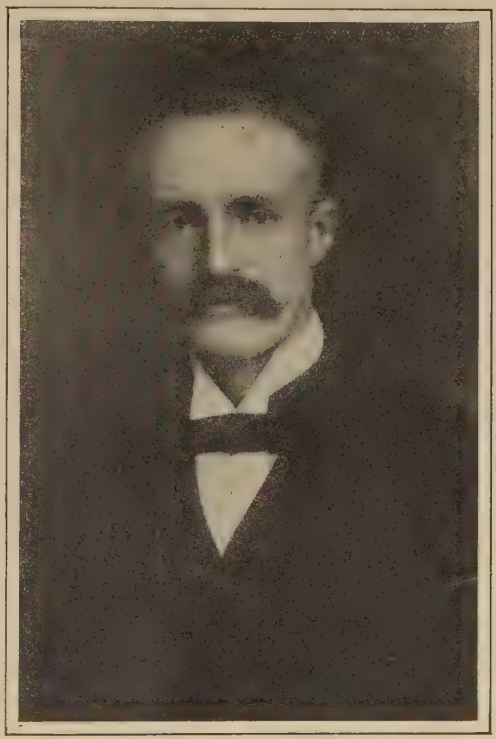
European publicists have held that from one-fifth to one-third of a country should be in woodland. No such sweeping rule can, of course, be applied exactly; all the economic conditions must be taken into account. A country of high fertility and dense population, like Belgium or Holland, will do best to draw most of its wood supplies from abroad. The United States, however, must expect always to grow most of its timber supply at home. Indeed, as the world-shortage of timber, which is certainly approaching, becomes acute, we must expect the competition of foreign markets for the products of our own forests. It is commonly supposed that we shall be able to fall back on Canada, but Canada can give us nothing more than temporary relief. The Canadian forests hold far less merchantable timber than has been supposed; growing in the North they grow slowly; and their output will, as the country develops, be in increasing demand for home use, to say nothing of the needs of England and of the Pacific trade. Rightly used, the land in the United States better suited to growing forests than to any other purpose should fully supply our needs; but it is important to remember that more than three-quarters of this land is in private hands, and not in the National Forests.

Even within the National Forests not all of the land belongs to the Government; and of that which does, not all is timbered. These forests were set aside from those parts of the public lands wholly or partly covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, provided that they were not more valuable for mining or agriculture than for forest purposes. They cover, therefore, generally speaking, the more mountainous parts of the West, where there is rainfall enough to permit trees to grow, but where the land is too rough or too high for farming. Before they were set aside as forests they were open to entry under the public land laws of the United States, and most of them were sprinkled with land claims and patented lands. Many of them also were traversed by railroads which held land grants from the Government. Even after they became National Forests they remained subject to mineral entry, just like any other part of the public domain. Hence the National Forests are broken by interior holdings which, in a few places, amount to as much as one-third the total area. Just how much deduction should be made for these claims and perfected titles in all the National Forests is not yet known exactly, but it is probably as much as 15 per cent.

Again, the forests include a good deal of land which does not now grow trees. Some of it never will. This is the land which lies above timber line, and might just as well be left out of the forests if it were not invariably surrounded by National Forest lands, and if it had any value for any other purpose. There is also the land from which the forest has been burned away, but to which it will be restored again in time—a much larger amount than the naturally barren land.

Further, in certain parts of the West, notably in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California, much land has been put into National Forests which is merely brushland, but on which the protection of even this inferior growth is absolutely essential to the water supply. There is hardly any other forest in the country which is so well worth taking care of, from the point of view of the value of its return to the community, as the dense chaparral of some of the southern California mountains. It may not grow one respectable bean-pole to the square mile, but it pours millions of dollars into the pocketbooks of the fruit growers on the plain.

So, after all, Uncle Sam's woodlot narrows down considerably from the one hundred and sixty-five million acres nominally embraced in it, when we begin to ask what we can count on from it in the way of providing for our future need of timber. It is fortunate for us that we have other sources of supply. The entire country contains perhaps seven hundred million acres of land classed as woodland. In its present condition, however, much of this land is wretchedly poor. In truth, a good deal of it is hardly better than waste. Its average yearly growth of wood is from one-fifth to one-tenth of what it might be under the intelligent practice of forestry. Our main hope for the wood so essential to our industrial life must rest on improved methods by private owners. Uncle Sam's woodlot will not keep the country from a timber famine.



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Grazing is another productive use of the National Forests. Last year there were grazed on the National Forests over 1,200,000 head of cattle and horses, and nearly 6,700,000 sheep and goats. This stock represented a total investment of perhaps $44,000,000 and a probable profit for the year to the owners, under the conditions of the recent past, of $8,000,000. Thru their use for grazing the forests help sustain one of our greatest productive and one of our greatest manufacturing industries—the live stock and the slaughtering and packing industries. The Western farmer depends to a large extent on cattle from the range, feeders brought to him to be fattened on the corn which his plowland has grown. Thus he gets his crops to market. In summer the stock from the open range seeks the forage of the mountains within the National Forests. Thus the use of the whole range country is largely dependent, under present conditions, upon the power to graze within these forests. This, if properly controlled, can be allowed without harm to the forest, and with great benefit to the public. It would be altogether wrong to waste the great forage crops produced annually in regions where timber grows sparsely, with much grass on the ground between the trees, and where the forests are broken by stretches of mountain meadows and open parks.

For the right to graze within the forests a small fee per head is charged. To prevent overgrazing—an evil which has seriously reduced the power of the range to support stock thruout the West, in-

cluding, before the adoption of the present method of regulation, the National Forest range—the number of stock to be admitted each season is carefully limited. Where more stock seeks the range than should be admitted, choice is made between the applicants, not by auctioning off the permits, but by deciding who has the first right. The Forest Service recognizes as having the first right the settler, the nearby man, and the man who has customarily used the range in the past. Thus preference is given to those who are building up the country.

But the National Forests have other uses than those of timber and forage supply. The private owner of a woodlot cuts down his trees when he can make the most by doing so, without stopping to think whether his neighbor's spring below him will dry up or the wash from his gullying slope will fill up the village millpond. Uncle Sam's woodlot is not handled in that way. The interest of every one is considered. Since water in most of the West is scarce and exceedingly valuable for irrigation, forest preservation for the sake of control of streamflow is the most important thing of all. Under proper methods of management such preservation is entirely compatible in most parts with restricted grazing and the cutting of the mature tree crop. Forestry is nothing more than the continuous use of the same land for growing successive timber crops. This makes it possible to take from the forest the material needed by the mines, the railroads, the sawmills, the stockmen, the cities and ranches of the West, without injuring the users of the water fed down from the forest-covered mountains. In short, the National Forests are basic in the industrial life of the whole West. They are maintained as great economic resources for the benefit of the people. They not only guarantee the permanence of every form of activity directly or indirectly dependent upon a supply of wood (and this means practically every activity), but also furnish the irrigator his water, the stockman his summer range, the electric companies their power, and commerce a most important protection against the shoaling of streams and obstruction of harbors thru deposits of silt.

The Forest Service is charged with the care of a wild and mountainous forest region greater in total area than all the North and Middle Atlantic States down to and including Virginia and West Virginia, the protection from fire and theft of an amount of standing timber which would be worth, if delivered at the mill, at present prices, more than all the navies of the world, and the transaction of a vast amount of business, which, altho but just beginning, yielded in cash to the Government last year over $1,500,000, and is growing at the rate of half a million a year. All this involves an immense amount of work. In the single matter of the prevention of loss by forest fires, the saving of property thru the work of the Forest Service is enormous.

With an average patrol area last summer of 200 square miles to each man employed, slightly over $30,000 worth of timber was destroyed by fires which burned over slightly less than 30,000 acres of timberland. Altogether, 1,355 fires were reported. Over 1,100 of these burned over less than five acres each before they were put out. Other administrative duties include the marking of all timber to be cut, tree by tree, supervision of all lumbering operations, control of the methods of handling stock and protection of the forests against unauthorized grazing, and the attention required by a large number of applications for free use of timber from the forests—a right given to settlers, miners, residents and prospectors who have no timber of their own and cannot purchase without hardship. What does all this cost the Government?

Last year it cost the Government very little, and less than the year before. Tho the expenditures for the support of the Forest Service have been increasing steadily, the net cost has been decreasing for several years. Administration of the National Forests began in 1899. At that time the forests were under the control of the Department of the Interior. What is now the Forest Service was a small division in the Department of Agriculture, engaged in investigations, educational work, and the promotion, to some extent, of the practice of forestry by private owners. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1898-99 for the support of this division were $28,520, and for the

administration of the National Forests by the Department of the Interior $175,000; and the receipts from the National Forests were $7,534. The total area of the forests was something over forty-six million acres. In the fiscal year 1906-07 the receipts were over $1,571,000, and the total expenditures for all the work of the Forest Service, including both administration of the National Forests and general investigations of educational worth, were slightly less than $1,791,000. In other words, the net cost to the Government for administering and protecting 150 million acres of forests, and for extensive work of other kinds, was greater by only $24,000 than the total expenditures for 1899, when the area was forty-six million acres. Since 1899 no other year has shown so small an excess of expenditures over receipts as that of last year. If we omit from our calculation the expenditures for other purposes than the administration of the Government forest property, we find that the National Forests themselves are earning a small net balance in the Government's favor. In other words, the National Forests in the year 1907 were more than self-supporting.

This merely illustrates what the experience of European countries has amply proved—that the larger the expenditures made upon a forest, the larger is its productiveness. Saxony spends annually $3 an acre upon her forests and receives a net revenue of $5.30. Prussia spends $1.58 per acre annually and clears $2.50. France spends $0.95 and clears $1.75. The United States spent in the last fiscal year a little over nine mills and cleared not quite nine-tenths of one mill.

The reason for this is not hard to see. In its natural state a forest is an inaccessible and undeveloped property, of a very low per-acre value, and capable of making very low returns. As with any other undeveloped property, if we invest money in its improvement, develop its resources, attract population to its neighborhood, and provide the means for getting out its products cheaply, the returns will be enormously increased. The returns from the National Forests are contributions to the general welfare. The important thing is not that our forests should be made to pour great sums into the National Treasury in the form of cash, but that they should add to the national wealth, thru the wise utilization of all their resources.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Pond Lily

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE," ETC.

ONCE a pond lily, sturdy and fragrant, looked down into the mud from which she was growing. "Hideous slime," she murmured, "how disgusting to think that *I* came out of such repulsive stuff! I will remove myself to yonder clean boards on the bridge."

But tug as she might at her long, tough stem she could not dislodge her roots.

The more she strove the more her head went under the water and the more the whiteness and her fragrance faded.

One morning the sun broke thru the clouds, and rested upon the bosom of the lake. He caressed the pallid lily, who forgot her slimy stem down in the depths and opened her heart to him. Lo! it was of pure gold and so fragrant that he lingered there. That night she let fall into that very despised mud some tiny seeds, saying, "There, dear children, rest in the cool darkness until it is time for you to come forth into your mother's happy life."

NEW YORK CITY.

The Story of the Waitress

[The relator of this tale, who insists upon the concealment of her identity, is a slim Irish-American of more mind than body. She is and has been for some time working and sacrificing in order to better conditions for herself and her fellows.—EDITOR.]

I AM one of those New York girls who are greatly interested in the attempt to organize a waitresses' union that will be strong enough absolutely to improve conditions in the trade. I am especially interested because of my own experiences as a waitress, for I know how great the necessity is that the girls should get together and stand up for their rights, as in many instances at the present time they are terribly ill treated.

I became a waitress when I was about nineteen years of age, previous to which time I had been a milliner up in the North. I learned the millinery business there, but found reason to go from my parents' house to the house of my brother in Massachusetts, and there I discovered that the milliner's art, as it had been taught to me, would not at all do for the more critical customers of my new home. So I had to try a new business, and the best thing I could think of was waiting.

Accordingly I started in a private boarding house and found myself fairly comfortable. I received $3.50 per week, board and room. The hours were from 6 o'clock to 9, and in addition to the waiting I had to launder all the linen connected with the dining room. After a year and a half of this I went on to Boston and got employment there at $6 per week, working six days a week, nine hours a day. That also was comfortable and fairly well paid when I compare it with conditions as they exist in this city. The room that I had in Boston I paid for at the rate of $1.25 per week, and it was such a room as a girl could not secure here even if she paid $2.50 per week. I got my meals in the restaurant and also had the privilege of doing up my own laundry in the kitchen. I stayed in that place for a year and a quarter and then secured work as a waitress in the Quincey House, where I was one of fifty girls, all in the same business. That also was pleasant; I got $4.50 per week, the hotel did our laundry for us, our rooms were nice, only two girls in a room, and the tips were quite generous. So, take it on the whole, it was a very desirable place.

However, there was something that seemed still more desirable, and so I married and gave up business for five years. My husband started a little restaurant in Boston and things looked quite smiling for a time, and then the clouds blew up and we had storm after storm. My husband fell sick, his partner robbed him, our two children died and we were completely broken up. My doctor advised me to leave Boston, because, he said, that otherwise I would always be melancholy. So then we came to New York—I and my husband. That was about six years ago. For about a year I did nothing, my husband having secured work at a fair salary. At the end of that time I got employment in a well-known white restaurant on East Twenty-third street. They have three schedules of pay there, $5 per week for half time, which means from 10.30 to 3 o'clock; $7.87 for working from 11.30 to 7.30, and $10 a week for what they call the twelve-hour watch. I was one of the $7.87 girls. Take it on the whole, that is one of the best places in the city for a girl to work. They have a system of shops scattered throughout New York and Brooklyn, and the general management seems to desire to be fair to the girls. Nevertheless, there are a number of impositions; for instance, we were compelled to buy three white waists at a

high price, sometimes 99 cents each, while we ourselves could have bought the materials and made those waists, all three of them, for about 90 cents. Then, again, the laundry bills were heavy and we had to pay them. The waists cost us 45 cents, three aprons cost us 30 cents for laundry, and three sashes cost us 24 cents, so that each week the laundry bill, which we could not avoid, made a noticeable hole in our salaries. Another thing was the charge for breakage. This was fixed by the head waitress, and we never could tell how she made up her mind as to which girl broke which dish. She may have hired a trance medium to tell her, or she may have arrived at conclusions by examining the leaves in her tea-cup after drinking her tea. Certainly she had some extraordinary means of information and the results were exceedingly erratic, and very surprising to the victims. Besides that, an excessive charge was always made for the broken dish; thus a dish which could be bought for 5 cents or 10 cents would be charged at 25 cents or more, and there was no appeal. If a girl lost a check from the slips that are given her in the morning she was fined 10 cents and if a customer stood up before he received his check there was another fine of 25 cents.

So the girls were at the mercy of the head waitress and the cashier. I am certain that the head waitress many times used her power of assigning responsibility for broken dishes in order to secure her little revenges. While all the cashier had to do in order to get even with the girl who had offended was to destroy some of her checks and then declare that they had never been turned in. The girls' protests made no difference. The cashier's word was always taken, and the waitress had to pay for the missing checks. Such things were done.

I was there for two years and then I quit because they charged me for breakage which was not mine. Afterward I found reason to feel sorry for my haste, for, taken on the whole, that was a very much better place than the others into which I have since found my way. The food was good, the girls were pleasantly treated, and were allowed time to sit down during the day; we were allowed to go downstairs and sit down for half an hour. That is a great relief for a girl who has been on her feet for three or four hours. We had fifteen minutes for breakfast and half an hour for lunch, while we took our supper in our own time.

My next place was downtown, long hours and exceedingly heavy work. The pay was $4 for half time, and $7 a week for full time—full time being nominally from 7 to 7 o'clock, but actually beginning at 6.45, because that particular place opens with religious service.

There is a marble floor there, and walking about on that marble floor for twelve hours is tremendously hard on a girl. Besides, we had to carry heavy trays of dishes, and our work in pushing about the bottles and the sugar bowls, etc., was very exhausting. No time was allowed us to sit down and rest, and we only had fifteen minutes in which to take our meals. We were fined for breakage, and all fines imposed in the other restaurant were also imposed here, so that during the six weeks I worked in the place I did not draw one full week's pay. The butter is cut into blocks and a big lump of ice is put on each lump of butter. The electric fans melt the ice fast, and if a girl doesn't watch out, the water from the ice will overflow the plate which receives it. Then there is a fine of 25 cents. I had been getting more and more angry all the time on account of the conditions, and when my envelope came to me on Saturday with the total of 85 cents deducted for fines I refused to submit to it and made a protest to the manager. Usually it wasn't any good talking, and another girl wouldn't have dared to persist, but I could afford to be independent and I intended to leave, so I fought with the manager for an hour, and at last I got my full week's pay and left the place.

After that, for a considerable time, I took a rest, but got very tired of doing nothing. Besides, there is really an attraction about the business, when the place is fairly good. There is a great deal of excitement and one meets and talks to many people. I wouldn't like anything better than waiting if the conditions were all right.

So I went back to work again. This time to a very large restaurant connected with a very large store. There are 150

waiter girls there who get $3 per week for working from 10.30 to 3 o'clock, or $4 a week for working from 7.30 to 5.30 o'clock. I took the long day and the $4.

The fiction of the managers is that this is a good place for tips, and tradition also declares that this was a good place for tips, but that isn't so now. They used to serve dinner for 39 cents; now it costs 44 cents. When it cost 39 cents a customer would give the girl 50 cents and tell her to keep the change. Now, if she gets a tip at all, it's only the odd penny from 44 cents, as the customer feels that she is paying quite enough for her dinner, and so slips the odd nickel in her pocket.

All the fines that I have spoken of are in operation in this place, and about the only good thing that the waiters get there is good air. It's up on the eighth story, and the air is the best that the locality affords. The food given to the waitresses is unfit for any human being to consume. It consists of all that has been left over after the customers, the cooks, the dish-washers and all others except the waitresses have been served. I have seen things done with that food that made me feel sure that it was something good to leave alone; for instance, I have seen members of the dish-washing aristocracy help themselves from one of the left-over plates, take a bite and throw the food back on the plate, and then I have seen that same food served to the waitresses. Often the food that is thus served up is spoiled and in a condition which makes it actually dangerous to health. A friend of mine regaled herself with deviled lobster, with the result that she had to call in a doctor at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The chef and the manager are responsible for the condition of affairs in regard to the food; the chef, of course, gives what he can, while the manager is a famous economist in such small matters, tho under his *régime* there has been a notable falling off in sales.

The waitresses have the choice of three alternatives: They can eat what is provided, they can starve or they can steal. Some do one thing, some another. It's pretty hard to go all day long carrying good food, with the savor of it always in your face, and you not to touch any. One girl told me that she stole a sandwich, and her friend commented that she was a fool not to steal a chicken.

The chief owner of the store is a celebrated philanthropist, and we girls do not believe for one moment that he knows how we are being treated.

One day, when I could not eat any meat, I went in the kitchen and asked for French fried potatoes, and the cook took my number, and complained to the manager that boiled potatoes were not good enough for me. The manager promptly took up this case and laid down to me the law of the establishment, which was that never again under any circumstances must I demand French fried potatoes. Even our head waiter, a man, is not allowed any relishes, such as tomato catsup or pickles.

Another grievance which the girls have is in regard to the treatment. They are quite often sworn at. If a girl breaks a dish she is sworn at and fined; if she breaks three dishes she is discharged.

Fines are so numerous that a friend of mine, who worked six days, only received $1.18 at the end of the week, while it had cost her 26 cents a day for carfare.

A year or two ago I would have thought that this place where I now am was the worst possible, but the agitation which has been stirred up by reason of the effort to organize here a strong union of waitresses has shown me that there are others far worse off than I am. One system of restaurants in this city, in addition to working its girls twelve hours a day, deducts $1 a week from their pay for the first seven weeks, and holds that against them, so that if they leave without giving a week's notice they are fined that week's pay. Nevertheless, the management doesn't give the girls a week's notice when it concludes to dispense with their services.

Some of the restaurants where girls are now employed are altogether unfit places for them morally.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why do not we abused waitresses go into domestic service?" Well, the waitresses are a pretty independent body of working girls. They want their evenings and they want their Sundays. They also fear to be put down in a lower class, for the majority of American women do

not look upon a working girl as their equal. So far as I am concerned I'd sooner starve than work for some people.

If those who are attempting to organize a strong union can have their way, the waiting business will be put on a sound and respectable basis, with $12 a week as the minimum wage and all tips abolished. The reason that our wages are now so low for such long hours is that we are supposed to receive so much in tips; in many cases this supposition is not borne out by the facts. In any case the tip is a degradation. When I accept a tip I feel that I am not the equal of the person who gives it to me. It's a bad thing. We are hard working, we earn our living, and we would like to be self-respecting.

The union has been going for about three years and has encountered many difficulties. One of these is due to the feeling among girls themselves. A great many of them do not want to be known as waitresses, and they are afraid that if they join the waitresses' union their friends will perhaps gain the impression that they are not stenographers or bookkeepers or school teachers, and so will respect them less. Why, I have seen girls who would much prefer to have people believe that they were salesladies rather than waitresses, but that seems to me a very stupid thing, because certainly the waitress, with the large territory to cover between the tables and the kitchen, and the fifteen or twenty possibilities of fines to be avoided constantly in her mind, is a person of much more personal responsibility than a girl who stands in one place behind a counter and just hands out from a small stock of goods whatever the customer desires.

In the West waitresses' unions are strong, the business is on a high plane, the hard work is fairly paid, and the working women who are engaged in it are self-respecting and respected by all who know them. They are distinctly high class, and so it can be here, if the girls will get together and work.

I believe that there are in the neighborhood of 6,000 girls engaged as waitresses in this city, many of them employed under most miserable conditions, which exist in violation of the law and defiance of the Board of Health, and which cannot be altered until the girls themselves unite and are willing to support a movement for remedy.

The union here has had bad luck, as the first organizer ran away with the funds, and the second organizer, a young woman, tangled things up in an extraordinary manner, depleted the treasury, let the membership go down, and made default in as great an amount as she could.

However, the girls who are back of the movement are full of pluck; they have a good cause, and are beginning now to make headway. Those whom they are getting into the union are the best girls in the city. They maintain a death benefit fund now, and they are trying to establish a sick benefit fund, and also to pay off the debts with which they were saddled by the dishonesty of their organizers. They have a hard row to hoe, but are sticking it out and bound to win in the end.

I have spoken of the waitresses as girls, but I believe that the majority are really married women. I know that of 160 who were questioned on the subject, 100 were found to be married, and frequently young-looking waitresses bring their children to the meetings of the union, which take place at the rooms, 220 East Fifth street, on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

New York.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT CLUB HOUSE, SAINT ANDREWS, SCOTLAND.

St. Andrews Links

BY ANDREW LANG

BENEATH my study window lies, in the bright sunshine of a January morning, a long expanse of short green grass, swelling into little knolls, with golden patches of sand; it is bordered and protected from the east wind and the sea by a low, irregular range of sand banks prickly with "bent," long, sharp grasses, and bounded toward the north by a range of faintly tinted hills, the knees of the Grampians, whose snowy crests are dimly discerned in the extreme distance. To the east lies the Northern Sea, on the left are the woods of Strathtyrum, an old house once owned by Archbishop Sharp, who was murdered in the neighborhood by a dozen Covenanters. (1679.)

The stretch of green is the Links of St. Andrews, where golf has been played from time immemorial, tho we do not find mention of it here much before the Reformation (1560), a period when everybody played. Perhaps visitors who know the place will think my description too poetical, for I have avoided mention of the club house of the Royal and Ancient, which stands on a rising ground behind the first tee, and is a monument of mixt architecture. Nor have I alluded to the houses and clubmakers' shops on the south side of the first hole, or to the railway buildings and the railway on the left of the second hole, or to the serpentining Swilcan burn which forms a hazard just before it contributes its tiny waters to the main. The burn is by no means a rural feature on the links, for it is confined by a practical embankment, tho it is crossed by a very ancient

stone bridge with a low parapet, across which came the horses, or mules, of old, laden with provisions for the townspeople and the Augustinian canons of the Abbey. The green track of the old bridle path from Cupar is still visible on the links.

The majority of golfing visitors to St. Andrews know next to nothing of the town, and its antiquities. From the last hole they cannot help seeing the towers which are almost all that remains of the Cathedral, and the tall, campanile-like tower of St. Regulus, probably of the twelfth century, and the crumbling sea-tower of the bishop's castle, hanging above the sea. But apparently they take no notice of these features in the landscape, for a very intelligent American golfer asked a friend of mine "whether there was anything beyond the post office," meaning the tobacconist's shop near the club. I must repent having bored another young American by taking him about the town, and prosing to him about St. Regulus, and the Duke of Rothesay, George Wishart, Cardinal Beaton, who was murdered in the castle; John Knox, who, with the murderers, was captured therein by the French: Archbishop Hamilton, who lived in the castle, and was hanged; Archbishop Sharp, who was cut to pieces; Robert Bruce, who was present when the Cathedral was finally consecrated; Queen Mary, who dwelt in an old house near

A SAINT ANDREWS TEE.

the Cathedral; George Douglas, who rescued her from prison in an isle of Loch Leven, and has left his arms engraven on the wall; George Buchanan, who abode in St. Leonards; the great Montrose, who won the medal for archery, and left it to his college; Bishop Kennedy, who built the college, and other "dead persons" for whom my friend, like Huckleberry Finn, "had no use." He did not interest himself in Chastelrad, who was executed in Market street for making too adventurous love to Queen Mary; or in the Lyon Herald, who was burned for sorcery; or in Patrick Hamilton, who was burned as a Lutheran outside the gate of the college.

THE OLD FOOT BRIDGE.
Used by Saint Andrews golfers for over 200 years.

In short, the Reformation did not occur in America; and my friend was frankly ignorant of all these Old World personages and adventures; of all these good old golfers, King Jamie, James Melville, Queen Mary, and Montrose, and the young minister to whom the devil, meeting him on the Jubilee course, gave an excellent sermon, in exchange for his signature to an important little document, if we believe the Rev. Mr. Woodrow, the friend and correspondent of Cotton Mather. All these people are only the ghosts that haunt the links, and are visible to the eyes of my memory; indeed, a lady of my friend's saw the cardinal hanging out of the window whence his dead body was suspended. But *she* has very unusual powers of vision!

To leave the past (in which I am too apt to live), and return to the golfing present. The players strike off from a tee close to the club, and the first hole ought not to be done in more than five

strokes, and is occasionally done in three. Everybody should be able to cross the first hazard, the road to the sea, and with his second should at least be near enough the burn to cross with his iron, after which there is only putting to be accomplished in two or three strokes. If the holes are arranged on the left side, the player has next to cross "the scholar's bunker," in which nobody should fail, and has then a long drive beleaguered by bunkers, with a fair chance of coming to grief on a cart track on the extreme left, or over the wall of the old station. If these are escaped there is an awkward approach over bunkers (that is, here and always, deep, irregular sand pits), to the second putting green. Five is a respectble number of shots for this hole, four is very good.

The dangers in the course to the third hole are the railway skirting the left side; a man who "hooks" will get into the football field on the further side of the railway, where "there is very snug lying," but, on the railway line itself, several strokes may be needed. A straight drive from the tee ought to carry "the Principal's Nose," a hillock containing three bunkers, and thence there is an approach shot to the third putting green, a difficult shot, as there is a yawning bunker to the right. If you evade the hazards, and putt decently, the hole should be yours in four.

Hitting off to the fourth hole, your danger is that a long shot may be punished by Sutherland's bunker, a small, dangerous pit. Avoiding that, you encounter a long, deep bunker stretching almost across the course; in wet weather it becomes a small loch. There is a great deal of rough hummocky ground beyond it, whence an iron or mashy should land you on the green, and you may do it in four, tho five is not very bad.

Hitting to the fifth or "long hole" (some five hundred yards), you have to cross "Hell," but that famous old bunker has lost most of its terrors in the course of time. To the right of it the "Kitchen" is dangerous, and you my fail to cross rough ground and a declivity, and to be on "the Elysian fields," a long, smooth tableland of beautiful turf. Once there, if you do not hit over a low wall into a field, or slice into a set of deep bunkers called "the Beardies," the way is clear to the putting green. This hole is seldom done, by most players, under five strokes.

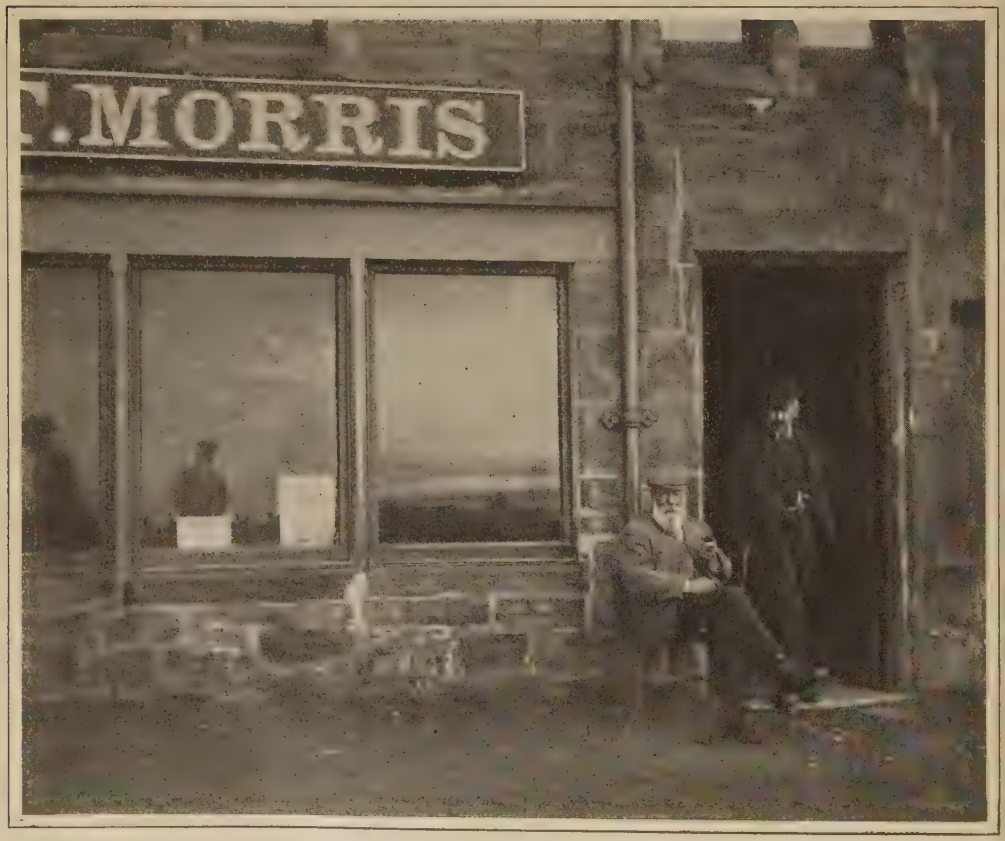
A topped shot from the next tee is badly punished in the rough grass of broken ground, and then a deep little valley, barred by a long, narrow tableland, has to be crossed, while a sliced shot may fall into "Walkingshaw's grave," so-called from an old player, of the family of Clementina Walkingshaw, the mistress of Prince Charles. When you have crossed the tableland, you may drop into one of several bunkers, and the rest of the hole has won for it the name of the Heathery Hole, being rough, with remains of heather. Four strokes for this hole may satisfy the ambition of the best. In striking to the seventh hole, a stroke to the left is apt to fall into bent grass, and a straight drive, if topped, is received in a bunker—there are two, one behind the other. There is next needed a long drive to the seventh or "High Hole," on an eminence above the wide estuary of the river Eden. On the left you may fall into the estuary; and, if you fail to reach the hight where the putting green is, you are apt to get into "Strath's" or any of several bunkers, while, if you go too far, more bunkers await you. This is, indeed, a perilous hole, and the ordinary player may be content to do it in five. The next hole, the short hole, is played from the tee with a cleek, and Mr. Everard has four times done it in one stroke. But a topped tee shot gets into terrible grief of bunkers and rough ground, and to take the hole in three is reckoned satisfactory, tho to do it in two is common enough.

The ninth, or End Hole, has rough ground to the left, several bunkers to catch a short stroke, and a large round bunker which may trap a very long drive, or a foozled second. Four is quite good enough for the End, or ninth hole. From the eighth there is a beautiful view of the river estuary, brimmed with bright blue water, or a colored expanse of sand and seaweed at low tide. The hills of Angus, faint blue or violet, and the long sand spit of Tentsmuir, rich in relics of neolithic man, and haunted by innumerable sea-fowl, limit the estuary, the sand hills there glow like fairy gold; with good eyes you may see the old tower of the persecutor of the Covenanters, Gordon,

of Earl's Hall, and above the smoke of Dundee rises the hight of Dundee Law. Looking backward you see the ridged cliff crowned by the ancient spires and towers, "murmuring (to inattentive ears) the last magic of the Middle Ages."

On the homeward course you play to the holes on the left, and all the hazards meet you with changed faces. Often a man who "goes out" in from thirty-seven to forty, tells you *that,* but does not tell you the score of his backward journey. Most men are very well content with a score of eighty; many are pleased if they come in under ninety; but dear Freddy Tait was habitually round in from eighty to seventy-two, which was his best. I was with him, and he had a difficult putt for seventy-two, then the record. "That putt took a year from my life!" he said. Only two or three years were left to the life of this great golfer, brave soldier and friend of all mankind who knew him. Recovered from a wound received at Magersfontein, he died in his next fight—a skirmish of no note, on the extreme right of the Boer position—just before French, sweeping round their left, galloped into Kimberley. Freddy's portrait hangs on the wall of the great club room, next to that of another ill-fated golfer, Charles I, who was playing at Leith Sands when news came to him of the great Irish rising.

In addition to "the old course," which has been described, is "the new course," between the old links and the sea. It extends much further to the north than the old course, reaching the limit of the spit of waste land, and is somewhat more difficult, to all but very long drivers like Mr. Blackwell, than the historic links. The ground, not worn by the feet of the players of five centuries (at least), is rougher, and the course, which winds



OLD TOM ANDREWS.
"The Grand Old Man" of the golfing world, in front of his shop facing the Saint Andrews Links.

about like that of Sandwich, is rather longer than the old course.

"The Jubilee Course" is mainly played upon by unambitious ladies, children, and old duffers. If *all* duffers would condescend to "sclaff" and "foozle" there it would be well for their betters. The links belong to the town, and are kept in repair, at considerable cost, by the members of the club. From July to October the links are inconveniently crowded, which may enrich the townsmen, but does not favorably affect the temper of the earnest players. There is some talk of laying out a fourth course, but the worse people play the more ardently do they prefer to chop up the green of the historic links.

The best book about golf at St. Andrews, and the old players, is Mr. Everard's illustrated "History of the Royal and Ancient Club," with remarkably good colored reproductions of old portraits.

St. Andrews, Scotland.

The Physical Condition of Our School Children

BY JOHN SPARGO

Author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," etc.

ALMOST three years ago I called the attention of the readers of The Independent to the fact that a large number of the children in our public schools are underfed to a more or less serious degree, being therefore handicapped, both physically and mentally. It will be remembered that I described the methods and results of certain investigations which had convinced me that Mr. Robert Hunter's alarming guess—for it was only a guess—that something like 70,000 children in the public schools of Greater New York were underfed was terribly near the truth. Later, in my book "The Bitter Cry of the Children," I went into the subject at greater length, treating it as one phase of a great national problem.

In the article referred to I concluded by making a plea for an adequate, scientific investigation of the whole subject by the Board of Education. No one is more conscious than I am of the crude and wholly inadequate methods of investigation which were perforce adopted. No individual can ever begin to make a thoro and scientific investigation into so vast a problem. The Board of Education, however, instead of facing the problem and getting together a commission of experts to go into the matter scientifically, satisfied itself, and, alas! the easily fooled public, by simply collecting a mass of "opinions," most of which were quite worthless, even if interesting.

I was fortunately able to revive interest in the matter upon a national scale thru the publication of my book. From all parts of the country there came to me evidences of the general correctness of the position I had taken. Realizing, as stated above, how entirely inadequate my data and how limited my observations were, as well as how superficial my examination of the tens of thousands of children I had observed was, I felt justified in estimating that "not less than 2,000,000 children of school age in the United States are the victims of poverty which denies them common necessities, particularly adequate nourishment." I used the term "poverty" in its widest sense, regarding as poor those families whose income, while sufficient in amount to protect them against want, is earned under conditions which inevitably cause the neglect of the children, as thru the employment of mothers, for example.

I have never claimed, nor fooled myself into believing, my estimate to be other than a guess. A careful guess,

based upon the most extensive study ever made so far as I know, but still a guess. There were some of my friends who thought that I had not taken the rural villages into account, but as a matter of fact I had gone very carefully into rural conditions and satisfied myself that conditions in rural communities are not very much better than in the cities, despite popular opinion to the contrary. Some of the worst cases of poverty I have ever seen, many of the most pitiable specimens of childhood, were in rural villages.

It will be observed that the estimate of 2,000,000 children of school age underfed is very different from "two million children famishing," as some papers interpreted it, or "two million dying of starvation," as another paper interpreted it. That many of the underfed children were suffering from malnutrition in a pathological sense, that the deprivation of food was so great as to cause a wasting of tissue and a general physical deterioration, observable by any competent physician, there was never any doubt in the mind of anybody. But, I confess, that had anyone suggested to me that there were a million children in our schools in that condition, 50 per cent of my estimate of the underfed, I should have been greatly alarmed at the thought.

When the work of the physicians employed for the purpose of examining the physical condition of school children by the Health Department of New York City proceeded under the direction of Dr. John J. Cronin, I was surprised and saddened to find that the percentage of children suffering from physical defects of various kinds was even greater than I had suggested in my book. So far from there having been any overstatement of the evil, the returns showed that there had been a very considerable understatement. The medical inspectors proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the physical condition of large numbers of school children was even worse than I had stated. They also proved very conclusively that practically all the backward and incorrigible boys and girls were in need of medical or surgical attention.

In the autumn of 1906 the physicians of the Department of Health examined some thousands of children and there was a re-examination of many of the same children in the early part of 1907. The second examination was, it is probable, more thoro than the first and more carefully made. At any rate, results noted were much worse in every instance, the percentage of cases of malnutrition, enlarged glands, defective vision, nasal and throat troubles being very high.

For example, out of 1,400 children of various nationalities, who had been examined in the first instance in 1906, 10.4 per cent. were returned as suffering from malnutrition, 45 per cent. from enlarged glands, 30.9 per cent. from throat defects. In the second examination only 990 of these same children were included and the records compared. Out of the 990 the percentage recorded as suffering from malnutrition was 12.9, from enlarged glands, 70.2, and from throat defects 45.6 per cent.! The figures relating to malnutrition lose some of their tragic force unless it is remembered that "underfeeding" and "malnutrition" are not quite synonymous terms. As one of the examining physicians said to me: "A child may be full of nothing more wholesome than cheap candy or decayed fruit and yet not be included in the list of children suffering from malnutrition. If the stomach seems fairly distended, the child is passed, unless, of course, malnutrition as a disease is evident."

In May, 1906, there was organized in New York City a body called The New York Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children, and I am happy to think that the work of Mr. Hunter and myself had much to do with bringing that committee into existence. Since their report, recently published by the American Statistical Association, might seem to convey the impression that we were in part responsible for the work done and the manner of its doing, it is only fair to say that such is not the case. Neither of us served on the committee, nor, beyond a few minor inquiries prior to the formation of the committee, were we consulted. Had either or both of us been placed on the committee, or given a hearing before it before the actual work was begun, I think it more than probable that the work would have been more

efficiently done, some very foolish mistakes would have been avoided, and some serious omissions provided against.

At is was, there was a distinct tendency to discredit the estimates made by Mr. Hunter and myself. Both of us had placed ourselves upon record as favoring the establishment of some system of school meals. Leaving Mr. Hunter to answer for himself, so far as I am concerned, it is necessary to say that I did not advocate "free meals," but rather the Parisian system, that all able to pay should pay, pointing out that the number absolutely unable to pay is, in normal times, small. What I desired was some means whereby the pennies spent for unwholesome things might be spent for wholesome meals. Furthermore, I am not enamored of school meals. I regard it as at best a makeshift. What is needed is that home conditions be such that children can be properly fed at home. We need the strengthening of family life in this particular. Far from being so enamored of State action, I want to see the need for all such paternalism removed. I am a socialist, not by reason of my belief in paternalism, but by reason of my conviction that in a decent state of society the need for nearly all such activities on the part of the State would disappear. But nothing has occurred to change my conviction that school meals are now necessary.

If the opponents of school meals, those who say that we must "reach the homes" in order to solve the problem, will find some means to so raise wages as to enable the mothers to stay at home to care properly for their children, and of keeping the mothers-to-be out of the factories and shops during the most important years of their lives, so that they will not go ignorantly into wifehood and motherhood, I will join them and drop the demand for school meals. But that means the solution of the whole industrial problem; it is far off. Meanwhile the children are suffering and relief is urgent. Until home meals for all the children are made possible, I want the school meals as a makeshift.

The New York Committee on the Physical Welfare of Children, in spite of the voluminous literature on the subject, and the lessons of numerous foreign investigations, failed to make any records of the hights and weights of the children examined, their chest measurements, power of grip, and other indications of physical development and strength. Unwarned and untaught by the experience of other workers in the same field, they foolishly spent valuable time and money trying to collect such impossible information as the duration of the labor pains of the mothers at the birth of the children they examined! Judged by American experience, it was, perhaps, the most scientific investigation of the subject yet made, but judged by the many excellent foreign examples, it was most unsatisfactory and unscientific. It is not easy to find a satisfactory excuse for much of the bungling for which the committee was responsible.

The report of the committee, as published by the American Statistical Association, confidently asserts that, with the possible exception of defective vision, there are fewer cases of physical defects among the children of today than among the children of fifty years ago. This, however, is pure assumption. There is no evidence as to conditions fifty years ago with which present day figures can be compared. It may be so; no man knows. I think, however, that it is exceedingly improbable. Universal experience points to a very marked deterioration, and it is not probable that the United States is an exception to that rule. Defects of vision undoubtedly are on the increase, and the committee very wisely paid attention to the construction of school buildings as to lighting and other conditions. That was a beginning in the right direction. It is inconceivable, however, that they should have overlooked the home conditions in this connection. For a long time I have been convinced that much of the eyestrain among our school pupils is due to the fact that they do a great deal of studying at home in the evenings, under the most trying conditions. To see the tenement child doing his or her home lessons, straining the eyes in a miserable light, is to realize that eyestrain and home lessons are closely associated.

The investigations of the Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children, inadequate and unscientific as they

were, have still a great value. If New York school children are typical in these respects of the children of the nation, there must be something like 12,000,000 school children in the United States suffering from physical defects more or less serious. If the 1,400 children observed and examined by the committee are to be taken as typical of school children thruout the United States there must be something like the following conditions:

Suffering from malnutrition	1,248,000
Suffering from enlarged glands	5,460,000
Suffering from bad teeth	8,988,000
Suffering from defective breathing	7,092,000

Some of the children suffer, of course, from more than one defect; some, indeed, from all four. It is impossible to separate them accurately, but the figures cited are terribly significant. I confess that I cannot comprehend the attitude of mind which can remain passive in face of these awful figures. How is it possible for any human being to remain indifferent to the fact that the investigations made go to show that there are probably 41,600 children in New York City, victims of a disease produced in the vast majority of cases by lack of food, victims of terrible starvation similar to that which annually claims so many victims in India? How can we ignore that awful total of 1,248,000 such victims in the nation?

At the present time, when the tide of poverty is rising higher than ever, when great armies of unemployed men and women workers throng our streets, the number of child victims is very greatly increased. What are we going to do about it?

In Bradford, England, they have recently adopted the act which permits local school authorities to feed their pupils. More than eight hundred children are being fed daily (they feed only the poor and necessitous, practically the starving), and, I am informed, the results are astonishing. Children learn when they are fed who cannot learn when they are hungry.

Aristotle knew that more than two thousand years ago. The anthropologists have taught us that races and individuals alike reach the highest point of mental energy and moral vigor when the maximum of physical development is reached. Darwin showed that in his "Descent of Man"; common everyday experience proves it. It is of small use to waste our time and resources "educating" children who perish while we "teach."

The proposal of Professor Fisher and others that a Federal Bureau of Public Health be established, with its chief in the Cabinet, is a good one. There is hardly a more urgent need today than attention to the national physical welfare. But in the meantime, at once, it seems to me to be the duty of our local governing bodies to take up the question of feeding the school children.

YONKERS, N. Y.

Success in Failure

BY CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE

'Tis failure then? So be it. I have toiled
And given my best of self, and not recoiled
Before the bitter way, the rock-steep road,
Till here I pause, of hope and strength despoiled.

Shall I turn back, and be success's thrall?
No! Let me rather far be known thru all
My life as one who would be great and failed,
Than one who was contented to be small.

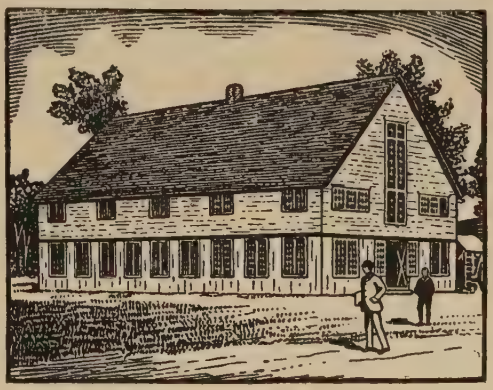
Then on again! And where thick mists defend
The summit's self from sight my way shall tend;
I love the cliffs and walls that block the path—
Steeper the mountain, faster we ascend.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.

Human Experiments in Bee and Bird Life

BY EDWARD P. PRESSEY

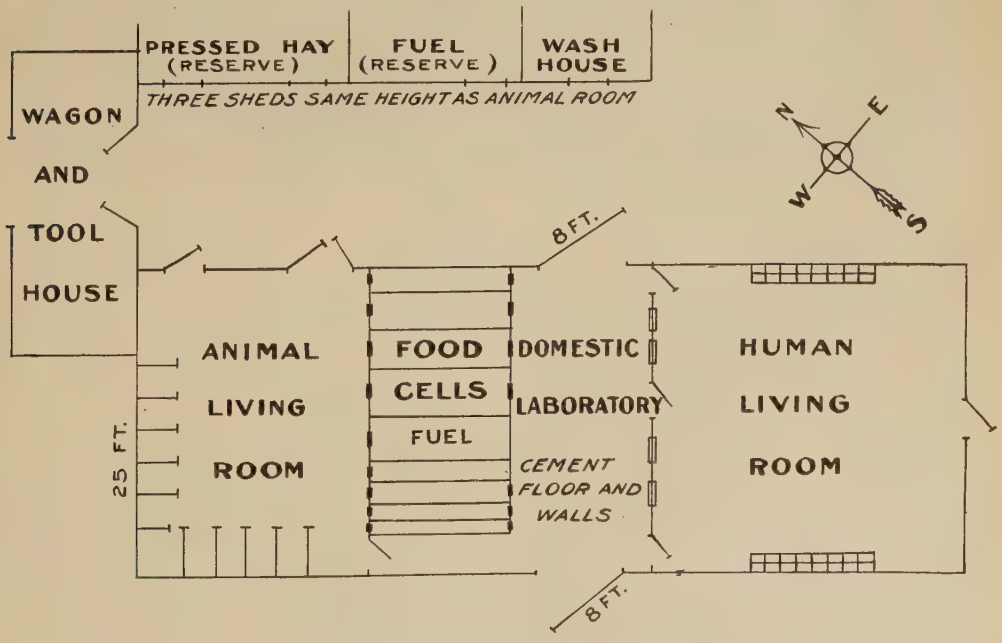
[The reader will connect this article with one descriptive of the beginnings of the New Clairvaux settlement in the hill country of Massachusetts, at Montague, printed in THE INDEPENDENT of March, 1905.—EDITOR.]



THE VILLAGE SHOP.

Bee and ant life always fascinated me. By the old pasture bars, when I was cow-driver, the ants in a hill gave me my first lessons in natural history. But I am interested now not so much in insect ways as in the parable their life presents in simplicity to humans. Ages ago the sage of nature who "spake of trees, of beasts and fowls, of creeping things and fishes," exclaimed: "Go to the ant; consider her ways and be wise."

Bees, for instance, accepting, as they have done, heroically certain limitations of their conditions, have perfected a form of social life with its necessary arts of building and good production. The limitation, the tragedy of the hive, however, is the omission of self-expression from their scheme. This fatal omission necessitates cold-blooded sacrifice of the entire male population periodically; and rule of the most favored caste by a legalized system of assassination of its own royal family of grand duchesses. Yet the serene per-



GROUND PLAN OF HUMAN BEEHIVE.

fection of their wholesale slaughter does not jar for a moment of bee history the efficient routine of ideal love and duty.

To make a complete parable for human application I cover the fatal limitation of the bee by taking example of the birds. With them we have self-expression in its perfection.

"Oh, for the wings of a dove!"

carries our sacred dream of freedom, of individuality. And just as the bee comb is the perfection of architecture as bee fanciers will explain to your mystification, and as the whole bee life is the ultimate word or "logos" on economic order, so is the bird song the ultimate self-expression. Sunrise, spring, infant loveliness and a bird song are four ultimate things. These are pin-points in nature where evolution has stretched forward to the goal.

Our parable then is the parable of "Ultimate Things in Human Life." The song of the lark and sparrow are lovelier than human song; and are always the same because ultimate. Humans change their tune, because always still striving sadly for the goal of self-expression. We are sent to the ant because her economic order is ultimate. Infancy is lovelier than middle age because it has been perfected. We can still imagine infinitely better men, but not finer babies. An ultimate humanity is coming whose song will not affright even the bird, because there will be no tragedy behind; and in whose economic order there is to be the serene precision of efficient love and duty.

At New Clairvaux we have sought the ultimate units of the human architecture, the ultimate brood-chamber and honeycomb, and the ultimate manner of cooperative life and labor.

The dwellers in the bee-house build the house. So do we believe every group of humans should build its own house. That is what we have been doing. This method eliminates the labor problem. It makes the home more interesting. The bee in her morning flight gathers resin and nectar and transforms these into plates of cement to build her home. She does not build by devastation of nature. We are learning the reverence of the bee frugally to glean our forests and leave them more beautiful, more fruitful for our building; and to utilize the stones of the field, leaving it more fertile. Our mansion is ourselves as the shell is the nautilus. It is concreted of our own lives. Other people who do not so build we regard as hermit crabs borrowing cast-off shells.

The conventional house of civilization compels ceaseless struggle or a servile class to keep it clean. When it is old it is likely to survive hundreds of years a death trap. The bee in her home has sealed every corner and foreign body with silken surfaces. We take the lesson for our human hive of the future. We build our furniture *in* and seal to dust and water. All unsealed foreign bodies, as movable chairs and tables, hanging pictures and bric-a-brac, we reduce to lowest terms.

The many-roomed modern house to any simple, unspoiled sense is repulsive in form and confusion as to its uses. Probably no two families ever use the rooms of a house for the same things, or could form any distinct idea of the previous occupants' usages. The occupants of the New York "model tenements," who used the bathrooms for coal holes, are no exceptions. The more I study our civilized houses the less confidence I have in my understanding of the uses of its various rooms. We do not know apparently what we want of our houses or what we want to do or be; consequently indefinite is stamped all over the multiplied cells of our dwellings. Now the bee again teaches us to determine the simple essentials of a dwelling, to store our food and to brood our young. Adapting their perfect domestic economy to human necessity, our houses should consist of five sections distinct in architecture and purpose: low-roofed storage cells or bins uniform in general style should be conveniently ranged together, with stalls for animals on one side of the range and laboratories for preparation of food on the other. The fourth section is the living room and the fifth is a dormitory. Clothes washing, bathing, etc., should have a little building or room at one side, near the stable or in the yard, where refuse is best handled. The following profile and diagram are suggested as a simple country house of definite uses:

As in the beehive housekeeping, like house-building, has become with us a common function of the hive and is no

longer a special function of the household drudge. By this means everything is done with dispatch and real interest, even zest. Democracy is not murdered.

The house itself is builded to a democratic, free ideal. With mystical insight transcending the architect's purposeless traditions the new domestic shelter arises with results both adequate and economical, neither of which the houses of the near past have attained. There has been no human house exhibiting the ultimate adequacy of the house of the bee. We have many domiciles which have displayed an interesting fancy working its spells. We have borrowed from everywhere conveniences and luxuries which we have no means or even idea of enjoying, while the vast populations of our cities have no houses at all, but are bunked as for an eventless voyage thru time in tiers and rows of numbered berths in alleys smelling of the bilgewater of destiny. Either fancy or fatality have determined our abodes.

We have determined at New Clairvaux that the ultimate human need should be our ideal in houses. We have determined to repossess our lives, our whole souls. Not something that will do, but something that will fulfil our lives. Something up to type and under such conditions, economically, as to be universally possible, costing just labor, the simple conditions being just universal access to the earth.

The interpretation of our parable of the honeycomb may be briefly recapitulated. The ultimate human house we conceive will be of a beautiful seamless surface thruout, built so firmly all in all that nothing will bend or jar. It will meet these simple ends, shelter from the elements, sanctuary from the world, fulcrum of social influence and all in perfect sweetness. It must be so ordered that neither cares nor microbes nor deficiency of air and light slowly kill. Lovely in proportions, workmanship and idea, without extraneous ornament or illogical angle, it is an extension of the inner and outer life of sound, sane men.

THE NEW CLAIRVAUX HUMAN BEE HIVE.

Specifically our *Great Room,* now in construction at New Clairvaux in illustration approximately of these ideas, has an ample fireside with contiguous built-

in seats out of the draft of doors, built-in bookshelves, toy boxes and timepiece in one quarter, the family board in

The windows are made in one sash so as to afford freest passage to the air. Encircling air is made instantaneously

MOUNT TOBY FROM THE MONTAGUE MEADOWS.

a second, a kitchen, partly screened, in a third, and a coat hangery, etc., in the fourth quarter. There is wide floor space around the central post or roof-tree, as shown in cut No. 1. The entire room is something over 25 feet square. The roof-tree is 8½ feet high, branching into great hand-hewn beams from our own forest patch, just such trees as we could find, done with just such skill as we could bring with our own hands. There are defective joints, there are some bungles. We are concerned first with an idea, a distinct concept, and second with founding a new tradition competent for infinite growth, and after these with right workmanship. Paint is to be freely used on the wood-finish interior. The floor of our own pasture oak, tightly driven together, will probably be covered with deck paint semi-annually, the fireside warmed with one of our beautiful cottage-craft rugs. Care is taken securely to bar rats and mice out from the walls. All available outer walls are windows.

available to the kitchen corner in particular.

A vestibule 8 feet wide and 26 feet long backs this living room, and is entered by either end besides having various double faced cupboards and pockets for the passage of fuel and stores to the interior. The floor of this vestibule is cement. It has the main entrance to the cellar and other stores and is the nearest part of the house to the kitchen garden and the barn, orchard, etc.

The chamber is divided into a bath and sleeping places, with conditions as near as possible like an open tent.

The organization of our beehive, as I have intimated, is pure democracy. Hirelings, if we have any (as in special emergencies), are self-respecting comrades, no servants. There is extremely little of the cash nexus found necessary. The work which degrades the servant one may do honorably for oneself. The little boys and girls learn to empty their own slops and to take care of their own

things, and gradually to join in the larger work. They set the table, fetch kindlings, run errands, make domestic animals happy, plan and tend a little garden of their own, gather wild flowers for the table. As for the grown-ups, one "does" the dishes with the aid of an automatic dryer which we make in the "village shop," another sets the breakfast and sweeps the floor, and so on all around. Mother and father tend the little children together. Mother has all day after planning the one household spread of the evening to live with the children, to gather things from the garden and to help keep it, to be in the sunshine, to create a spiritual home. The division of labor is more just.

Finally, in the manner of gathering and storing the honey of our human *apis mellifica,* we again do well to draw from our parable of the bee. We no longer sweat for a wretched price and an uncertain market. We have become too wise to sell our wheat at 1 cent a pound and buy it back in the form of crackers at 12 cents a pound. We do not, for a few shillings, sell our potatoes and milk and corn and summer fruits and winter fruits and maple syrup and honey and fat of the land and all the good things of a living and mortgage the houses and land to the butcher for a mess of Swift's or Armour's pottage. We put our honey in the honeycomb, a rich and varied diet. Last season we set up the maple syrup cells. And this is a land that flows with milk and honey, a land of pastures and wild flowers. And we are developing terraces of cultivated flowers in front of the orchard with an apiary to come between. We have a beautiful granary in mind by converting one of the old buildings, with cells for Indian corn and wheat and rye and buckwheat and oats and millet and beans and field peas and popcorn, all of which our surrounding acres are already producing in abundance. In this granary will also be cells for all kinds of seeds, also for sweet herbs, sage, pennyroyal, carraway and coriander. In our frost-proof cells underground we have scores of barrels of all kinds, colors and savors of apples, with winter pears and potatoes, and all garden vegetables, a dozen kinds, and hundreds of bushels of succulent roots, as mangels, sugar-beets and rutabagas for the animals. In other cells are hundreds of quarts of crisp pickles, appetizing catsup, made of the fairest ripe tomatoes and cayenne, cauliflower, grape and currant and red crab-apple jellies and blueberries from the mountain, red raspberries, honey-sweet pears, luscious-looking cherries, strawberries, tomatoes for bisque soups, and all the other special juices of summer and the sun. In short, there are rich acids and pure sweets, nuts and fresh grains from our own threshing floors, cream, eggs, pork and fat mutton and butter, just as we like it. Season after season we have eaten our content of the good things our hands have gathered increasingly with decreasing effort. The surplus pays taxes of several sorts.

Nature has both fondled and sharply disciplined us. Some of us have observed our affections growing tenderer toward all the flowers, flocks and babes amid which we have our being and the life of which depends upon our constant gentleness and faithfulness. We have had faith in the vision of the lion and the lamb lying down together, of the wedding of brute strength and gentility of heart, of the existence of a plane of life between the patient ox and the soaring skylark which shall be better than either. And we do certainly feel that we have come a long way toward fulfilling the purposes of God with us.

Now self-expression is the last accomplishment of all great toil. It is right here that begins our parable of the birds. There is a sympathy between the birds and the poets. Chaucer is full of the inspiration from the singing birds. Wordsworth and Shelley hymned the soaring singing lark. All poets cross-question the nightingale and many other birds. The quest of all poets of all time has been to phrase the ultimate human song that will express in few measures the whole human heart as the thrush's song expresses his. There are many types of music and many critics of each type because all have really failed, tho many have registered some broken bars or suggestions of the immortal music. And so far there exist only gropings after the ultimate human song of the undivided soul, the successful, brotherly man universal.

We cannot see life otherwise than as a

simple, single problem and not as a great warp and woof of problems, social and industrial. It is all the problem of the worker wrestling with nature for his daily bread, with one eye always on Providence for every good and perfect gift as it comes down from the land of light.

There is no real reason why man and the expressions of men should not some day take their place with things accomplished, things perfected, with the sunrise, the June morning, the lark's song, the revelations of God.

When that occurs, then he will see how the monk and the Shaker in their exquisitely wrought cells were by fine intuition following, on higher ground, parallel lines to perfection with the bee. The family on the farm today may follow still higher parallels to the perfection of social and individual man, where problems disappear in the perfect mystery of full life.

MONTAGUE, MASS.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association

BY GEORGE FULK

[Mr. Fulk, the secretary of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, is a graduate of De-Pauw University. He was professor of Greek and Latin in Ashland College (Kentucky) one year; studied law three years in the Chicago-Kent College of Law and Northwestern University Law School; and was associated with Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, during the street railway litigation (1905-1906). Mr. Fulk became actively interested in the peace movements in the colleges last year. He organized peace societies in several colleges and universities; attended the National Peace Congress at New York, in April, 1907; attended the convention of the Intercollegiate Peace Association at Cincinnati; and spent the summer at The Hague, where he carried a memorial from twenty-three American colleges and universities. After attending the International Peace Congress at Munich, he spent four months traveling in Europe visiting educators and students interested in the international peace movement.—EDITOR.]

THE Intercollegiate Peace Association consists, technically, of forty-seven colleges and universities of the Middle West, united for the promotion of organized activity among students and educators in support of the International Arbitration and Peace Movement. The organization had its beginning three years ago in a convention of college men, embracing both students and professors, initiated by President Noah E. Byers, of Goshen College, and held at Goshen, Ind. Eight colleges and universities, all of which were controlled by religious denominations fundamentally opposed to war, were represented.

The following college year, 1906-7, twenty-eight more institutions were added to the association, none of which were opposed to war on fundamental religious principles. Oratorical contests among students on International Arbitration and Peace were promoted, in which more than one hundred students took part. The best eight manuscripts were selected and their authors allowed to participate in an interstate oratorical contest held at the University of Cincinnati in connection with the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, in May, 1907. During that year local prizes were offered for orations and essays in twenty-one institutions. Essays or orations were prepared by students in twenty-two institutions. Peace bibliographies were added to the libraries of thirteen institutions. A memorial representing 22,968 students and 1,668 professors was sent to the Hague Conference. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents was raised for the work.

This year eleven institutions have been added to the association. The plan of holding oratorical contests has been enlarged upon. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio State contests, as well as local contests, have been held. In Pennsylvania and Michigan special arrangements were made whereby these States were repre-

sented in the Interstate Contest, together with the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The third annual convention of the association was held the 15th and 16th of last month at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. The program consisted of the Second Interstate Oratorical Contest on International Arbitration and Peace, a business session, a meeting of college men and women, addressed by educators, including Dean W. P. Rogers, of the University of Cincinnati Law School; Acting Dean Roscoe Pound, of Northwestern University School of Law; Prof. Amos Hershey, of Indiana University, and others, and a public mass meeting addressed by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago.

The work of the association has been considerably enlarged this year. State committees are now being organized in the five States above mentioned and in Wisconsin. These committees will control the work of their several States next year. The chairmen of the different State committees, together with the president and secretary, constitute the executive committee of the association. The policy of the association is to promote local peace societies, consisting of both students and professors, in the institutions where this is feasible; where it is not, to have existing students' associations, such as history and political science clubs, foster the local interests of the association. Each institution is represented in the association by a vice-president, who is required to be a member of the faculty. Several local students' peace societies are now in existence. Others are being planned for next year. These are being affiliated with "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students, an organization of European students. This organization was founded at Turin, Italy, in 1898, and now has branches in sixty-three of the principal university centers of Europe, with a total membership of about fifteen thousand students.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association, thru its local societies, is being affiliated with "Corda Fratres" with a view to putting the organized student movement for international arbitration and peace on a truly international basis. The leading articles of the constitution of "Corda Fratres" read as follows:

"The principal object of the International Federation of Students is to protect and promote the idea of solidarity and of fraternity among the students. . . . Each member, upon his entrance into the Federation, pledges himself upon his honor to employ unceasingly such means as his social position, his intelligence and his activity afford to promote the spirit of international union among the youth, and to second all the manifestations which he may believe useful in order to dissipate from any class of persons whatsoever the prejudices and hatred which render states reciprocally hostile and always on a war footing. The International Federation of Students proposes also to second by all the means in its power the work of peace and arbitration between nations. It is also the object of the Federation to put in correspondence the students themselves, and in particular those who devote themselves to the same branch of learning, in order to facilitate means of information and scientific research, of which they may eventually have need, both before and after the doctorate; to insure reciprocally hosts and friends in the large cities, distantly located, upon the occasion of travels, individual and collective, in foreign lands—travels which will thus be more easily undertaken and accomplished."

Six international congresses of the Federation have been held, as follows: At Turin, 1898; at Paris, 1900; at Venice, 1902; at Liège, 1905; at Marseilles, 1906; at Bordeaux, 1907. The next international congress of the Federation will be held at The Hague in July, 1909. A special appeal will be issued to the students of every university in the world to attend this congress.

It is a coincidence that the students' peace organizations sprang up in Europe and America independently of each other, and neither knew of the existence of the other until their representatives met at The Hague during the Second Hague Conference. It does not seem idle to predict that these organizations have not sprung up and grown to their present extent to die a premature death. Neither is it unconservative to believe that their possibilities are practically unlimited. There are most promising plans for the future development of the movement in the minds of the students of both hemispheres, One, in particular, is the publication of a students' journal in several languages in the interest of the work. The European students now publish bulletins from time to time as a means of communicating matters of special im-

portance to the members of their organization. They feel that when the American students join them they can publish a regular journal and fix the "Central Bureau" permanently at Paris. It is now at Budapest. Both in Europe and America the students say they do not have the money successfully to promote the movement. This is the most serious obstacle in the minds of the leaders, yet they are working heroically with the reasonable hope that merit will be rewarded in time.

CERRO GORDO, ILL.

The Mind of the Child

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

IF we could be more like the little children instead of training them to be like us, we would all come nearer the Kingdom of Heaven than we do. After a while one of us will remember that his millennium time was when he was a child and took his days straight from the Maker of days, when the important thing was not to win and to hold, but it was the dawn-song of a bird, the little whispers of the wind, the definite but unspeakable communications he had with tiny flowers, the far and wide loveliness of every field.

And so we shall begin to study the mind of the child in order to discover its sources of happiness and to preserve them just as now we are engaged in destroying them. For it is the nature of a child to believe, not to learn and then believe.

This is why they are happier than grown people. They can hope so much more. They have a divine anticipation of life which is legitimate, but which we outrage, because, if our system of education does not inveigh against such anticipation, it destroys too much of the capacity for faith. And what we need for life is more imagination and fewer penny facts. And when we come to study children, not as the crass, modern psychologists study them, in order to take a mean advantage and a sort of mathematical possession of their winged faculties, but wonderingly, as we study the Word and the Heavens, we shall have entered upon the last great period in history, and the home-coming of man. What it will be like, no one can tell, for while the law is plain that we must be as little children, we do not know enough about them yet to imitate them. Their minds and the great reasons for their faiths are hidden from us. We have no means by which their confidence may be translated and betrayed. The tenderest mother never wins it. No child loves enough to avow it, and not one of us remembers well enough to tell what we really thought and believed when we were children, and the world was still our dream. We only recall the awakening, the breaking of some ineffable spell.

Usually it was when our elders began to exercise their misguided consciences in our behalf that the pages of our happy minds were first tear-stained, thumb-marked and pencil-scratched with information that was foreign to our Maytime spirits. In short, we became students, limed birds upon the ugly tree of knowledge. To be sure we had some information already, things that no child ever tells. And in the way of experimental knowledge we knew, for example, that all bumble bees were old and ill natured, that grasshoppers were homely and probably insane. We were personally and intelligently acquainted with sundry bluebird families. We knew where the first wood violets were to be found, and at a pinch we could have told who made us. But our world, the world of the child, began to fade upon that day when we were obliged to learn the surnames of all the letters in the alphabet. Every one declared that there was the greatest possible difference between *a b*, and *a d*. *A b* was no less *a b*, no matter upon which side it carried its tail and hump. And what a stretching of nerves it was to proclaim at last in a high treble voice that "The cat has the rat!" This was called reading, and we sat down with a brow burning as it had been stung by a laurel wreath. How many men and

women who read these pages recall those first days when they were exiled from the pleasant tree shadows outside, and made to sit within the dull prison room of learning, conning that horrid formula of the cat and the rat so typical of their own state at the time. But other troubles of a far more serious nature were upon us now. We had learned to "cipher," and had come to that place where it was a kind of moral duty to "set down the right hand figure and carry one." The sum would be "Add 5 to 55," and we would set down the 0, after a mental struggle between our right and our left hand, and carry the 1 on to the other 5, which was plainly not entitled to it. "Let each column have its due," we said in the small integrity of our minds. If 5 and 5 made 10, why not write it so? It seemed dishonest to halve the dividend with the next 5 only because it was a near neighbor, and our whole moral nature cried out against it. Meanwhile, as from day to day the figure to be carried and thrust into the next column became larger, our sense of weariness and responsibility increased. That was our first business obligation in the world, to "carry" when we ought to carry, and to pay back when we "borrowed" in subtraction, and we were never the same afterward. If virtue had not gone out of us something of the spirit had. Those first impressions that we held so lightly upon the wings of fancy faded. We became strangers to the bluebirds and suffered such little amorphous, academic thoughts as "Why should a bulldozing transitive verb govern the objective case?" We still had the heart to be sorry for the objective case. Or, why were "a" and "an" called "indefinite articles," and what was an article of language anyhow?

These are natural questions for the child to ask; they represent the pathetic confusion of his mind, too young to reason or apprehend definitions. We have, indeed, better, surer methods now of teaching the personalities of language, but the *burden* of knowing is the same to the child. And it is the burden that is so cruel. Besides, even in these days of amazing public school systems, where so much practice has been had in torturing the minds of young children, not one in a dozen can tell *why* he sets down one figure in addition and carries the other. The writer recently interviewed four, varying from the age of seven to twelve, and found them all sullenly ignorant of the mystery. It was a kind of mathematical crucifixion thru which they past with uncertain success.

Now, it is not well for children to grow up in ignorance, but it is abominable the way we shorten their faculties and destroy their spiritual qualities by teaching them last things first. And it is curious that men and women who petition legislatures to save young children from work in the mills and factories can see no harm in sending a baby to school. More children are martyred every year in the first six grades at school than have ever been destroyed in the cotton factories. The fact that they do not die, but grow up to be careworn men and women, of even great mental accomplishments, is no sign that they were not bereaved of the highest qualities when they were in the primary grades. Nothing in this world is more barbarous than the teaching relation we sustain to them. We do not respect them enough, and it is no wonder they respect us so little. They do not know how to say it, and there is an instinct still beautiful in them which forbids the sacrilege, but every child knows that its average elder is a fool with his accent in the wrong place. They yield to us and finally become like us, but in the beginning they knew better. And hereafter when the child enters into his own, we shall understand better than we do now how to prolong those first millennium years of joy and innocence. There will be no house school for children, but they will take their primer lessons as they are published upon the hills from day to day. There will be no sentimental catechism of arbitrary rights and wrongs strung by a creed, but they will learn naturally the great lesson of right obedience to God, not because there are churches or dogmas, but because the heavens and the earth declare Him. The reason we have lost so much the sense of God is because we have made too many little diagrams of His providence according to our own minds. We are forgetting to count the stars, and it is the nature of all children to count the stars.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Literature

A Political Novel

Few of Mr. Churchill's readers understood that "Coniston" was really a political novel, partly because the love interest in it had the right setting for love in the character of Cynthia, in the wild beauty of Coniston and in the patient sorrow that love is as apt to brood as happiness, and partly because the men and measures portrayed in politics belonged already to the past, and the tender forgiving spell of the past was cast over the character of Jethro Bass so that the unscrupulousness of the political boss of twenty years ago had the attraction of romantic adventures in guerrilla government under the very eaves of the capitol. But his new novel* is meant to be a sequel to the political methods described in "Coniston." The scenes are laid in the same State, but not with such fairness of meadows and hills. And love is almost a social convention, a by-product of a rich young woman and a "rising" young man. The author has confined himself to interpreting conditions of modern political life rather than love and natural scenery.

In the days of Jethro Bass there was competition between railroads. There were small railroad kingdoms, so to speak, dependent upon the favor of the political bosses, but now, twenty years later, we come to the consolidation of railroad kingdoms into the railroad empire—an empire no longer dependent upon section bosses in politics, but with its standing army of five hundred legislators, its packed committees and subsidized press. Democracy with its toot and Stars and Stripes is upon the stage, a mere quack advertisement of the government to deceive the people. Behind the scenes is the feudal system, the dukes and earls of the railroad empire—and the real play, the absorbing interests, the high stakes. And the workings of this feudal system are more than proclaimed, they are dramatized with a cynical verac-

ity that makes the story of great value for enlightening the great mass of people who are not sufficiently interested in their citizenship to insure honest government, but who are sufficiently interested in the romance to take lessons in political economy from the pen of a novelist.

Three classes of politicians are represented, the railroad tool politician who swears by the Republican party and belongs to the "machine," which is itself a part of the "rolling stock" of the railroad. This class includes the counsel for the road, and in the character of Hilary Vane we recognize the evolution of Jethro Bass. The reform politician is indicated by Austin Vane, a young, free lance attorney, who plays a potential rather than an important part; his restraint, and the reasons for it, being the only romantically heroic element in the story. And last, the fool politician. Mr. Crewe's career is simply the clown's ring, which has been cleared for the diversion of the author's readers in the midst of graver affairs. That he actually does represent a new and ridiculous type in American politics goes without saying, but Mr. Churchill is the first to paint his State house portrait for readers of fiction. Mr. Crewe is a multimillionaire with an invincible dollar-marked conceit which nothing can abash, an uninformed egregious energy that makes his very intelligence a mockery. He is a sophomore statesman who is concerned to act his part rather than to fill any position. His nature is to pose. He is a reformer only in name. He is really after a State pedestal at any price. His wealth, as is so often the case with the egregious rich, has bereft him of that human telepathy toward humans without which a politician in particular is halt, lame and blind.

If Mr. Churchill has portrayed the character of any of his own political opponents, he has richly avenged himself for being defeated in his race for Governor of New Hampshire, and in any case he has produced one of the most remarkable political novels that has ap-

*Mr. Crewe's Career. *By Winston Churchill.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

peared in this country. The book has the accent of reality rather than fiction. He shows a generous power in drawing strong diverse types, a breadth of understanding that will give his representation weight with serious people. And he has done what most political novelists neglect when he interprets the political mania of the rural mind. All farmers are politicians, but their views are as hidden from men like Humphry Crewe as if they were the constitution and by-laws of a secret order. The awakening into action of this esoteric quality in the rustic politician is one of the future phases of national life.

Worlds in the Making

It is not often that a scientific writer offers at one time explanations of so many phenomena as are presented by Dr. Arrhenius in his highly suggestive book. It contains a considerable number of novel views, some having a good basis of astronomical evidence and the concurrent support of physical and chemical laws; others being merely more or less plausible speculations, standing upon rather insecure footings, and liable to failure when future investigations are brought to bear upon them.

Radiation pressure plays an important part in the theories advanced, and in astronomy the author's name is chiefly associated with this subject. By the application of a single principle, viz., that light exerts a pressure in the direction of its propagation, he was able, about eight years ago, to explain many features of the solar corona, the zodiacal light, the repulsion of comets' tails, and also to indicate the nature of the relations which exist between sun spots, magnetic storms and auroras. The correlation of so many puzzling phenomena was a decided forward step, and the reasonableness of the assumptions made and the force of the arguments presented in support of them caused astronomers generally to accept as highly probable the doctrine that radiation pressure plays an important role in all of these phenomena.

The acceptance of this thesis came the more readily, for light pressure had long been known as a possibility from the mathematical investigations of Clerk Maxwell. Moreover, shortly after Dr. Arrhenius presented his views, the physicists, Lebedeff, in Russia, and Nichols and Hull, in America, succeeded in realizing radiation pressure experimentally in its theoretical amount, and thus established its effectiveness as a physical agent.

In his present book Dr. Arrhenius has extended his astronomical theories, offering explanations especially in respect to variable stars, new stars and nebulæ. He also considers volcanic and seismic phenomena, the condition of the earth's interior, the celestial bodies as abodes of organisms, the constitution of the sun and nebulæ, and other subjects. All of this, however, is subsidiary to the main purpose of the book, which is to present a new cosmogony, which aims to avoid the conclusion that the whole universe is tending, thru the radiation of heat from the hotter to the colder bodies, toward a uniform distribution of energy, and therefore toward an absolute end of the development of the universe. According to the new theory, energy is degraded in bodies of the solar type, such as the sun and the stars, and elevated in those of the nebular state. Gravity and radiation pressure are regarded as the chief physical agents, the former tending to concentrate all matter, the latter to scatter it. By using them as opposing factors Dr. Arrhenius has knit together a theory of evolution of world systems which, he thinks, "can continue in an eternal cycle, in which there is neither beginning nor end, and in which life may exist and continue forever undiminished."

The argument is briefly as follows: The stars radiate their heat; their surfaces cool; their vast remaining stores of heat are largely imprisoned beneath the solid and slowly conducting crusts that form upon their surfaces. In addition to the hundreds of millions of visible stars there are probably thousands of millions of other bodies moving thru space with high velocities, unshining, unseen. It is assumed that occasionally collisions occur between the stars or other bodies, resulting in the production of enormous masses of gas and vast clouds of dust,

[1] Worlds in the Making. *By Svante Arrhenius.* New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.60 net.

making a new star and enveloping nebulæ. Then begins the long course of development from nebula to sun, from sun to a cool, wandering body, until a new lease of shining existence comes thru a further collision, perhaps after many thousands of billions of years.

The author regards life as having always existed, just as matter and energy have always existed, springing up on a world as soon as conditions become favorable for its development, not spontaneously, but thru life germs transported by radiation pressure from other worlds where life already exists. This is a modification of the old doctrine of Panspermia. Two assumptions underlie this theory. In order that radiation pressure may act in the postulated manner the life germs must be smaller than any known to science today, and they must be capable of retaining their vitality when subjected for long periods to the exceedingly low temperatures which prevail in the interstellar spaces.

Astronomers admit the possibility of many worlds being in a condition favorable to the reception of life. They are also of the opinion that life is known positively on the earth alone, and that there is very little hope of our demonstrating its existence on any other world. They will, however, look with interest on the present book, on account of the many purely astronomical problems which it considers. But it is not to be expected that they will accept all of the author's theories without further investigation. In many cases alternative explanations are equally available. They will question his conclusions at many points, here and there holding his data insufficient and his assumptions unwarranted. Who, for example, that realizes what the Milky Way really is, would for a moment seriously consider the author's suggestion that it had been formed by the collision of two gigantic stars such as Arcturus? The Milky Way contains many millions of stars, each of them a sun; it completely encircles the solar system, and yet is so remote that light from its nearest parts takes thousands of years to reach us. It is altogether too great in extent and in the quantity of matter that it contains reasonably to be supposed to have been formed from a nebula resulting from the collision of two stars, however gigantic they may have been.

The Solar System[2] had its origin in a series of university lectures, intended to give a general account of the solar system, in untechnical language, without the use of mathematics. It is descriptive and authoritative, recording salient facts in a simple and direct manner. It is not exhaustive even in those subjects which may be presented without mathematics; enough, however, is given to enable the general reader to form a clear notion of the present state of this department of modern astronomy. Tidal action and Mars receive a larger proportion of space than usual, the former because this important subject is inadequately treated in most astronomical books, and the latter on account of the prominence given it in the periodical literature of our time. Mars is a favorite subject for speculation. Nearly all popular articles concerning it assert much that is unproven, and, in the present state of science, unprovable. The favorite thesis is that life exists there in a more advanced development than upon the earth. The main proof offered in support of this theory is the existence or supposed existence of a multitude of fine straight lines upon the planet (the so-called canals), forming a network over its surface. The existence of such lines, and even seasonal changes in them, such as the observations seem to indicate in the more prominent ones, would not necessarily prove them to be of artificial origin, and it is largely upon this point that the whole question hinges. In this work the author presents the conservative view, holding, with the majority of astronomers, that very little is actually known in regard to the conditions existing on Mars. There are a great mass of observations and many drawings and some photographs, but no interpretation of the observed phenomena has been given which receives the general acceptance of scientific men.

It has been the aim of Mr. Bryant to place before the general reader an account, neither too long nor too technical,

[2] The Solar System: A Study of Recent Observations. *By Charles Lane Poor,* Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

of the History of Astronomy,[3] tracing the progress of the science from the earliest times to the present day. In the beginning he considers briefly the astronomical notions and discoveries of the ancient Eastern nations, and especially those of the Greeks and Arabs. During the Dark Ages there was no astronomical progress, but on the revival of learning it began to flourish again. At this time the narrative assumes a biographical form, which is continued from Copernicus to Herschel. In this section we have a lucid record, in condensed and attractive form, of the achievements of those great men who laid the foundations of modern astronomy. Thus six pages suffice to convey a clear notion of the great importance of the investigations and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, and of the debt that science owes to Halley for the speedy publication of Newton's early results.

From the beginning of the nineteenth century astronomy has been continually expanding. From time to time new departments have come into existence; many workers have contributed to progress, and great names abound in every line of achievement. Nevertheless, during this period the biographical element was less dominant, and the author has accordingly altered his plan and continued the history by subjects. Nearly all departments of the science are represented by concise chapters, furnishing reliable general views, but not entering far into details. The work is descriptive, and is characterized thruout by clearness and directness of statement. It is evident that mathematical knowledge stands back of the author's judgment, and prevents his yielding to the seduction of unsound theories, however plausible or popular. Altho he looks at facts and hypotheses in the light of the mathematical investigations pertaining to them, he does not burden the book with technicalities.

The advance of the science of astronomy has been so rapid in recent years that people in general, being unable to use or even to understand its mathematical and mechanical methods, have lost interest in the objects of its study. Mr. Serviss, in his "New Geography of the Heavens,"[4] says "that the proportion of mankind acquainted with the starry heavens and listening to their voices is smaller today than it was two thousand years ago." He might have made it fifty instead of two thousand without fear of contradiction. In a former generation the ability to name the principal constellations and to make appropriate esthetic, sentimental and theological remarks about them was a part of the education of every young man and even, or especially, of every young woman. If anyone could turn thought again into these channels it would be the author of the popular "Astronomy With Opera-Glass," and, if he does not succeed, it will not be his fault but because we have past beyond that stage of thought. In this new volume he gives fourteen double-page charts and describes in turn the constellations on the meridian for each month in the year, giving the mythological, poetical, historical and scientific items of interest concerning them.

What Is Religion? By Wilhelm Bousset. Translated by F. B. Low. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Not many decades ago we were complaining of the Germans that their books were dry and unreadable because of confused and awkward style, with multiplicity of detail, and without pains to be clear. But a generation of German scholars is now to the fore who are masters in the difficult art of presenting abstruse subjects, in whose examination survey of vast numbers of phenomena is necessary, in a form which is at once clear, forceful and pleasing. Professor Paulsen, who serves up philosophy as entertainingly as Professor James, is an example of this sort of modern German, and Professor Bousset, of Göttingen, is one of the theologians who have the same ability. His treatise on religion is a brief, popular sketch of the principal types of religion as they have appeared in history, from the religious ideas and usages of savages to the highest forms of Christianity. In flowing and easy style he brings out the principal features of the varied forms of religion, often

[3] A History of Astronomy. *By Walter W. Bryant*, Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

[4] Astronomy with the Naked Eye. *By Garrett P. Serviss.* New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

passing over debated questions in a paragraph, but leaving the reader always with a clear impression, and certainly keeping him interested. The book is not a thoro treatise, either in the philosophy of religion or in its history, but as an introduction to the modern science of comparative religion it is of much value. The reader who lays it down to ask himself the question, "What, after all, is religion?" will perhaps reply, "As a matter of fact, historically, religion has been a great many things, some of them good but many of them bad; it has certainly affected human life most powerfully, and never more for good and less for evil than in the form in which it was taught by the founder of Christianity: it is due to the necessity of man's being to strive for blessing and his native impulse to believe in higher powers, and at its best it is faith in a good God and sincere endeavor to learn and keep His commandments."

William Jordan, Junior. By J. C. Snaith. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Snaith might have named *William Jordan, Junior* "The Biography of Any Genius." The shy, sensitive, unworldly boy with his great eyes and his agony of shrinking from "street-persons," all who throng the market place of labor and achievement, suggests Shelley and Chatterton and Poe, not to name any living "World-Poet." The development of William Jordan's power to write his great epic runs thru three phases: bewilderment, terror, pity. The "street-persons" speak a foreign language which he is at infinite pains to acquire, nor do they understand his. The bitter experience of the boy o' dreams trying with all his conscientious little soul to adjust himself to the practical life about him is hard to read. It would be harder were it not for the dim light of symbolism, which touches the characters of the book with mystery and aloofness. "The little room" in which the poet ponders the ancient books and which he fears may be taken from him—is it the old and classic learning? The "open wound" upon the child's cheek—does it symbolize the touch of imperfection in all things human? The symbolism is sometimes obscure, but, in general lines, it figures forth the anguish of adjustment which a dreamer must undergo in order to do any work in a world which is wide awake. The genius is a visitor from the stars, and we so little understand his speech that he often seems to us to babble idiotic nonsense. Our grandchildren may reverse our decision. The style of Mr. Snaith's story has simplicity and charm. As in Ewald's "The Old Room," its symbolism does not spoil the beauty of the simple narrative.

The Story of a Beautiful Duchess. By Horace Bleakley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00.

Those who enjoy light gossip tinged with an aristocratic flavor of scandal and touched here and there with an appropriate bit of pathos will delight in the *Story of a Beautiful Duchess.* It is not perhaps as romantic a life as could be devised for some fictitious personage and yet there is enough color to satisfy the average historical student, especially in the incidents of infidelity described with such finesse and detail. The fair creature whose life is here revealed is Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll, who rose from an impecunious childhood in a small Hibernian village to the proud position of a royal and social favorite during the Walpole period and was the instigator on behalf of her young son of one of the greatest lawsuits of the eighteenth century. Her personal and mental gifts have won for her other biographers, but none of them has admired so wholeheartedly as the present writer, who deems her the finest type of a lady of quality in the Georgian era. It is the Duchess as a mother that Mr. Bleakley particularly glories in, but, of course, his model mother is the noble woman eager primarily to see her children win and maintain social distinction and position. The fact that she was devoted to them, even in her last years when they disgraced her by sharing in the prevailing faithlessness to marriage vows, is noted as one of her marked virtues. In the same way that she stood by her children, she remained loyal to friends even at the risk or certainty of royal disfavor. She was neither inordinately frivolous like her daughter Betty, nor a persistent coquette like her sister, the Countess of Coventry. Whether this is sufficient justification for a fresh attempt to rescue

her from oblivion, however, is the query. The book is a very handsome one from the standpoint of typography and beautiful illustrations add to its charm.

Literary Notes

....Students of missions in Japan are familiar with the annual volumes edited by Rev. D. C. Greene, *The Christian Movement in Japan.* The fifth annual issue, invaluable for its abundance of information, comes from the press of the Methodist Publishing House in Tokyo.

....The second volume of President A. H. Strong's *Systematic Theology* (Philadelphia: the Griffith & Rowland Press) is devoted to the "Doctrine of Man." Dr. Strong is the dean of American teachers of doctrinal theology, whose ability and type of thought are well known.

....Under the title *Giving a Man Another Chance,* the Fleming H. Revell Co. publish a dozen sermons of the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, of this city. The discourses are earnest, practical, orthodox, manly, and not too long. Each one makes a point worth making and fastens it in the memory.

....If St. Paul, who had somewhat to say about women speaking in meeting, had read the sermons to girls in Mrs. Van Koert Schuyler's *Road to Happiness* (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25), he might possibly have arrived at a different opinion. To those who are still of the old opinion we recommend the reading of the sermons.

....The classified catalogs of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are useful to readers and buyers anywhere because of their descriptive and annotated titles. The second series, including the accessions of 1902-1906, is now nearly finished, and together with the three volumes previously issued will form a complete catalog of the library.

....Good advice to young people, conceived in wisdom and delivered in a manly spirit, is contained in Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones's *Love and Loyalty,* a collection of twenty addresses to graduates of confirmation classes, the text of each discourse being the motto chosen by one of the classes of All Souls' Church, Chicago. The University of Chicago Press are the publishers. ($1.50 net.)

....The recent attempt on the life of Captain Dreyfus gives point to the reissue of Rev. Madison C. Peters's *Justice to the Jew* (McClure Co., 75 cents), which appeared first nine years ago. How much good the book will do may be questioned, since it is a prejudice, not a theory, that confronts us, and prejudice does not read books it does not believe in, or, if it reads them, becomes only the more prejudiced.

....For the young mother to whom her new baby is more than merely a pretty plaything, we have seen no book better than *The Mother's Year Book,* by Marion Foster Washburne. (The Macmillan Co., $1.25.) The advice concerning the care of a baby thru the first twelve months of its life is sensible and not too technical, and there is a little infant psychology, based upon Preyer, thrown in for good measure.

....Some years ago Rev. Dr. D. W. Faunce wrote a book on "A Young Man's Difficulties with His Bible." He now issues *The Mature Man's Difficulties with His Bible* (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 75 cents), which contains much sensible counsel concerning Scripture. Dr. Faunce's conclusion is the modern one of Pascal, "There is light enough for those who wish to see; none others need ask for more." The author is not to be confounded with the president of Brown University.

Pebbles

"I HAVE never loved before," he said.
"Well," she replied, "I am not running a kindergarten."—*Bohemian.*

MALE VOICE—Hello!
Female Voice—Hello!
"Is this you, darling?"
"Yes; who are you?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A COUNTRY editor was about to step into his new $2,500 automobile when three of the bed slats dropped him on the floor and he was awakened.—*Kansas City Star.*

"SUITS to protect cattle," she read aloud; "now isn't that nice of the Government! I suppose they will furnish each of the poor, dear cows with a blanket."
Satisfied with this glimpse at the news of the world, she turned to the realities of the fashion column.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A DELPHIC RESPONSE.

"IT is hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth, just to cater to our appetites."
"Yes," replied the smart boarder, struggling with his portion, "it is tough."—*The Congregationalist.*

A GENTLEMAN bought at the post office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, etc. Finding them difficult to carry, he asked one of the clerks if he could supply him with a piece of string. "We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply. "Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort. The string was supplied.—*Sketch.*

HARVARD TO YALE.

SAIL on! Sail on, thou Ship of State!
Sail on, thou Union strong and great!
And watch the sail, thou fat old Skipper Taft,
And clear the decks for action fore 'n' aft.

Sail on! Sail on, thou Ship of State!
Sail on, thou Union strong and great,
Huge clouds of Nomination on the skyline loom,
She's jibing! All hands watch the boom!
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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The Deed and the Man

A NEW name for a new deed of heroism is writ high on the column of fame, a name hitherto ungraced with chief distinction, the name of the man whose heroism to the point of death saved the day to the cause of righteousness and decency, to political and social honesty last Thursday noon at Albany, the name of Otto Foelker. His name will long stand worthily by the side of that of Governor Hughes.

The victory needed him. Without him was defeat. He was a very sick man. He had not recovered from the surgeon's knife after a deep and most critical operation. The physicians told him he would leave his bed to be taken to the Senate Chamber at Albany only at the imminent risk of death. He was in the condition when it was most imperative, as doctors look at it, that he should be saved from all accident of disturbance and be given absolute quiet. But his one vote was needed. Without it a heroic attempt to foil the forces of greed and wealth and save the good name of the State would fail. So he took his life in his hand and was carried nearly two hundred miles that he might at the critical moment say Yes and No, and make the majority of one that saved the Senate from shame and gave success to the chief moral measure that has been before the State for many a day, and the success of which has concerned the whole country. We give honor to the soldier who, in the flush of courage and health, risks his life on the field of battle, altho he knows that the chance of death is not one in ten; but here was a man, his veins collapsed with loss of blood, his strength all spent, his nervous force wasted, who had all human excuses to spare the least exertion, whom no one could blame if he obeyed his doctors' orders, but whose soul's courage yet rose higher than his body's weakness, and who insisted on being taken from his bed and borne where his own strength could not carry him, even tho it was scarce to be hoped that he should ever be able to return to his home. That was sublime courage, not the spectacular kind that wins huzzas, of applause and glory, but truer, nobler, such as that from which one might "look proudly to Heaven from the deathbed of fame."

Praise, too, great praise, is due to Governor Hughes, to all the twenty-six Senators, even to those who would, if they dared, have voted for the gamblers, but who respected the protests of the people and dared not go back on their previous recorded vote.

We have here another illustration of the power of the moral sentiment of the people when once sharply appealed to. The people can be trusted if they understand that right and wrong are involved. Truth loves publicity; error revels and succeeds in sneaking darkness. Governor Hughes made a campaign of publicity addrest to the people. The religious and moral organizations of the State joined strongly with him. The federated Churches were in politics for the business that belonged to them; for it was "Sunday-school politics" that was busy and had the right to be busy. We notice that saloons and gambling organizations don't want the Church to meddle with politics; we welcome, we demand the Church's aid on every question of righteousness. The forces that fatten on vice laugh at the Churches; they imagine they own and run politics, and

that others must keep their hands off; but now and then they learn something that startles them. They believe and tremble.

This victory is then an example and a hope for the future. To two men, whose names will go into history together, we must give special honor, that of Charles E. Hughes and that of Otto Foelker. The one dared to risk the hostility of the combined political forces in his party and his future political success for the cause he deemed right; the other did not count his life dear to him if the Republic might not suffer damage by his neglect. And why should a man count his life dear? It is worth dying for to protect one's country, to defend the homes of the people, to guard our youth against moral danger, and to teach the lesson of unselfish service.

The June Bride and Her Trousseau

An interesting example of a dominant feminine characteristic is the fact that the last maiden struggle of the bride-elect is with her clothes. She has surrendered everything else, her heart, her hopes of happiness and the future generally to the prospective bridegroom, but her feelings about clothes belong to no man and she begins to exercise them with almost tyrannical vigor the moment the date of the marriage is fixt. Up to that time she may have been the most idle and bewitching of companions, a lady upon whom a man could call early and remain late without feeling that he was a bore. But from the identical moonlit night, when, with much coaxing, he persuades her to name the day, her whole nature changes. She is no longer idle and makes no attempt to be bewitching, but she is preoccupied and practical in her mood. Nor is the silence he regards as sacred so delicate as he imagines. It is the silence of a woman exhausted from "trying on and fitting things." That far-away look in her beautiful eyes is not love's sweet pilgrimage into the future that he thinks it is, but she is trying to "match shades" in her imagination for her second day's dress. The truth is, her mind has balked with prim reserve at any further contemplation of the future at this time, and all her anxieties are centered upon the mantua-making present. The wedding dress is one of the goals of her ambition, and if the lover only knew it, she is more concerned now about the fancy flounces on her petticoats than she is about his visits. Indeed, the latter become a distinct annoyance as the wedding day approaches with a thousand things to be done to innumerable garments, such as buttons to be sewed on, buttonholes to be worked, threads tied, and ten thousand yards of lace to be whipped on in every conceivable direction. If John would only have some consideration, stay away more and give her a chance to finish things without working herself to death up to the last moment! She sighs and feels already the burden of doing her duty by John and attending to other weightier matters at the same time. For now her mind is only tied to him by the trousseau, he simply stands as a period in the sentence where the beautiful bride parades all the adjectives of her wardrobe. How the next sentence in her life after marriage will begin and end she does not know. Aside from a few romantic pledges that she has extorted from him (who would gladly promise her the North Pole if she demanded it as a condition of their union) that he will always love her as much as he does now, and will be even more attentive, she has made no provision for their married lives together beyond at least one dozen of everything and six Marguerites extra, with her monogram beautifully embroidered upon each piece.

Now if we should tell this bride to be that she is sowing the first seeds of discontent and unhappiness in this same trousseau of exquisite linens and laces, she would open her pretty eyes incredulously and dismiss us with some observation about the self-respect of a young married woman being assured in her husband's family by the quality of her lingerie, and in society by the number and elegance of her gowns. But if the husband's family are foolish enough to judge her by these external evidences, they will have a long time afterward to revise their judgment. And nothing is more ephemeral than a bride's gowns in

society. If she wears them more than one season, they are recognized and actually become a reflection either upon her husband's financial condition or his generosity. Nothing is more pathetic than the faded young matron who continues to have her perfectly elegant wedding dresses remodeled from year to year without quite banishing their first festive bridal appearance.

But the worst feature of the most fortunate woman's bridal trousseau is its completeness. When the honeymoon is spent and her husband returns to his business, she has nothing to do, nothing to plan or make after the manner of women. She has the needle-ache anyhow from having sewed so much before her marriage, and even if she did not have, she does not need a thing in the world. Besides, poor John's clothes are all so brand new that there is not so much as a sock to be darned! It is a funny predicament, of course, and never happens but once in any woman's lifetime unless she marries again, but the effect upon her disposition is not salutary. Every bride should have at least three corset covers and five shirtwaists to finish after she is married, to say nothing of two dozen napkins to hem, and of continuing to work her new monogram everywhere she can. Then she will have less time to brood and weep over the changes that nature is working in John, the married man. And she will not look so strangely idle and superfluous to busy John.

Men are curiously shortsighted in their jealousies of their wives. Few of them have reason to be jealous of any other man. But many married women form attachments to *things* that effectually and innocently exclude their husbands from their consciousness. In such a case the obtuse man rarely realizes what the trouble is. He knows that his wife has come to accept him mechanically as she does the clothes-press or the pickle stand, but why? It is because she has got a master passion for housekeeping, or for making the children's clothes, or for cooking things. And this ability to exclude him really began to develop before marriage, when she learned to concentrate so much of her mind and heart upon her wedding trousseau. Men have the same fault, but few of them develop it so trivially, and there is more excuse for a man to become absorbed in his business, since the livelihood of his family depends upon him. But the world, the married world in particular, depends upon the women for happiness, and it is the more pity, therefore, that they should start wrong. If, for example, the coming June brides will place the emphasis upon their Johns rather than their clothes, their courtships will at least last longer, and they will be wiser if not prettier. Besides, it is not absolutely essential to have a dozen of everything. There is a certain young woman living now in an old-fashioned town who sometimes weeps because she has never had a petticoat of her own. "You see mother's mother insisted that she should have three dozen of everything, all made of the strongest linen," she sometimes wails, "and they are going to outlast two generations of us!"

If you must spend an extravagant sum for raiment to gratify your bridal instincts, spend it for household linen, the fashion of which does not change enough to make it an affliction to the next generation that inherits it.

The Interdict

THE Pope forbids the French clergy to protect their poor-priest funds and their funds for masses under the law which established organizations for that purpose. That loses to the Church some ten million dollars and greatly disappoints many of the clergy. But the Papal brief was not retroactive. It banned present and future. Hence Cardinal Lecot's Association for Public Worship in Bordeaux, which antedates the Papal letter, is in a healthy state, enjoying benefits under the law, altho known by a special title, "Diocesan Association." Bishop Lacroix, of Tarentaise, undertook to model one after lucky Bordeaux. He was too late. Rome ordered it to be dissolved. The bishop thereupon resigned his see, surrendering at the same time any claim to support therefrom. Thus cut adrift from his moorings, the good monseigneur was not allowed to remain so long. The Minister of Public Instruction has just named

him Professor of Church History at the Sorbonne. He begins his lectures in October, and will give the story of the Church under the Concordat of 1801, the space of 104 years, 1801—1905. If he will only give out all he knows! The Republic forgets not its episcopal friends.

Pius X approves not this last offer of France, to save the endowments for masses. By way of partial reparation he has provided that 2,000 masses be said yearly for the intentions lost by his non-approval. As one mass, in Catholic teaching, is more than enough to save the world, the spiritual value of this gift is not small. On the other hand, as a stipend in Rome is one lira (20 cents), the economic value of the Pope's fund is about $400 yearly, representing a capital of $8,000.

The six Cardinals of France have sent their acknowledgements of the letter of Pius X, with his non-approval of the "ecclesiastical mutualities." It is dated at Bordeaux, the see of Cardinal Lecot, who had favored the plan. They declare that they received the papal letter "with filial respect." They recognize the Pope as "the guardian of the principles which should maintain, pure and intact, the divine work of Christ." They thank His Holiness for "generously taking upon himself the satisfaction of a part of the suppress masses." They remark that "practical questions may be looked at from many sides, but as to fundamental rules it is for the Head of the Church to indicate the points to be sacrificed in order to safeguard principles." The letter ends:

"Deign, Your Holiness, to receive these protestations of fidelity and of sincere love for Holy Church."

It is a remarkable document. We observe (1), no opinion is exprest for or against the Papal non-approval; (2) the answer of the Cardinals is a profession of absolute obedience at the command of Christ's Vicar; (3) the Pope is thanked for looking after some of the lost masses; (4) lastly their faithfulness and love is for the Church. It will be hard for the Curialists to find many grains of comfort in this reply of the French Cardinals.

Three Great Experiments

After more than a generation of exposures of municipal dishonesty and inefficiency, and volumes of reform discussion that often has seemed to get nowhere, some actual knowledge of the respective merits of different plans of city government is about to be obtained experimentally. Three distinct schemes for achieving what Herbert Spencer once said had never yet been achieved, namely, "Educing golden conduct from leaden human nature," are now in full operation. It is only fair to say that their success may indicate that hitherto human nature of fairly good quality has produced extremely bad municipal government because of quite unnecessary waste and misapplication of force.

The three great experiments are those of Galveston, Tex.; Des Moines, Ia., and Newport, R. I. The Galveston plan, as originally conceived eight years ago, was intended to substitute State-appointed administration for local self-government. That device having been declared unconstitutional, the commission plan in its present form went into operation five years ago. Five commissioners, one of whom is designated Mayor-President, are elected every two years on a general ticket. No ward lines or other local divisions are regarded. The commissioners pass all municipal ordinances, draw up and pass the annual budget, award all contracts, and make all appointments—in short, run the town.

This Galveston plan is one of centralized responsibility in extreme form, but it is undeniably successful so far. The financial condition of the city has been greatly improved, and all municipal services have been brought up to a high level of efficiency. So great is the repute of it that five other Texan cities, namely, Houston, Fort Worth, Austin, Dallas and El Paso, are now imitating it.

The Des Moines plan is the Galveston commission plan so far as administrative mechanism goes, but it is pure democracy so far as ultimate initiative and decision are concerned. The mayor and four councilmen, nominated at a non-partisan primary and elected at large, hold office for two years, but any one of them may be recalled, and his place other-

wise be filled by popular vote. Any ordinance or executive order is subject to the "protest," which holds it up until the people by vote ratify or reject it. The people, moreover, can take the initiative and cause any measure desired to be past upon by popular vote. All franchises have to be submitted to the people. The Des Moines plan became operative on April 1st last. If the people get tired of it they can go back to their old ways at the end of six years.

The Newport plan is an ingenious extension of the representative principle in government, and, as such, is in character intermediate between the Galveston and the Des Moines plans. A representative council of 195 members is elected, each member for three years; 39 members from each ward, one-third of them renewable yearly. The electorate for the council, by a proviso of the Rhode Island Constitution, consists of those voters only who pay a property tax on not less than $134. Of the 5,400 voters of Newport, about 1,400 are by this rule disqualified for voting for members of the council, or upon any proposition to impose a tax or to spend money. The representative council is a legislative body having in general the powers of a New England town meeting. The executive power is invested in a Mayor and five Aldermen, elected for one year and having in general the powers of a Board of Selectmen. A committee of twenty-five members of the council prepares the annual budget, which must be printed and distributed to all tax-paying voters at least a week before its consideration by the council. The council can be called together at any time upon the written request of twenty-five members, or upon the request of the Board of Aldermen. Its meetings must be open, and all its records must be open to public inspection. It elects city officials, fixes salaries and defines duties. By a two-thirds vote of all its members it may remove an officer for misconduct or incapacity.

These three plans of municipal government are great experiments, and they will be watched by the nation with keen interest. At the present moment the most interesting thing about them is that in the eight year interval since the Galveston plan was proposed, public opinion has swung far from the philosophy which it reflected, and toward democracy. The Des Moines and Newport plans are schemes of true popular government. We anticipate that in the long run Des Moines and Newport, rather than Galveston, will be widely imitated by American cities.

The Education of a Minister

Clark University, of Worcester, Mass., has taken great interest in the investigation of religious experience, and has conducted some interesting investigations by the easy questionnaire method. We doubt if a paper on the "Education and Problems of the Protestant Ministry," by David S. Hill, a Fellow of the university, which we are asked to review, gives a fruitful discussion or a healthy conclusion.

Here is what Mr. Hill's intelligence tells us as to what theological seminaries should teach:

> "The objection to these courses of study is the preponderance of theology in its various divisions, of languages, Hebrew, Greek, exegesis and of history. . . . The student, if fresh from a first-class college and scientific preparation, aglow with inspiration, suffers a shock. Instead of full treatment of the subjects of vital or fascinating interest, biology, psychology, sociology, literature, political economy and philosophy, he is forced to grind at the elements of dead languages."

Does Mr. Hill imagine that in going to a theological seminary a young man is going back to college? He is going to a professional school, to learn his profession. Why not ask the law school or the medical school to teach psychology, sociology and literature? We warrant the student who chooses the seminary is not half so much aglow with the fascination of biology and political economy, or hypnotism, to the importance of which Mr. Hill gives several pages, as with that of the interpretation of Scripture, the problems of theology and the history of religion. The men who feel that other fascination are in the postgraduate courses studying for a Ph.D. And the theologs do not have to study Hebrew if they don't want to; and they already know their Greek. The studies recommended by our critic had all been pursued in college, and students are pre-

sumed to be familiar with their principles, and can pursue them as they choose. President Eliot ten years ago specified Greek, Latin, Hebrew and German among "preliminary subjects which every student of theology should be required to master," together with the other sciences which Mr. Hill supposes he will still be devoted to, but President Eliot, with a clearer knowledge of what a professional school should do, assigns the special studies to the seminary, such as Semitics, New Testament exegesis, ecclesiastical history, psychology and ethics, systematic theology, comparative religion and charities and reforms. What sort of training and what sort of inspiration the students of a theological seminary should have is thus described by President Mackenzie in an address to Hartford Seminary alumni:

"They have equipped themselves thru long years of labor in various institutions, have breathed the university atmosphere till their lungs were filled with it, that they might know the utmost that men come to know, and test the severest attack which men have made upon the gospel which is their life. These men have in them the spirit of the preacher, the propagator of Christianity, combined with the spirit of the student and the teacher; and that combination gives to them, as it gives to all true members of all worthy professional schools, their place and their power."

But Mr. Hill's advice is:

"Reduce to the minimum the study of Hebrew and of Greek texts and of worn-out courses that have relatively low claim to educational value in the light of modern thought. Substitute for these thoro training in the foundations of the physical and the biological sciences, in sociology culminating in the new psychology,"

by which he means hypnotism, *et al.!*

Graduating Days

In these days by the tens of thousands our boys and girls are concluding their period of education at high school, college or professional school, and commencing a wider life or a further period of study. Fifty years ago the college boys—there were no college girls—went, nine out of ten of them, into the professions of theology, law, medicine or teaching. Now half of them go into business. This more general desire for a broad education of business men doubles the students at college. Equally not half the girls that go to college expect to be teachers.

It is usual to say that in the old days the boys studied, but that now they loaf or go in for athletics instead of study. This is no fair statement. In the elder days there was nearly the same proportion of rowdy, riotous, lazy students, probably more rowdy and riotous, for there was less athletics. Every old college man remembers them. To be sure now a smaller proportion have a definite aim in a profession, and there is a somewhat larger proportion who simply go thru a big university as easily as they can, because it is the thing to be an alumnus, and they have no special plan of earning a living afterward. This is no sign of decay, but only of the enlargement of the clientele of the college. The others study as well as they ever did.

It must not be supposed that hard study is a lost art in our universities. In the postgraduate schools the men never studied harder; they know what they are there for. In the four college classes the half that came to study and fit themselves for a career in life are as faithful and hard working as of old. Of those who come for the name of it and not for what they can get out of it not much can be expected. But they are in as good a place as there could be found for them. They would be likely to lead a more useless, vapid life out of college. They get some good out of influences that, on the whole, are elevating. Not a few of them learn about senior year that life is not all play, and they take hold of work faithfully after they have graduated. The experience of mixing with intelligent men is good for them, even if gained mainly by absorption. We are told that some of the most successful city lawyers are of those who were known in college as athletes and not as students. At least they had learned self-control, ambition for themselves and for their community, and in the training a great deal of diligent, steady hard work. That is better than bumming about at home, better for body and mind, and a surer hope for future success.

But the question arises whether the changes prophesied for our colleges and universities will tend to eliminate the less energetic student, and send him earlier to

the more ambitious professional school. President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, tells us that within five years that institution will transfer its freshmen and sophomore classes to junior colleges, like those allied with the University of Chicago, and devote itself to the elected studies of the classes above these. That will practically remove the junior and senior years, as such, and put them into the university class. That is the tendency at Harvard, the college crushed out between the developed preparatory school and the university. Nevertheless, we think that, despite Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Chicago and Stanford, the four year college course devoted to general culture will maintain itself, even with the multiude of wealthy or lazy students who go to college for the name of it, and what they can absorb with the least possible effort. Such men are numbered, not weighed. They are negligible quantities, and neither increase nor diminish the value of the college to the country.

Armaments

When the Czar of Russia called together the First Hague Conference his fondest hope was that some way might be found to limit the overgrowing and the evergrowing armaments that oppress the people of Christendom. But all the First Conference could do was to opine that "the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind." The Second Hague Conference, after voting that "military burdens have considerably increased in almost all countries since the last date," declared that "it is especially to be desired that the governments should undertake again the serious study of this question." Thus far, we regret to say, no official commissions have been appointed by the governments to deal with this perplexing and momentous question. In the meantime the International Peace Bureau at Berne is organizing unofficial commissions of able men in each nation to investigate the problem and make due recommendations to the governments, and already such commissions have been created in England, Germany, France and the United States. It was felt that the clear logic of the Hague conventions prescribes the steady decrease of the machinery for the arbitrament of international differences by war corresponding to the steady and now so great development of the machinery for their arbitrament by law; and it is hoped that the recommendations which will result from the united studies of these able voluntary bodies in the several nations will furnish a practical program of high value to the governments. The American commission held its first session in this city last week. Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, was elected chairman, and the other members are: Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Louis Wagner, president of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia; Hon John H. Stiness, ex-Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston; President E. D. Warfield, of Lafayette College; Dean George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia University Law School; Dean William P. Rogers, of the Cincinnati University Law School, and Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, the author of the work upon "The Two Hague Conferences." Tho the findings of such a commission cannot have the binding force of one appointed by a Government, yet it can manifestly go farther along the path of peace and thus blaze the way for the cumbersome governments who cannot much longer keep the armament question out of practical politics.

The Breed of Horses

The racing associations are greatly concerned about the breed of horses, and fear that the suppression of public gambling at races will injure the improvement in the breed of horses. Leaving aside the point that it is the breed of men that the new law in this State has in view, some other things may be considered. One is that improvement in the breed of automobiles is just now more important than that in horses. Another is that in horses we need good trotters more than good gallopers, and the raising of trotters is of no great concern to the gamblers. The speedways will develop trotters with no public betting. Further, if the public really love the racing and not the betting they will patronize the races just the same, and breeders

will find purchasers. Horse-racing is not in itself a bad sport, even if inferior to football and baseball, for it matches horses instead of men. It is a fine aristocratic sport for rich men, and is interesting to the lookers-on. We have not observed that there is any failure to develop fine breeds of draft horses or hackneys, and horse shows seem to prove that breeders of various types of horses have nothing to complain of. The fact is that the breeders' argument is mere humbug.

Trolley Roads in Restraint of Trade

In the comments of the New England press upon the Government's suit for a separation of the New Haven road from the urban and interurban trolley lines it has acquired, we find no evidence that the purchase of the trolley lines was followed by suppression of competition, deterioration of trolley service, or the extortion of higher rates from passengers. How, then, is the Government to prove that the people have been wronged and opprest by this combination, which it attacks under the Sherman Anti-Trust law? The Government has complained that this statute prohibits all combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable, injurious or beneficial. But if the amendments suggested had been made, the Department of Justice would not, it seems to us, have gone to the courts with a complaint against this purchase of street railway lines by the company whose main road extends from New York to Boston. We observe that no suit has been brought against the New York Central, which has become the owner of urban and interurban trolley roads of such extent and value that they are capitalized at more than $60,000,000. It is true that the Central's trolleys are all in one State, but the local trolley systems of the New Haven Company, altho they are found in three States, can scarcely be called instruments of interstate commerce.

Iron and Steel Prices

If the Steel Corporation had controlled the entire iron and steel industry, it might have continued to maintain, in a time of general depression, the prices which were easily paid before the panic, but this would not have been a wise policy. Because it does not control the industry it has been constrained to meet the reductions made by competing manufacturers. The almost immediate effect was an increase of orders which, according to reports from Pittsburg, will give work on July 1st to 45,000 men who have been idle. It is unjust to say that in keeping up its rates the Corporation was moved by greed. There is evidence that it sought to treat fairly those who in various branches of the industry were burdened with material taken at high prices. But its managers must have seen that reduction was inevitable. This was shown clearly by the pig-iron output, which has been cut down one-half. In the five months ending with October last it was 11,258,104 tons; in the first five months of the present year it has been only 5,665,863. The following figures are instructive:

	1908.	1907.
May	1,163,997	2,294,005
April	1,148,691	2,216,558
March	1,228,204	2,226,457
February	1,079,721	2,045,068
January	1,045,250	2,205,607

The reductions ordered last week range from 5 to about 11 per cent., and they begin at the base, with ore. It may be that the cut is not deep enough. The manufacturers express a hope that it "will not necessitate a general or radical readjustment of wages." But what does the great reduction of iron output and consumption during the last six months indicate, so far as labor is concerned? The idleness of a great number of employees, and short time for many others, altho the wage rates of those who have had work have not been changed. Already there has been a readjustment of wages.

Chancellor Day's Dictum

We do not pretend to know whether Dean Kent's personal equation makes it impossible for him to continue peaceably in Syracuse University, as Chancellor Day asserts, but we are interested in the correspondence which *Science* publishes on the subject, particularly in the letter which the editor has written to Chancellor Day. He had asked the Chancellor some pointed questions as to the propriety of dismissing a professor who is acceptable to his colleagues,

and the Chancellor marked his reply as "private." But Editor Cattell takes the liberty to quote one sentence:

"Our professors have nothing to do with the hiring, continuing or dismissing of professors or students."

Then Syracuse University is in a bad way. To be sure, trustees are the final court, but the faculty should have a great deal to say and do as to the selection, engagement and tenure of professors, and equally, or more so, of students. The president, or chancellor, not as a trustee, but as head of the faculty, should nominate the new professor on the recommendation of the other teachers in the department, and their recommendation should usually be final with the trustees. Any other course makes the president a dictator if not a tyrant.

Until within a very few years our political and personal relations have been with England, France and Germany, and only the languages of those countries had much commercial value. Now the Spanish-speaking countries and our Spanish dependencies are of closest relation to us, and the Spanish republics are our closest sisters. We therefore welcome the new monthly, *The American Colonial Review,* issued both in English and Spanish, whose aim it is to make us better acquainted with each other, and particularly to show our people what we ought to do for our colonies. It asks citizenship for the Porto Ricans, and recognizes our purpose and success in developing self-government. One can read with some pride the story of the success of the United States and Mexico in assuring peace in the Central American republics.

Of all candidacies offered to the public the most surprising just now is that of John Hays Hammond for the Vice-Presidency. No one thought of him, and he offers himself, as freely and openly as does William J. Bryan. We have the proffer of himself sent to the press, which tells of his success as an engineer, and his extraordinary rise into prominence. But we see nothing beyond general ability which commends him. He has had no experience in public life, and presiding over the Senate is no gold mine. We suggest that he first try a term in Congress, if his district will elect him, or run for Governor of Massachusetts, if Mr. Guild will make way for him. We wonder who has persuaded him to take this step. We have great respect for him, but this claim does not show wisdom.

There is nothing sacrosanct about the rule which gives in a Presidential convention big votes to a mere handful of voters. It is absurd that to a Republican convention Southern States, which do not pretend to make a contest for election of President, should send 250 delegates. We approve the plan to apportion the delegates according to Republican votes, not according to population. That may help bring out the voters.

Porto Rico sends four delegates to the convention in Chicago, but its people are not allowed to be even citizens of the United States. This is outrageous. We should think the children would cease to salute the flag. It is not enough that Congress should give them citizenship; Porto Rico should be made a Territory.

Governor Hughes says that under no circumstances will be accept the nomination for Vice-President. We are very sorry, unless it means that he will accept the renomination as Governor of New York, to complete the work so well begun. No citizen should refuse to be drafted for public service.

They are starting "personal liberty clubs" in this State, of those who favor racing, they say. But there is no law against racing; it is only against gambling. Doubtless the yegg-men would like a personal liberty law of their own.

In an editorial last week a line from Tennyson,

"I come from haunts of coot and hern"

contained the misprint of *tern* for "hern." This spoiled the force of the comment on the two cases of alliteration in the line.

Maxim has invented a noiseless gun, but there is no hope of a noiseless firecracker in time for the Fourth.

Insurance

Our Barbarous Celebration of July 4

Two years ago we called attention to some of the hazards of July 4th. As Mrs. Isaac L. Rice has pointed out in the June *Century*, "It is a reflection scarcely calculated to gratify our national pride that the United States is the only civilized country which observes the greatest of its fête days in such an uncivilized fashion." France, Switzerland and Brazil have each and all set us a worthy example, embodying sanity, safety, wholesomeness and happiness, as to the proper celebration of national holidays in sharp contrast with our barbarism that too generally obtains.

The events which took place on July 4th, 1776, were far too important to us and to all men to permit of these events ever being forgotten. It is meet and right for us to celebrate them. It is, in point of fact, our bounden duty to do so, but our celebrations need not be colored by barbarity; they need not cost New York City alone an outlay of $4,000,000 and the country at large something like $20,000,000 for fireworks that go up in smoke, exclusive of the destruction of property burned up as a mere incident.

Spasms of horror swept over the country but a few short weeks ago when 174 children were caught in a fire-trap at Collingwood and killed. Yet by means of licenses and otherwise we go calmly about the barbarous preparation for the destruction, the wounding, the maiming, and the injuring of at least 5,000 children just as we did last year and the year before, or as we have done for many years. In the stress of modern life we have forgotten that our "Glorious Fourth" is barbarous. That it is so will appear when we realize that last year there were over 300 deaths from lockjaw, 440 persons lost one eye, and over 100 children were reported as having both eyes blown out by explosives, not to mention the loss of fingers, on the day we celebrate so barbarously. As one means of ushering in the Fourth of July, shouting and disorderly crowds are provided with noise-producing devices that range from trumpets to the dangerous toy and other pistols, torpedoes, bells, whistles, etc. The hospital sick are from these and similar causes incalculably set back in their convalescence.

The cost of patriotism is a constantly growing one along the line of casualties. It is anything but soul-inspiring to read of our tribute to Independence Day last year as "the bloodiest Fourth yet."

The Anti-Noise Society is engaged in a campaign movement toward making the national celebration of the Fourth of July less noisy, less barbaric and more sincere and patriotic. In this the organization ought to have the countenance and support of city, State and Federal authorities, including the President of the United States himself. It seems to THE INDEPENDENT that the prolonged and disorderly discharge of firecrackers, mines, firearms, cannons, lyddite and even dynamite is at once senseless as well as useless, not to say extra hazardous, from the underwriters' point of view. All these have become inappropriate and meaningless. The occasional rereading of the original Declaration of Independence on July 4th would be exceedingly academic, nor would it ever be likely to set the house afire. Perhaps it would be a happy idea to try this instead of placing 38-caliber ball cartridges on the car tracks to be exploded by passing trollies with the chance of killing or wounding persons by the wildly flying bullets.

THE hazard of the parlor match is recognized as being so great that one would think that some speedy means might well be found to prohibit the sale of such matches. It is so easy for the smoker or even the housewife to throw away a glowing parlor match without looking to see where it falls, that it is small wonder that it sometimes, only too often in fact, alights upon inflammable material, and then comes the fire loss. You can't be too careful with parlor matches.

Financial

Promise of Large Crops

It is quite natural that the promise of the crops should be studied this year with more than the customary interest, because of the hope that bountiful harvests will restore the general prosperity which prevailed before the panic. At the present time the prospect is highly favorable. Last week's Government report points to 443,290,000 bushels of winter wheat and 293,980,000 of spring wheat, or a total of 737,270,000, against 634,087,000 harvested last year. An enormous crop, 1,101,000,000 bushels, of oats is indicated (only 754,443,000 in 1907), and when allowance is made for mishaps it seems safe to count upon reaching the billion mark for the first time. An increase of the barley yield, from 153,500,000 to 187,500,000 bushels, may be expected if the present condition of the plants is maintained. Winter wheat is almost out of danger. Of course it is too early now for a confident prediction that the promise of the June report concerning all the grain crops will be fulfilled, but it is undoubtedly true that the June indications are very encouraging.

Under the New Currency Law

Steps have been taken promptly by the national banks of this city for the organization of one of those national currency associations for which provision is made in the new currency law. Twenty-eight of the national banks which are members of the Clearing House Association were represented at a meeting held on the 9th, when by unanimous vote the proposed action was approved and the necessary committees were appointed. The committee on organization is composed of A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National (chairman); Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City, and H. P. Davison, vice-president of the First National. While the new law is not regarded by New York bankers as a statute of ideal excellence, the spirit of the meeting was that it was the duty of the New York banks to organize in accordance with its provisions, and that they should be ready and willing to co-operate with the Treasury Department in any project designed to improve the currency system. It appears that those banks in the United States which are entitled to be members of such associations have an aggregate capital of $798,141,375 and $541,521,011 of surplus. A little more than one-fifth of the total is found in the State of New York. Secretary Cortelyou has issued a circular which gives full instructions concerning the organization of associations, and the Department is preparing the notes, in order that there may be no delay in supplying a demand for them. But neither the Treasury officers nor the leading bankers of New York appear to expect that any of the emergency notes will be issued this year or next.

....June interest and dividend payments by railroad, industrial and traction companies, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, are $67,952,000, against $71,186,000 a year ago.

....*The Wall Street Journal* reports that the number of stockholders in thirty-one of our prominent railway and industrial corporations is now 326,847, or 101,230 more than there were before the panic.

....Shipments of anthracite over the coal roads in May exceeded all previous records for a month, and were 6,088,116 tons. For the five months ending with May they were about the same as in the corresponding months of 1907.

....The output of new securities in this country since January 1st has been very large, the total having been $722,652,000, or an increase of $63,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year. May's total was $166,975,000, or three times the issue of May a year ago.

....Disbursements on account of the relief fund created by Mr. Carnegie for the benefit of his employees in the Pittsburg district were $216,764 in 1907, and since 1902 they have amounted to $1,129,117. Since the establishment of the fund, 7,531 accident claims and 856 death claims have been paid.

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Survey of the World

The Republican Nominations

The Republican National Convention, at Chicago, last week, nominated William Howard Taft, of Ohio, for President, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, for Vice-President. In each case the roll was called only once. Before the convention assembled, the national committee, in contests involving 219 seats, had made decisions which gave 216 of these seats to Taft delegates, but action concerning them was still to be taken by the convention's Committee on Credentials. On the first day, the 16th, the convention was in session only two hours, and much of the time was taken up by the address of Senator Burrows, the temporary chairman. The "allies," as they were called, decided to make arguments before the credentials committee in only half of the original contests. Hearings consumed that night. On the following day the convention committee's report confirmed the decisions of the national committee. On that day, also, the Pennsylvania delegation's resolution for a reduction of delegate representation in the South was rejected by a vote of 506 to 471, after a debate upon the rules committee's majority and minority reports (the latter signed by nineteen members). The roll call showed that several State delegations were divided on this question, and it was held by some that Ohio's vote (38 to 8) caused the defeat of the resolution. The proposed change would have reduced the South's representation by 157 delegates, and added nearly as many to the present representation of the North. Senator Lodge was the permanent chairman, and it was in the course of his address on this second day that a prolonged demonstration in praise of Mr. Roosevelt was made, the applause and other expressions of approval continuing for about forty-five minutes. This surpassed all previous records by fifteen minutes. It followed Mr. Lodge's assertion that the President, because he had enforced the laws against vested abuses and profitable wrongs, was "the best abused and the most popular man in the United States today." The Senator assured the convention that Mr. Roosevelt's refusal of a renomination was final and irrevocable. "That man," said he, "is no friend to Theodore Roosevelt, and does not cherish his name and fame, who now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined." On this day was published a letter in which Mr. Fairbanks said that his determination not to be again a candidate for Vice-President was absolutely irrevocable. The convention was in session on the 18th for more than seven hours. Senator Hopkins, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the new platform. One member, Congressman Cooper, of Wisconsin, presented a minority report embodying the views of Senator La Follette. Upon three of its propositions the convention voted. These called for a physical valuation of railroad property, publicity for campaign funds, and popular election of Senators, the votes being, respectively, 63 to 917, 94 to 880 and 114 to 866. The minority report having been rejected, that of the majority was adopted by acclamation. Messrs. Cannon, Fairbanks, Hughes, Taft, Foraker, Knox and La Follette were then placed in nomination, each by two States and two

speakers, except in the case of Mr. Hughes, for whom no seconding address was made. It was known, of course, that Mr. Taft had a large majority. Those who spoke for him were Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, and George A. Knight, of California. At the end of the roll call on the first ballot, it was seen that he had received the votes of 702 delegates. The remainder of the list was as follows: Senator Knox, 68; Governor Hughes, 67; Speaker Cannon, 58; Vice-President Fairbanks, 40; Senator La Follette, 25; Senator Foraker, 16; President Roosevelt, 3 (from Pennsylvania). One delegate was absent. Upon the motion of General Stewart L. Woodford (who had spoken for Governor Hughes), seconded by representatives of the other candidates, the nomination of Mr. Taft was promptly made unanimous and the day's session was then closed. Up to that time there appears to have been no agreement by a majority concerning a candidate for the second place. Until Governor Hughes's fate had been decided, the New York delegates could not promote the candidacy of another from their State. It is believed that he could have been nominated for Vice-President if he had not positively declined the place. That night there was a concerted movement in favor of Congressman James S. Sherman, of Utica, N. Y., and when the delegates assembled in the morning for their last session it was understood that he was to be nominated. It was known that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft would have welcomed the nomination of Senator Dolliver, but he had repeatedly shown that he did not want the office, and the efforts of those who sought to change his attitude had revived factional bitterness in Iowa. The situation in that State was not improved by those who suggested the nomination of Governor Cummins, as the two men are leaders of their respective factions. Saturday's session was one of only two hours. Those placed in nomination were Mr. Sherman (by Timothy L. Woodruff, Speaker Cannon and others), Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Murphy, of New Jersey. Mr. Woodruff remarked that no Republican ticket bearing the name of a New York man had ever been defeated, except on one occasion, when the Democrats had been wise enough to nominate a man from that State for President. Only one roll call was required. The list was as follows: Congressman Sherman, 816; ex-Governor Murphy, 77; Governor Guild, 75; Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, 10; Vice-President Fairbanks, 1. Upon the motion of Senator Crane, the nomination of Mr. Sherman was made unanimous, and, a few minutes later, the convention adjourned without day.

Resignation of Secretary Taft

Immediately after his nomination, Mr. Taft resigned the office of Secretary of War, but his resignation will not take effect until the 30th. His successor in the Cabinet will be General Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, who succeeded him as Governor of the Philippines and was recently Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Taft went from Washington to Cincinnati, and there met Congressman Sherman. Many had expected that Mr. Hitchcock would be made chairman of the Republican National Committee, but he has declined to be regarded as a candidate for the place, owing to ill health. President Roosevelt gave to the public the following statement concerning Mr. Taft:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years, and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because, thruout that time we have worked for the same objects, with the same purposes and ideals.

"I do not believe there could be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln; yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagogy, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the wage-worker, of the business man, of the property owner. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man, who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright

of representatives and the most fearless of champions. Mr. Taft stands against privilege and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship, which lie at the foundation of our national well being."

From Senator Foraker, Mr. Taft received a letter sending "heartiest congratulations and best wishes for success in November," altho the Senator expressed fear that his action might be "unwelcome and misunderstood." Mr. Taft replied as follows:

"I assure you that your kindly note of congratulation gave me the greatest pleasure, and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. I have never ceased to remember that I owe to you my first substantial start in public life, and that it came without solicitation."

Senator La Follette sent from Wisconsin the following telegram:

"While the platform is disappointing in some fundamental provisions and omissions, and I shall claim the right to say so, I congratulate you most sincerely, and, in the faith that you are more nearly in accord with the great body of Republican voters than the platform, I shall do all in my power to insure your election."

Booker T. Washington said in his message of congratulation: "I feel quite sure you will be triumphantly elected and that my race will assist in bringing about that result." Mr. Sherman has been for twenty years a member of the House, and was an intimate friend of Speaker Reed. His nomination has led the press to revive the correspondence relating to the controversy between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman about certain contributions to the campaign fund, for it was to Mr. Sherman (chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee) that the President addressed the memorable letter narrating the history of that controversy.

The Republican Platform

Much space is given in the new Republican platform to praise of President Roosevelt, a review of the work of the Government under his direction, and a summary of the legislation for which the party claims credit. Mr. Roosevelt's administration, the platform says, "is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men." The party declares its "unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated" and "pledges their continuance." We print elsewhere the resolution or plank concerning injunctions. There was much discussion about this in Chicago, representatives of manufacturers' associations urging that no reference to the subject be made, while Mr. Gompers and other representatives of labor asked for much more than the committee or the candidates were willing to give. It is understood that Mr. Taft insisted emphatically upon as much as was finally included in the platform. The manufacturers make no complaint, but Mr. Gompers, dissatisfied, will appeal to the Democratic convention. The party declares "unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President," and defines its position as follows:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests."

Approving the new currency law, it points out the need of "a more elastic system," saying that the recent appointment of a commission insures the development of a system that will meet the country's requirements. The Anti-Trust law should be improved by "such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corpora-

tions, engaged in interstate commerce, having power and opportunity to effect monopolies." Railroads should be authorized to make traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval, and there should be "such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers." The platform calls for postal savings banks, a further extension of the rural free delivery service, conservation of natural resources, legislation to "revive merchant marine prestige," a comprehensive plan for the improvement of waterways, a bureau of mines, liberal administration of all pension laws, a national celebration of the approaching centennial anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, an immediate grant of United States citizenship to the native inhabitants of Porto Rico, and the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States. It commends the recent ratification of the Hague conventions and the arbitration treaties, speaks of the party's friendship for the negro during the last fifty years, denounces all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement, and, pointing to recent military and naval legislation, declares the party's "unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations." Recent enactments for the benefit of wage workers are enumerated and commended, and the party binds itself to do "further work in this direction." The "incapacity" of the Democratic party is discussed in several hundred words. That party's trend, the platform says, is toward Socialism, while the Republicans "stand for a wise and regulated individualism."——Mr. Bryan says the Republican party has sounded a retreat, because it refused to stand for campaign fund publicity, a physical valuation of railroad property, restrictions upon injunction procedure, or the popular election of Senators. Reports from Nebraska say he is confident that 100 more than two-thirds of the Democratic delegates will vote for him. On the 20th, Thomas W. Lawson sent him a long telegram, asserting that he could not be elected and urging him to give the first place on the ticket to Governor Johnson, taking the second for himself. If he would do this, Mr. Lawson promised to raise $500,000 for the campaign, and, if this should not be enough, to add $500,000 out of his own pocket.

Prosecution of Trusts

A few weeks ago a Federal grand jury in New York indicted, for violation of the Sherman act, the Fiber and Manila Paper Manufacturers' Association, which was composed of twenty-five manufacturers of wrapping paper. A majority of the factories were situated in New York and Pennsylvania, but there were several in Michigan, and others were in Ohio, Maine and Virginia. Last week twenty-three of the indicted companies pleaded guilty. John H. Parks, secretary of the association and originator of the combination or pool, is under indictment, but for some time past has been in Europe. The aim of the combination was to maintain or increase prices and to restrict output, but the defendants assert that their profits have been small, that some of them are in financial straits, and that since their indictment the combination has been dissolved. The District Attorney does not ask for severe punishment.——The American Ice Company, commonly called the Ice Trust, was indicted in New York last week under the State law. Two grand juries had declined to take such action. This is the case which was virtually taken from District Attorney Jerome by Governor Hughes at the request of Attorney-General Jackson, who was designated by the Governor to conduct the investigation before a special grand jury. The work was done by James W. Osborne as the representative of Mr. Jackson. When Mr. Jerome was elected, Mr. Osborne was the opposing candidate for the office. The American Ice Company has an interesting history, in which politicians and bankers now under a cloud have been conspicuous.

The Philippine Assembly

On the eve of adjournment, the Philippine Assembly, on the 19th, declared, by a vote of 57 to 15, that independence was the aspiration of the Filipino people, and that they were ready for it. The subject was brought forward by

Speaker Osmena, who said there was abundant evidence that the people of the islands were now capable of governing themselves. Leaders of the Progressist party admitted that all desired independence, but argued that the time was not ripe for it. After many conferences, the Commission and the Assembly reached an agreement concerning the appropriations. To the sum granted by the Assembly $637,000 was added. The Assembly's proposed reduction of salaries and of the number of employees in the civil service was not made. It is stated that the Government regards the conduct of the Assembly during its first session as quite satisfactory and encouraging. The next session will begin in February.

Co-operation in England

The Co-operative Congress in England, holding its annual session at Newport, in Monmouthshire, has attracted attention to the astonishing extent and progress in England of the movement which in America has accomplished very little. The Central Board of the Co-operative Union received reports for 1907 from 1,566 societies, having a total membership of 2,434,085, an increase of 101,331 over the preceding year. The shares held amounted to $160,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of about $9,000,000. The trade done by the societies during the year 1907 amounted to $528,600,000, an increase of $39,000,000, and the profits realized amounted to $60,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000. Almost all the branches of wholesale and retail commerce and manufacturing are now being carried on by co-operative associations. The wholesale business is in the hands of two societies; 1,443 societies are negotiating in retail trade, and 127 in production. The productive societies and departments employed 26,938 persons, as against 25,532 in 1906, and the capital runs from $20,000,000 to $21,750,000, realizing a net profit of $1,800,000. The industries in which co-operative production is carried on include cotton, linen, silk and wool; boots, shoes and leather; metal and hardware; woodwork, building and quarrying; printing and bookbinding; corn milling, baking, laundries and various others. The conditions which bring a society or company within the definition of co-operative production are that a definite and fixed share of profits should be allotted to labor over and above the established or current rate of wages; that arrangements should be made for the worker to capitalize all or part of this profit or other savings in his industry, and that, through this capital, the worker should be admitted to membership and have a vote at the society's meetings. Efforts are being made to bring all of these societies into one national organization, which would, on the present basis, supply some 10,000 men, women and children. Co-operative farming has made but little progress, but the Union is now urging societies to take advantage of the opportunity of acquiring land under the Small Holdings and Allotments acts for cultivation on a co-operative system. The Parliamentary Committee of the Union recommended the adoption of a resolution calling upon Parliament to grant votes to women. In connection with the congress an exhibition of co-operative products was held at Newport. All of the goods had been produced upon strict trade union terms, the hours of the persons employed being for the most part forty-eight hours per week.

Revolutionary Tendencies in India

The recent bomb outrages in India have compelled the Indian Government to prompt action to put a stop to native agitation and violence by the passage of measures to prevent the use of explosives and the dissemination of anarchistic literature. The first of these acts is similar to that adopted in England in 1883, and yet in force, which imposes penal servitude for life on any person causing a dangerous explosion and provides severe penalties for the possession of explosive substances under circumstances giving rise to "a reasonable suspicion" that they were not to be used for a lawful purpose. According to the Press Act the local government may apply to a magistrate to issue on order for the seizure of a press on which had been printed any article inciting to murder or violence, or the resort to explosives for purposes of murder or violence. The owner of the press has a right of appeal to the High Court for reversal of the order within fifteen

days. In discussing the bills before the Viceregal Council at Simla, Sir Harvey Adamson referred to the case of the *Yugantar*, which during the last year has been prosecuted five times for sedition, a fresh publisher and printer being registered on each occasion. He also read extracts from numerous papers calling on the Bengalis and the Gurkhas to join hands in rebellion and to light a sacrificial fire fed with blood, exhorting the people to die till the swords of their rulers become blunt, and advocating the methods of the Nihilists and the use of bombs. Lord Minto in his speech on the bills said:

"We all know—at least every one who watches the daily story of Indian political life knows—that the lines of Indian thought are changing, that embryo national aspirations are beginning to take shape, and it will be a bad day for the British Raj and a bad day for the people of this country if we ever allow the belief to spread that doctrines of murderous anarchy are even indirectly associated with the growth of those ambitions which British education has done so much to encourage. Nothing, to my mind, has been more unfortunate and despicable than the readiness with which in certain quarters endeavors have been heedlessly made to further the belief that assassination is merely an effort of a downtrodden people struggling to free itself from a foreign oppressor. The conspiracy with which we have to deal represents nothing of the sort. To the best of my belief, it has largely emanated from sources beyond the confines of India. Its anarchical aims and the outrageous doctrines it inculcates are entirely new to this country, but, unfortunately, the seeds of its wickedness have been sown among a strangely impressionable and imitative people, seeds that have been daily nurtured by a system of seditious writing and seditious speaking of unparalleled virulence, vociferating to beguiled youth that outrage is evidence of patriotism and its reward a martyr's crown."

The necessity for the legislation is recognized by the Home Government, altho it is the irony of fate that the duty of approving such measures should fall upon Lord Morley, as Secretary of State for India. In his recent address, however, before the Indian Civil Service Club, Lord Morley showed that the Government was prepared to meet the issue with the necessary firmness:

"I am trying to feel my way thru the most difficult problem, the most difficult situation that I think responsible governments, you and I, and all of us, ever had to face. Our first duty—the first duty of any government—is to keep order. But first remember this. It would be idle to deny that there is at this moment, and there has been for some little time past, and very likely there will be for some time to come, a living movement in the mind of those people for whom you are responsible. A living movement, and a movement for what? A movement for objects which we ourselves have all taught them to think desirable objects. And unless we somehow or another can reconcile order with satisfaction of those ideas and aspirations, gentlemen, the fault will not be theirs. It will be ours. It will mark the breakdown of what has never yet broken down in any part of the world—the breakdown of British statesmanship. You cannot enter at this date, and with English public opinion, mind you, watching you, upon an era of pure repression, and I do not believe really that anybody desires any such thing. I am confident that if the crisis comes it will find us ready, but let us keep our minds clear now. There have been many dark and ugly moments in our relations with India before now. We have such a dark and ugly moment before us, and we shall get thru it, but only with self-command and without any quackery or cant, whether it be the quackery and cant of order or the quackery and cant of sentiment."

——At the Muzaffarpur Sessions Court the trial of Khudiran Bose and his accomplices for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy by the means of a bomb is being conducted. The judge and everybody connected with the prosecution have been threatened with assassination in daily anonymous letters.——The latest report of the condition of India is contained in the Blue Book for 1906-07, just issued, covering the area of British India, which had a population of 225,000,000, according to the census of 1901. The calculated birth rate in 1906 was 37.8 per 1,000, compared with 39.13 in 1905. The death rate was 35.96 per 1,000 in 1905 and 34.73 the following year, the decrease being due to the greatly lessened mortality of the plague. The civil hospitals and dispensaries in India, which numbered 2,464 in 1906, against 2,411 in 1905, treated 404,597 indoor and 24,343,320 outdoor patients in the course of the year. The great bulk of their income is derived from Government, local and municipal funds, and their total expenditure in 1906 was £642,353. Besides these institutions, which comprise all those aided to some extent by public money and intended for the public, there are a large number of special police and other medical institutions, as well as many private institutions which do not receive aid from the state. These numbered 1,469 in all during the

year under report, and provided treatment for about 140,000 indoor and 6,266,000 outdoor patients.

Civil War in Morocco

The cause of Mulai Hafid continues in the ascendant. Tetuan has declared in his favor, and the garrison at Alcazar revolted, killed their commander, and dispatched the Governor a prisoner to Fez. Several thousand of the troops of the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, stationed at Kasr-el-Kebir, fifty-eight miles south of Tangier, declared their allegiance to the Sultan of the South on the arrival of a band of his horsemen with letters. The officers who refused to join them were made prisoners and five French residents were besieged in a house and nearly captured. An attempt was made to secure the recognition of Mulai Hafid in Tangier by the substitution of his name in the prayer for the ruler in the Friday service at the mosque, but the trick was frustrated by the action of Mohammed el Torres. At Mekinez, Mulai Hafid seized the jewels of the wives of his father, Mulai el Hassen, and married a young girl in their charge who was intended for his brother, the rival Sultan. He celebrated his arrival at Fez by another marriage; this time with one of his cousins, the daughter of Mulai Ismail. Mulai Hafid has claimed the recognition of the European Powers on the ground that he alone was able to restore peace and order to Morocco and to insure respect for the treaties negotiated with foreign countries. Letters which have been turned over to the French authorities at Casablanca prove that he has shown another face to the natives. In a letter addrest to the Shawia tribes he said: "Since God has confided to me the care of serving and caring for the interests of his servants, he has imposed upon me the duty of doing whatever is in their interests, of relieving them from their affliction and of bringing destruction upon all the foreigners in this land. I am coming to your country like the rising sun which lights the road with his rays. I arose in response to Mussulman appeals in order to drive out the vile foreigners. After having thrown the French into the sea you will wait for me at Rabat." His lieutenant, Mulai Reshid, wrote them: "Thanks to you, the Christians have been driven away by the Shawia. You are the true descendants of the people of the Prophet. All like you should consecrate themselves to the triumph of Islam. Cut off the heads of the infidels and send them to your master, Mulai Hafid, so that this punishment may impress the bad Mussulman."——In the Chamber of Deputies the Government was again attacked on the ground that it had shown poor judgment in supporting Abd-el-Aziz, and that it would be likely to get into trouble with Germany for violation of the Algeciras Convention. The action of the Government was defended by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it received a vote of confidence by 344 to 126.

Korea

The power of the Emperor of Korea has been still further restricted by the transference to the national treasury of all his private estate except the palaces of the Emperor and the ex-Emperor. The expenses of the Court will now be a charge on the State, and the Emperor will be deprived of the opportunity of carrying on intrigues for the overthrow of the Japanese power. Ernest F. Bethel, editor of the *Korean News,* which was suspended for seditious articles, was tried before the British court at Seoul and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six and one-half months' surveillance by the police. The prosecution was conducted by the Japanese Governor of Seoul, Mr. Miura, who charged the newspaper with the chief responsibility for the disturbances existing in Korea. The main ground for action was the reproduction with approval in the vernacular edition of the *News* of an article from a San Francisco Korean paper praising the assassins of Stevens, who was murdered by Koreans in San Francisco last March. The claim of the Americans, Colbron and Bostwick, for the right of working the copper mines at Capsan, conceded to them by the Emperor of Korea in 1904, has been at last decided in their favor, and the Japanese Residency General will revise the mining laws of Korea to allow the development of the mineral resources of the country by foreigners.

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

James S. Sherman

[The following account of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency is written by a distinguished constituent of his who has long known him.—EDITOR.]

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN'S nomination for Vice-President was accomplished by the fact that the State of New York could unite as a unit in his favor. He is still a young man, fifty-three years old, in the prime of manly vigor, and wonderfully well preserved. His stock is good, for his father, General Sherman, was a remarkable man both intellectually and physically, a leader also in political and civic affairs. James graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1878, and he is now one of the most influential trustees of that institution, co-operating in this position with Secretary Elihu Root. While in college his standing was that of a prize speaker and a prize debater. After graduation he studied law and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Assemblyman Henry J. Cookinham. He never won fame at the bar, for he was almost at once drawn into political life. He was beaten for State Senator by one vote, but in 1884 he was elected Mayor of Utica. At the close of his term in that office he past directly to Congress, as Representative for the counties of Oneida and Herkimer; where he has remained to the present time, with the exception of a single term, when the Democrats ousted him by a small majority. Fifty-three years of age, he is a very boyish-looking fellow, with red cheeks, and a very quiet way, that does not indicate the politician.

Notwithstanding his college reputation, Mr. Sherman has never been a prominent debater in the House of Representatives, but has been known as a hard worker on committees, and very sure of his position when he takes it. He was appointed by Mr. Reed chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a place he has held ever since and which he specifically likes. His other committees have been Civil Service, Judiciary, Census, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Industrial Arts and Expenditures in the Department of Justice. As a legislator his reputation, apart from Indian affairs, is connected with the reorganization of the Revenue Service, the Filled Cheese bill and the Isthmian Canal. He fathered the first bill providing for a cable to the Philippines, and made the first report favoring a canal across the Isthmus.

As a presiding officer he has gained great reputation. His temperament is steady, reliable, and genial, not easily ruffled by a complexity of propositions or by antagonism. Tom Reed took to him wonderfully, and had him in the chair more frequently than any other Representative. Henderson liked him quite as cordially, and Speaker Cannon's opinion of him was shown at the nominating scene at Chicago. Mr. Cannon unquestionably exprest his honest opinion when he said that Mr. Sherman was his choice. He presided over the debate on the Dingley tariff bill, lasting for many weeks, and again during the struggle over the Cuban war revenue bill—two of the most notable debates known in Congress since the Civil War.

As a business man Mr. Sherman is reckoned high with all the people in Central New York. He has been president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company since its formation, and has made it one of the most successful and influential of the institutions of that character. He is also vice-president of the Utica City National Bank, president of the New Hartford Canning Company, the Utica Ice Company, and is influential and active in all the industrialism of the Congressional district which he represents. As a good manager he was selected to serve as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee during the last campaign.

He is popular with all classes and with both parties. Nearly everybody in Oneida County is accustomed to call him "Our Jim," and they mean it. They like him. There is nothing fawning about his good fellowship; on the contrary, there is just a bit of reserve in his daily contact with the people. In social affairs he is a favorite, and he gives to social

functions a just share of his time. His family relations are notably full of sunshine. His mother was a woman of intellectual and executive power, and his wife is an excellent companion for a public-spirited man. His popularity is concentrated in the little circle consisting of Mrs. Sherman and three boys, and the mother of Mrs. Sherman, who resides with them at their Utica home. His oldest son, Sherill, is engaged in the banking business with his father; the second son, Richard, is professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, and the third, Thomas, is secretary and treasurer of the Smythe-Despard Company. Mr. Sherman's recreation consists of games with his family, and games of golf when he can escape business.

The reception of Mr. Sherman's nomination in Utica was without a shade of partisanship. There were no Republicans and no Democrats to be found; only a great big city full of friends, all hurrahing for "Our Jim," and everybody genuinely glad. Utica looked to be a big school just let loose; all shouting, shaking hands and as happy as happy could be.

Mr. Sherman is by temperament as well as by training conservative; entering very little into those measures that are "progressive and reformatory," but simply doing with precision what the days lay before him to do. He is never idle, but is never carried off his feet with enthusiasm. His face indicates steadiness and reliability, which can if necessary become stubbornness. Speaker Cannon unquestionably spoke out his real mind when he said that during sixteen years of service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman had shown, both in council and on committee, great strength, great ability and courage; while he had always been true to his convictions, to his party and to the Republic.

UTICA, N. Y.

THE SHERMAN HOME AT UTICA.

ROBERT HENRI.
Photograph by Gertrude Kasebier.

Robert Henri—"Revolutionary"

BY CHARLES WISNER BARRELL

THE criticism is frequently made that American art is not sufficiently national in character. The majority of our painters, it is claimed, not only go abroad for their subjects, but are largely aliens in spirit, distrusting the urge of their individual perceptions of life, and seeking to portray—not those aspects of life and nature which are familiar and interesting to themselves as *men*—but such subjects as have already been exploited by path-breakers of the past and on which the artistic world has set the final seal of approval. That there is a generous measure of truth in this charge no one can doubt who has attended the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and kindred art exhibitions in this country during recent years. The spirit of imitation hovers in the air and breathes from the canvases that meet one's eyes on nearly every hand. Many of the pictures merely advertise the professional admirations of the men who paint them! They do not express any individual taste or philosophy of life. And is it not the final end of art—every branch of art—to promulgate a philosophy? Many people contend that it is not, that art is an end in itself and is its own excuse for being. The fact remains, however, that in the art of the repeated line and chromatics, as in literature, music, sculpture, the work that has lived and met the test of generations of human taste has always been that of the man or woman of pronounced individuality, who has, consciously or unconsciously, given to the world a philosophy of life through the special medium which he or she has mastered.

But while we may admit that the "imi-

PORTRAIT OF MRS. ROBERT HENRI.
After the painting by Robert Henri.

This exquisite human document has been exhibited in many of our largest cities and for it the artist has received several prizes. Mrs. Henri, who died quite recently, was herself a talented painter. Her personality surrounds this canvas like an aura.

tative impulse" rules over much today in American painting, we could not in justice bring in a sweeping indictment of the work of American artists without making a general survey of art in this country and a careful investigation into the conditions which have caused so many of our painters to neglect the privileges of their artistic birthright.

Such a survey would, in reality, disclose the fact that there are in this country at the present time a number of painters of personality and breadth of vision who do not blindly follow in traditional ruts. The chief reason why the work of most of them is not better known is because individuality in painting has not been looked upon with favor by the juries of our academic institutions devoted to the upholding of conventional ideals. And under such conditions, when the official palm is accorded to facile mediocrity, the American painter who is

YOUNG WOMAN IN BLACK.
After the painting by Robert Henri.

This poetical full length study of a young American beauty is one of Henri's best known and most admired canvases. When it was exhibited at the World's Exhibition in St. Louis in 1904 the artist was awarded a silver medal by the International Jury on Art.

WILLIE GEE.
After the painting by Robert Henri.
This naive and compelling study of a Virginia negro boy aroused great interest when shown at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1905. It received highest award in its class.

obliged to solve the bread-and-butter question by means of his art cannot be severely blamed for producing work which he knows will meet with fashionable approval, however much it may lack in the impress of the personal equation.

To stimulate and vitalize American art, there is need for a broader, more tolerant and modern point of view on the part of our official juries, one that will put a premium on individuality and encourage our young painters to express themselves vividly and faithfully, not as pseudo-foreigners, but as native Americans, interested in American life and its problems. The fact that been noted that there is in this country a coterie of artists devoted to these very principles of artistic endeavor. Among the number may be mentioned Robert Henri, George Luks, Arthur B. Davies, Maurice Prendergast, Ernest Lawson, William Glackens, Everett Shinn and John Sloan. These and their associates are considered by many to be the men who largely hold the future of American art in their keeping. In other circles they are often referred to slightingly as "the revolutionaries," "the black school" and "the gang." Herein history may have repeated itself. For was not Corot hooted thru the streets of the Latin Quarter, Delacroix and Manet contemptuously rejected by a salon fed fat on self-complacency, and Millet, the only, dubbed, in derision, the "wild man of the woods"? The art which arouses the antagonism of one generation is often considered a priceless heritage by the succeeding one.

Robert Henri is at present the best-known member of our revolutionaries. It was not, however, until the French Government had purchased his picture "The Snow" from the Paris Salon of 1899 to place in the Luxembourg Gallery

VAGABOND SINGER.
After the painting by Robert Henri.

that he was taken seriously in the land of his birth. In 1906 he was made a member of the National Academy of Design when the coalition of the Society of American Artists with the Academy took place, and shortly after he was elected to the jury of selection. Since then, in his capacity of juryman, Henri has stood out for the recognition of the work of his less fortunate brethren in the revolutionary camp, tho his efforts have not always been crowned with practical success, as witness his difference with the Academy on the matter of selection for last year's exhibition.

Henri noticed a disposition on the part of his fellow jurymen to treat with scant consideration the work of painters who gave evidences of fresh and original points of view. One after another, Luks, Shinn, Glackens and the others devoted to the new idea had paintings rejected which seemed to Henri among the most interesting which were placed before the jury. He protested, but in vain. Several times he had canvases recalled for a second consideration. Again and again the jury voted, but decided each time on the final ballot the pictures were not worthy of the academic traditions, and as such could not be hung. Henri had himself submitted three pictures, all of which were accepted, one receiving a unanimous vote. But when he became convinced that the jury was by its actions placing a premium on the commonplace to the exclusion of works of power and originality, he asked and received permission to withdraw two of his paintings, preferring to count in his lot with the academically unhallowed revolutionaries. In commenting on the stand which he had taken, the artist said shortly after in the course of an interview:

"The fact of a National Academy should mean an organization for the advancement of the art of those who have new ideas to express. That there are such men is the encouraging sign for the future of art in this country, and they should be brought forward and sustained instead of rebuffed in their efforts for recognition. Because they look thru the veil of accustomed things and catch an original point of view is no argument against their art—on the contrary, it is this element which should entitle them to recognition as seers who, out of humdrum life of ruts, have abstracted a new point of view, a new story, a new element of life.

"Carl Sprinchorn, to select an incident that comes to mind, goes down into a grimy, squalid side street in the slums of New York, and with a blizzard raging, catches a big new note and places it upon canvas with haunting effect. But placed before the Academy jury, does it receive the slightest recognition? Quite the contrary; it is rejected. Sprinchorn is young and has never been honored by the admission of a painting in the Academy, yet I know of few more promising painters.

LAUGHING CHILD.
After the painting by Robert Henri.
One of the latest and best examples of Mr. Henri's genre character studies.

"His story is the story of every man of whatever calling who has brought with him something new. Wagner, expressing great life-thoughts thru music, was pronounced a mere maker of noise; Walt Whitman, whose book of poems Whittier cast into the fire, sent a similar shudder down the spine of conventional Culture; Degas, Manet and Whistler and their Academy of the Rejected; Puvis de Chavannes—oh, ever so many, despised and laughed at at first, but later recognized as dreamers of fresh dreams, makers of new songs, creators of new art.

"The trouble is lack of catholicity as regards point of view. Because one artist does a thing in a way no one else has done it, is no argument that his work is not worthy of a place alongside the paintings of men who have done the accepted thing in the accepted way all their lives."

Henri was born in the unartistic city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, and spent

many of the years of his boyhood in travel thruout the Far West. He went to school in Cincinnati, Denver and New York, but received his initial training in draftsmanship and the mystery of pigments at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, leaving that institution in 1886 to take up his studies at the Academie Julian and later at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Even at this early stage of his career, Henri seems to have entertained a rather Rodinesque irreverence for the dogmatisms of technique. But he was of too robust and determined a temperament to allow himself to degenerate into a habit of mere iconoclastic dilettanteism. Instead, he spent months tramping the streets and picture galleries of France, Spain and Italy, with both eyes open,

STREET CHILD.
After the painting by Robert Henri.

absorbing life at first hand and studying indefatigably the rugged and imperishable works of the great masters. The ivory tower of Bouguereau was not for him. He preferred the broad democracy of the open road where one could rub elbows with the descendants of the soldiers and gypsies of Velasquez, the picturesque beggars and market-folk of Rembrandt, or pass harvest fields where toiled Millet's somber peasants, or country inns from whose windows laughed the ruddy barmaids of Franz Hals. Out under the spreading sky or on the windblown river quays, the formulated rules of the art schools seemed cheap and inadequate.

The young man sealed a vow with himself to interpret those things alone in life which appealed to him most vitally, whether the subjects were considered "paintable" or not by the schools. He would make his paintings stand as the history of his own spiritual and esthetic development, and if the world was willing to accept them on these terms, well and good, but if not, then he was resigned to be misunderstood.

Such a purpose, if carried out, usually spells immortality for the artist of broad sympathies and downright genius in his medium. Henri is still working with the enthusiasm of youth to carry out his great idea. His is going steadily forward, and his best canvases now exhale a splendid classic atmosphere. At the time that his picture was purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg there were only a bare half dozen Americans who had been so honored. Since then Mr. Henri has been awarded a number of medals and has won cash prizes amounting to a substantial sum. Many of our prominent art institutions possess examples of his work. As a figure painter he is often ranked with Sargent, tho there are many in this country and abroad who prefer his work to that of the elder man.

Aside from all matters of purely technical manipulation, the dominant qualities of Henri's art are simplicity and almost passionate sincerity. He does not dodge, pose or juggle with his materials, but works straight to a living climax, and when that is achieved he stops, sacrificing a pretty "finish" every time for vitality and spontaneity. His women breathe and smile at you out of seeing eyes. His men lose nothing of their native dignity and masculinity by translation thru the Henri paint. The artist is in love with the world and with men and women. He dotes on the sacredness

of actuality, and has evidently taken Walter Bagehot's famous dictum to heart:

"Any attempt to produce a likeness of what is not really *liked* by the person who is describing it will end in the creation of what may be correct, but is not living—of what may be artistic, but is likewise artificial."

He usually paints in a sober key, and his simple, enduring colors make for luminosity rather than for garishness or Watteau delicacy. His work displays elegance rather than daintiness, tenderness instead of sentimentality, and a really remarkable perception of character and psychology as expressed in all walks of life. It has a sustained and compelling interest, rather than a transitory charm. The force of his paintings grows on you. They require thoro familiarity for proper appreciation.

As head instructor of the life classes at the New York School of Art, Robert Henri is generally conceded to be our most successful art teacher. He says, however, that he does not endeavor to "teach" painting in the academic sense at all. He merely strives to help the student develop his own personality by inspiring him to think and work for himself and solve his special problems in his own way. Many of our older artists shake their heads at this and speak of "anarchy" and "lawlessness," but the fact remains that Henri's students are producing results—big results—many of them. One young man, Rockwell Kent, is already doing shorescapes and marines that are being favorably compared with the paintings of Winslow Homer, our greatest living delineator of the life of the open. Henri's advice to students of painting may be summed up briefly in his own words, as follows:

"The study of art should go broadcast. Every individual should study his own personality to the end of knowing his tastes, should cultivate the pleasures so discovered and find the most direct means of expressing those pleasures to others, thereby enjoying them over again. Art is after all but the extension of language to the expression of sensations too subtile for words."

Earnest adherence to these precepts has enabled Robert Henri to reveal his own latent genius and attain to the present enviable position which he occupies among American artists. He is eminent because he is himself.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Upon A Steamship

UPTON SINCLAIR.

ALL night, without the gates of slumber lying,
I listen to the joy of falling water,
And to the throbbing of an iron heart.

In ages past, men went upon the sea,
Waiting the pleasure of the chainless winds;
But now the course is laid, the billows part;
Mankind has spoken: "Let the ship go there!"

I am grown haggard and forlorn, from dreams
That haunt me, of the time that is to be—
When man shall cease from wantonness and strife,
And lay his law upon the course of things.
Then shall he live no more on sufferance,
An accident, the prey of powers blind;
The untamed giants of nature shall bow down—
The tides, the tempest and the lightning cease
From mockery and destruction, and be turned
Unto the making of the soul of man.

ENDFIELD, SOMERSET, BERMUDA.

A New Fragment of an Old Gospel

BY RICHARD LADEGAST

THOSE indefatigable explorers, Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt, have again excavated a fragment of an uncanonical gospel in the Egyptian mound of Oxyrhynchus.

The fragment consists of a single vellum leaf of remarkably modest dimensions, but tho the written surface only slightly exceeds two square inches the scribe has succeeded in compressing forty-five lines into two pages. The first page contains twenty-two lines and the second twenty-three. Both pages contain together about 250 words.

The editors state that the fragment is practically complete, with the exception of one of the lower corners, and even here most of the lacunæ admit of a satisfactory restoration. There was possibly a reason for the book, to which this fragment belongs, being so minute in size. Either it was written in the times of the Christian persecutions and therefore made small in order to facilitate its being hidden from the eyes of the persecutors or to render it convenient to carry in the pocket.

The editors, with their usual diligence, have given an exact transcript of the text, translation and a commentary, and in their preface they acknowledge their indebtedness to Prof. E. Schürer for several suggestions in the interpretation of the fragment. For the benefit of our readers a full translation, which the able editors have provided, is hereby given:

[TRANSLATION.]

". . . . before he does wrong makes all manner of subtle excuse. But give heed lest ye also suffer the same things as they; for the evil-doers among men receive their reward not among the living only, but also await punishment and much torment.

"And he took them and brought them into the very place of purification, and was walking in the Temple.

"And a certain Pharisee, a chief priest, whose name was Levi (?) met them and said to the Saviour: 'Who gave thee leave to walk in this place of purification and to see these holy vessels, when thou hast not washed (*lousamenōi*), nor yet have thy disciples bathed (*baptisthentōn*) their feet? But defiled thou hast walked in the Temple, which is a pure place, wherein no other man walks except he has washed himself and changed his garments, neither does he venture to see these holy vessels.'

"And the Saviour straightway stood still with his disciples and asked him, 'Art thou, then, being here in the temple, clean?'

"He saith unto him, 'I am clean; for I washed in the Pool of David, and having descended by one staircase I ascended by another, and I put on clean and white garments, and then I came and looked upon these holy vessels.'

"The Saviour answered and said unto him, 'Wo ye blind, who see not. Thou hast washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day, and hast cleansed and wiped the outside skin which also the harlots and flute-girls anoint and wash and wipe and beautify for the lust of men; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples, who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped (*bebaptisthai bebammetha*) in the waters of eternal life which come from . . . . But wo unto thee . . . .'"

Besides this publication by the three editors, two other scholars have also published their views regarding the fragment in different reviews, one being written by A. Büchler, a Jewish scholar, whose notes appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review* for last January; while the other, by Prof. A. Harnack, appeared in the "Prussian Annales" in the month of February, 1908. It is an interesting fact that neither saw the other's notes, yet both came to the same conclusion regarding the fragment—a conclusion contrary to the views expressed by the three original editors—Professors Grenfell, Hunt and Schürer.

Before presenting the readers with the opinions of the five scholars it may be as well to state in what points they are in agreement. It seems a remarkable coincidence that no one should have raised any doubt regarding the authenticity of the fragment, but that each of the five scholars who has written on the subject should take for granted that the vellum is a fragment of the uncanonical gospel written about the year 200. Furthermore, the five agree that the contents of the fragment consist of two parts. The first part ends with line 7, the remainder belonging to the second part. All contend that the first part is very obscurely

worded and perhaps corrupt, that it is therefore impossible to come to a definite conclusion regarding its correct meaning, but they all admit that the contents are reminiscent of the words of Jesus Christ in St. Luke, Chap. xiii, v. 15.

Again, the five agree that the bulk of the fragment is concerned with a dialog between Jesus and a Chief Priest which takes place in the Temple at Jerusalem. In its general outline the passage resembles Matt. 15:1-20, Mark 7:1-23, with the exception that the scene is transferred from Gennesaret to Jerusalem.

They also agree that the fragment is either a part of the Gospel according to the Hebrews or that according to the Egyptians; that it is quite orthodox; that it does not advocate the tenets of a particular sect, but that it covers the same ground as the canonical gospels.

The judgment of the three original editors regarding the literary value of the fragment is that it is very unreliable as to historical truth. Some things described in the fragment are considered by them incredible, while others, they say, are due to the imagination of the author; and, therefore, the historical character of the whole episode breaks down and the whole fragment should be regarded as an apocryphal elaboration of Matt. 15:1-20 and Mark 7:1-23.

In direct opposition to this and with great emphasis Mr. A. Büchler and Professor Harnack affirm that the literary worth of the fragment is of the highest value. Mr. Büchler states that the writer of the fragment was accurately informed regarding the matters about which he speaks, that tradition fully confirms the details which sound so incredible. He claims to prove his assertions thru clear, trustworthy, and easily accessible parallels in the Mishna and Talmud. He not only quotes these two works, but also the Old and New Testaments, Josephus, and even a passage in Juvenal (Satire vi, lines 156 ff) to further convince the reader that the fragment is historical, true and faithful. Professor Harnack's final judgment reads as follows: "There is a power and fire in this fragment that cannot be due to either fancy or imagination."

The professor sums up the objections raised by the three original editors under the following five headings:

1. What is the "place of purification" in the Temple?
2. What are the "holy vessels"?
3. How could the Pharisee ask that the laymen who entered into the Temple should suffer the same purification as the priests?
4. What is "David's Pool," and is it situated in the Temple or outside?
5. How could the dogs and swine be thrown in the same pool as that in which the Jews purified themselves?

As the reader will remember, in the beginning of the second part of the fragment the very place of purification is mentioned. This the five appear to have found the great stumbling-block. Harnack seems to define the meaning of the word best in assuming that it is the name of a part of the Temple, formerly unknown, as we have been informed about other parts of the Temple in the Gospels. Readers will remember, for instance, Solomon's porch in John 10:23, N. 12, and the gate called the Beautiful mentioned in Acts 3:2. The original editors state that the employment of the term may be a mere error, or possibly that it may mean a well-known part of the Temple called by a Hebrew name. Furthermore, the three declare that the author of this Gospel had no clear conception of the topography of the Temple, while Professors Büchler and Harnack hold contrary views.

The second difficulty refers to the inspection of the holy vessels by Jesus and His companions. Professor Harnack says that this may have been the custom in those days, but hitherto unknown to us. He did not know the paragraph in the Mishna quoted by Mr. Büchler. The priest in the fragment reproaches Jesus and his disciples because they look at the holy vessels without bathing or washing their feet. To the priest this seems of much concern, and the sin against the Temple laws is to him a serious one. The editors rightly point out that the holy vessels could not be seen usually from the inner court. But they have overlooked the passage in the Mishna which removes the difficulty, and which places the whole scene of the fragment in its

right setting. It will be seen that the incident occurred on the day after a festival, when all the holy vessels were, in point of fact, transferred to a washing place in the inner court. He gives the full quotation taken from the Mishna Hagaga iii:7, 8.

This reference to the holy vessels is one of the most interesting incidents in the fragment, especially as it seems to place a new light upon Luke 4:41. Jesus, being then about twelve years old, was anxious to see the holy vessels, and that appears to have been one of the reasons why he remained behind in the Temple after his parents had gone home.

Regarding the third objection Professor Harnack is very brief by reason of the fact that it is not of great importance to Christian scholars. More at length, however, is Mr. A. Büchler, the Talmudist, for to him this objection remains the whole feature of the fragment. The text gives him on this question so many details concerning the strict laws of purification and the practice of them in the Sanctuary that Jewish scholars, so he says, must feel a greater interest in this fragment than do Christian scholars. He quotes very voluminously the Jewish religious books and claims to have proved the historical truth of each incident in the fragment, even that which refers to there being two stairways into the bathing place, one by which to enter and the other to leave. In support of this statement in the fragment that the layman on entering the inner court changed his garments, he is copious in his quotations, beginning with Gen. 35:2, and thereby proving the fragment to be in accordance with the facts of tradition.

Referring to the fourth objection, Professor Harnack, as well as Mr. Büchler, is convinced that there must have been a place called the Pool of David, altho it is impossible to state the exact spot where this was situated in the days of the Temple. Furthermore, they are agreed that this pool cannot have been the result of fancy or imagination on the part of the author of the fragment, as the three assume. Furthermore, both absolutely reject the suggestion made by Professor Schürer that the Pool of David is the "brazen" or "molten sea" set up by Solomon between the porch and the altar.

A few words may be said respecting the fifth objection raised by Professor Harnack and which deals with the running water wherein people living near threw "unclean things." The learned professor, with his usual brilliant analysis, states that the words do not mean that the Jews literally threw dogs and swine in the water which was used in the Temple and which came by conduit from Etam, southwest of Bethlehem, but that the expressions were used by Jesus Christ merely in an allegorical sense. He concludes by saying that washing by water has to be often repeated, whereas the purification by the Holy Ghost is a lasting one.

Professor Harnack, at the conclusion of his essay, assures us once more that there cannot be any doubt regarding the historical truth of this fragment, for the sayings of Jesus Christ therein expressed are in accordance with those to be found in the Gospels. Here and there in both places he is emphatic regarding the inward purity of souls. We should, of course, be grateful that the knowledge regarding the Temple and the customs of the Jews in the days of the Temple have, in this fragment, been amplified and that we have confirmation that the writer was in accordance with the Gospels, which stated that Jesus Christ always placed inward purity above all outward religious observance.

New York City.

June

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," etc.

I WAS waked at half past three by the bird chorus. I wonder how wide a zone is covered by this wonderful song that precedes the dawn. I did not find it in Florida, nor anything like it. There the mocking birds and the bob-whites were the first to proclaim the break o' day. I love the cry of bob-white, and down there I am making him feel so much at home that he marches around my dooryard and close to my steps. But I miss this marvelous choral melody that rolls westward over the New England and Middle States. What does it mean, when every robin jumps to the top of the tallest tree and shouts robin to robin with every sign of ecstasy? I do not know that it demonstrates reason, but it manifests that religious joy which is the soul of the universe—a pure, sweet uplook, and abandon to joy, which comes with health and good environment. The robin stands for health and for cleanly fitness, and among the birds he seems to be the one most subject to evolution. His life is ideal. He is closer to man in his sympathies, and man responds more fully to him than to the other birds. His house is a poem, and his family life is charmingly ideal. Their domestic economy is ahead of ours, for their houses are not a burden; and they are not slaves of the season. I think that when we come to live the natural life we, too, shall greet the dawn with an outburst of joy.

Dr. Carter, in his new book, "Wanted: a Theology," tells us that the new church will, above all, be full of joy. "Let us fully understand that religion is good tidings of great joy to all people. God loves happiness." Is not this bird song one demonstration of the divine joy, and is it not true that we have not yet discovered the all-filling love of God? The best things of this world are not the mines, or even the fruits. The final religion will go as the Master bade it: "For behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." At any rate, when I hear this magnificent chorus, filling the valley, and climbing the hills, and sweeping westward ahead of the sun, I do not understand it as a mere expression of robin happiness. Repeated every day, and entirely distinct from any other bird service, it tells me that in some way the robins have emotions larger than the sphere of their daily work. One other bird only chimes in with the robin, that is his cousin the wood thrush. I have won this beautiful bird close to my house, and a nest is in easy reach, where I can watch his family growth. His violin like notes fit well with the ecstatic clamor of the robins.

A full hour has slipped away, and half past four is flooding my room with the odor of lilacs. I cannot lie in bed these June mornings. I hear the monotone of the mill dam down the valley pouring its water over the mossy stones, but the miller is just now opening the gates, and the music of sleep is turning into the strenuous song of toil. The robin has ended his song, and is now engaged in his humble domestic work, gathering worms that the last night's shower brought plentifully to the surface. The wood thrush is still rolling his trills thru the acacia trees, and the catbird is whispering his satisfaction in the mock orange bushes. He will not sing till I am out of doors; and then we will have it out. I love the fellow, and he knows it. The robin is an associate, but never familiar; but my dozen catbirds are companions.

Half past five, and I am walking in the tulip garden. There are four gardens, and about one thousand blossoms in each. They nod with the creeping breeze, as if saying to me, Good morning! and yet the tulip is a haughty flower. There are tall red ones, others yellow, or white, and still more that blend the colors with marvelous variety. Some of them are highly perfumed, but most of them are satisfied with being brilliant. I like best those folk who are sweet as well as beautiful. If you grow

tulips you may expect that new sorts will start up in your garden, seedlings that have been self-crossed, so that in a few years you can surpass the choicest collections of the florists. The tulip is a cup, and it is full. Look into one of these rich crimson bowls, and you will be amazed to discover how much of the artistic Nature expends on a single flower. There is the making of a Murillo in one of these tulips. And just now the petals are edged with tiny drops of dew. Each one is so sharply individualized that I do not feel toward them as toward roses, that are strung all up and down the bushes. A few great heavy doubles hang over their heads, but the thousands stand up in morning worship. "This day, O Lord of life and beauty! fill us full of sweetness and rightness." So it is the June morning once more brings me into key with the great emotional life that throbs everywhere. First the birds, and now the flowers. I shall never get tulips enough.

June is flower month, and one should have all the lilacs to begin with, and a lot of roses to close with. I have twenty varieties of lilacs, and every one of these is indispensable. The double whites are perhaps the richest and the rarest, but I wonder at the man who patiently spends his time in this creative art of plant-breeding. Still, the dear old lilac that our mothers kissed and our grandmothers grew under the bedroom window, that still should hold its place at the head of the list. I wonder that more people do not have little shrubberies; not flower gardens, but a collection of those bushes that burst out in such profusion from the first to the last of June. There is no place like it for cozy seats. It is a family sanitarium, where the doctor takes you by your nose to feed you with life-full ozone. We have found out that our worst enemies are nearly or quite invisible, and that our best friends are also exceedingly modest in exhibiting themselves. From the time that the Judas bush turns purple till the mock orange perfumes the whole hill side, I know that I am being protected, and that fragrance is contributing to my wholesomeness as well as my happiness. In Florida orange groves I have found the fragrance so dense that I did not care to walk thru it; I became its client and it became my physician. So I would have the farmer forget his merchantable crops, and remember that there is a very important wealth in things that are simply sweet. Be sure and get your ozone as well as your nitrogen.

Six of the clock. Down the swale I hear three hoes in the berry garden. The boys are at work, and their hoes keep time with whistling and singing. The strawberries are in blossom, and the beans are breaking the soil, and the peas stand in long prophetic rows, and the spires of corn are just expanding into leaves. It is time to teach the weeds a lesson, and that is what the boys are doing. Weeds are apt to crowd themselves where they are not welcome. I like to hear that click, click of the farmer's hoe. I tell you it is a better note of power than the guns of a bragging navy. There is an army of hoes just now, some tens of thousands, this morning at work, and man's will is supreme. They, too, follow westward with the going of the sun, and if you look at them rightly and listen correctly there is music in the hoe. The poem of the hoe was painted by Millais, but Markham sung a false meaning into it. It is the rise of evolving manhood, of man rising from the brute on all fours, and at last standing, irresolute, and only half a man, but leaning on the hoe. Yes, we are gaining, and by and by man will stand even more erect and do our hoeing with less sign of toil.

Seven o'clock. The modern hired man gets into sight at this hour. He has packed himself with food, and just as the sun begins to grow hot he is ready to join the workers. Not a bit of poetry in him. He has become a machine, and that is what our social philosophy is making of him. I cannot persuade him to come at an earlier hour

—not with a promise of higher wages and a double nooning. He is a coward, for what his Union orders as a limit of his energies, that he obeys. His ambition is undiscoverable. Once in a while his soul looks over the bars, and we almost get to be brothers. I wish we might, and I am sure that the time is coming pretty soon when a hired man will mean a man with skill and pride. My Harry is a different sort. He came to me seven years ago, pretty well out at the elbows (a lad with a chin, however); now we are partners in all things. You should see how he plants soul and will, as well as seed, and when he handles the hoe it is with a joy of mastery.

Eleven o'clock. This is the natural hour for a let-up. We have been out and at it since four-thirty; now we have our break-fast dinner. I am a crank, to be sure, on several questions, but especially on this of two meals a day—that is, two good ones. Any wife can afford to cook and to think out two meals a day; three would keep her busy and heated beyond reasonable endurance. I know women who are kitchen-bound from daybreak until dark—even in June. It is a shameful affair to see the gorging, without thanks, that goes on in many a family; and I don't wonder the women grow heartless and then reckless. Two meals is all that an ordinary stomach can digest, and leave the blood time to go up into the brain and do decent work. At any rate, at eleven we go into a lilac-adorned dining-room, with an appetite. Mem.: eating, that is, right eating, feeds the soul as well as the body. This sort of eating is a poem, and it should end in music. John Burroughs says that if I believe that animals can reason I ought not to kill them. Well, John; do you see any signs of savagery on my table? First of all, oranges and apples; the twin kings of all fruits; and of these I would eat as freely as my desires. Then should follow bean soup. Shade of Cotton Mather! And all ye dear Bostonians! You devised and invented nothing better, religiously or socially, than the frequent use of beans. Only these are lima beans, scalded and the skins rubbed off. With these are sweet potatoes brought with us from Florida, and that worthiest of all Irish potatoes, the State of Maine. One might stop right here, and be happy. But with Gladys as housekeeper we must choose between a huge dish of macaroni and cheese, to be eaten with marmalade or plum jelly, and a loaf of corn bread, like gold, built up of Holstein butter and buttermilk. Last of all comes the strawberry shortcake, just one-half strawberries, and the soul of the cook thru the whole of it. A dinner without a soul—that is the trouble with most people—it is indigestible.

All the common trees are in their new clothes today, all except butternut, ash, persimmon, Kentucky coffee tree and Magnolia acuminata; and these show us their leaves in all stages of incipient growth. Nature understood very well that heavy shade was not needed early in the spring, not at least before the heated midday, so it is just the thing to plant along the roadsides those trees that do not make shadows too early. The delicacy of new foliage is marvelous, and you rarely see it in perfection after June. This year no sharp winds and no May bugs have disturbed Nature at her loom. A lawn of trees should tell a lot of history, for it should begin with the evergreen needle that dates back millions of years; should come along by the ginkgo trees, whose leaf is but a fan spread of needles; until we reach the maple leaf, which is the very latest and most complete of Nature's conceptions. Yet, after all, what is more beautiful than a hemlock hedge, when the dark green is flushed all over with the lighter green of new foliage? In the flowerless age Nature did not forget the beautiful. I advise you to study leaves more, if not flowers less. I should like to have each town set one avenue to exhibit varieties of trees, and not long rows of one sort. Here let the school children walk and study, and get familiar with what evolution has done. You could easily line up one of your highways with forty or fifty sorts of hardy trees, and it would be a schoolmaster in the land.

I do not understand some farmers. They rarely plant trees, and they have no intimate acquaintances among the

bushes. Their homes are so barren of friendships and companionships that they have to go to the ale house because of loneliness. They raise huge crops of corn and potatoes and wheat, and they do it over again every year for fifty years, and then they die and are buried and become feed for their wheat. It is not a cheerful conception of life. A house in the country without beautiful surroundings is not so sweet and attractive as a pasture lot for cows. I plant lilacs about my barn, grapes climb over my stable walls, and apple trees shadow the yard. Some of the birds are very artistic, and I do not know a single animal that does not love the beautiful. But the real end of home building is the making of fine boys and girls; and to that end the beautiful is as important as the truthful. Domestic economy justly includes the culture of the whole soul.

God walked in Eden in the shade of the evening. We walk out thru the mingled shadow and moonlight under the apple trees. They are dropping their last petals, and the young apples are just shaping themselves for the future harvest. We do not talk much, but we think, and thinking is not arguing with Nature, only agreeing with her. The honeysuckles, which refused to give out fragrance in the daytime, are now calling the humming moth and ourselves. My collies are also rambling and discovering. All day one shall learn from work, but in the evening wisdom is absorbed in silence. It is a great thing to keep the intellectual pores open. I planted nearly every shrub and tree on my ten acres, and they have all grown up to be acquaintances and friends. Tonight I live over again with them all the past fifty years. Only over there, by the garden edge, there is just one great apple tree that was planted by Sconondoah, the Indian chief, in 1791. It is the only tree that knows more of this hillside than I do. It has seen more Junes.

CLINTON, N. Y.

White Water-Lilies

BY JOEL BENTON

MIDWAY, in a summer lake,
Lilies born of slime and ooze
I can stretch my hand and take—
Without need to sort or choose.

Idly, in the tilting boat,
Thru the watery space I go,
Watching where they seem to float—
Spotless as the driven snow.

Petaled wonders of the wave,
Level to the lake and sun;
Nature's lavish beauty gave
Marvelous grace to every one.

Birds that skip about, and skim
This tempting surface with delight,
Have, perhaps, an instinct dim
Of beauty that impels their flight.

Far from haunts of human kind,
Conscious not of pride or show,
You these argosies will find
Fairer than all fleets you know.

Out of depths of muddy grime
Gleams of gorgeous splendor rise,
Making substance unsublime
Fit to match the azure skies!

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The American School at Athens

BY ANDREW BULL CLAPP

[The author is professor in the University of California and is the Annual Professor from this country resident for the year in Athens.—EDITOR.]

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has recently celebrated, in a modest way, its twenty-fifth anniversary.

It is natural that readers should ask, What is the American School at Athens? What has it done? What does it expect to do? First and foremost, the school has had under its care, from first to last, nearly two hundred young men and women, most of whom are now teaching Greek in responsible positions in the United States. It would be impossible to overestimate the benefit which they, and thru them their pupils, have received from personal contact with the scenes, the monuments, and the people of this most fascinating of lands. What could possibly be so stimulating to the future teacher as to live for a year or more in Athens, surrounded by fellow-students of like aims, with the help of experienced scholars and the excellent library; to make, under competent guidance, excursions to places of historic or artistic interest, and to drink in with the air he breathes the feeling that Greece is alive and real, that her history is not yet finished, or her language and people dead? Here he may learn that Greek Archeology is one of the youngest and most progressive of sciences, that its achievements in one generation have added a thousand years to Greek history, and that there still remain all over Greece, not far below the surface, countless monuments to reward the future explorer.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

This work of training and inspiring

our young people for service as teachers of Greek is perhaps the most weighty which our school has performed. But this is by no means its only contribution. Its achievements in the way of excavation and discovery have been highly creditable and even distinguished, considering the scanty means that it has had at its disposal. The excavation of the Argive Heræum, from 1892 to 1895, was one of the most important ever conducted in Greece, and brought to light a far more extensive group of buildings, in connection with that ancient sanctuary, that had been supposed to exist there.

The work of excavation at Corinth, with which the school has been occupied for ten years past, has proved to be scarcely less interesting and rewarding than the exhuming of the Heræum. That ancient city, the rival of Athens in wealth and magnificence, was completely covered by the débris of centuries, and offered no landmarks which had been identified by modern scholars. Only some monolithic Doric columns raised their heads above the soil, but no one had ascertained to what divinity the temple to which they belonged had been dedicated. The famous fountain of Peirene, where Bellerophon was fabled to have tamed the winged Pegasus, had been provisionally located at the extreme north of the city, and a few ruins of a Roman amphitheater were visible in the same general region. But the topography of Corinth was a sealed book, and the efforts of scholars to elucidate it had resulted in nothing but wild and self-contradicting errors. The latest attempt to determine by excavation the site of the ancient market-place had been made half a mile from the place where it was afterward found to be. Such was the condition of our knowledge of Corinth when the American school began its work there. In the first year the site of the ancient theater was discovered. Next the fountain of Peirene was uncovered, by the energy of two young Americans. Having heard a report of a horizontal passage extending from the bottom of an ancient well, they pluckily descended, crawled many yards thru the blind and slimy canal, scarce wide enough to admit the entrance of a man's head and shoulders, and were rewarded by one of the most brilliant discoveries of recent times.

The ancient temple of the monolithic columns has been proved to be the temple of Apollo. The vast market-place has been found, lined with the massive ruins of Greek colonnades and Roman shops. The fountain of Glauce has been discovered, and the remains of a small temple provided with a very curious concealed passage leading directly to the altar, the situation of which strongly suggests that it may have been used by the priests to deceive the faithful worshipers, who were to be delighted and struck with awe by hearing a mysterious voice responding to their prayers from the altar itself.

In short, a sufficient number of landmarks has been found, so that the topography of Corinth may be regarded as in the main definitely settled. From now on the description of Pausanias will be a sure and easy guide. For the complete excavation of this great city is a huge task, and very much more remains to be done. It was only last summer that the keen eye of the present director chanced to fall upon a fragment of rock which had been observed a score of times already. But this time something in its appearance struck him as unusual. He examined it more closely, removed the clinging earth from its surface, and discovered that the apparent rock was really a projecting bit of Roman concrete. A few hours' digging sufficed to lay bare the structure of the Roman Odeon. And so it is everywhere in Corinth. New discoveries are constantly being made. The location of the temple of Athena Chalinitis is now so well ascertained that the temple itself must soon be found. It is only the lack of money that holds back our young explorers from making constantly new and dazzling contributions to knowledge which would be of the utmost credit to American scholarship and energy. Nor is the amount which would be required large. The trifling sum of five thousand dollars yearly would suffice, if only such an amount could be depended on for a term of years, so that large plans could be made and systematically carried out. When one reflects on the vast wealth of America, and the constantly increasing number of lovers of

ancient art among our men of large means, it would seem that the requirements for our school need only to be known in order to be fully met. Not merely in Corinth, but everywhere on Greek soil, in Crete, in Asia Minor, in Athens itself, there are most alluring opportunities for excavation, and American scholars stand ready and anxious to do the work if only the resources can be provided. For it is a self-sacrificing task, with no emoluments and little personal glory, while the hardships and privations attending it are by no means slight. Their reward is the joy of discovery, the satisfaction which the scholar feels when his efforts have thrown new light upon the dark places of history or science. They surely deserve the support of American interest and American wealth.

THE TEMPLE OF HERA AT ARGOS.

The equipment of the school consists of an excellent plot of ground in the outskirts of Athens, adjoining the British School, and a commodious building, furnishing lodgings for the director and for some of the students. Here, in one of the most attractive rooms in Athens, is the school library, of some 4,500 volumes, comprising the most necessary books for the study of Greek geography, history, and the different departments of archæology. The library is the central point of school life. Here students may be found at work from morning till late in the evening. Here the open meetings of the school are held, and such lectures and courses of instruction as are not more conveniently given in the museums or upon the Acropolis. The room is an ideal one for these purposes, except that, with the constant increase in the number of books, and in the attendance at meetings, the need for enlargement is becoming more and more pressing. The director of the school, Mr. Bert Hodge Hill, was called to the place in 1906, to fill the vacancy left by the lamentable death of Dr. Heermance. Mr. Hill had been a student and fellow of the school

from 1900 to 1903, and had even then shown the qualities of scholarship, insight, and sound judgment which led to his appointment as curator in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and afterward to the still more responsible position which he now fills so well. Indeed, the school has been fortunate from the beginning in its directors. At first, to be sure, the annual change of directors interfered with the development of a permanent policy, and the leadership of Dr. Waldstein, from 1888 to 1892, brilliant though it was, could not fully cure this evil, since he was able to spend but three months of each year in Greece, so that the real administration of the school still devolved upon the annual professor. With the appointment of Professor Tarbell in 1892 a better day was looked for, but he, too, felt obliged to lay down the work after but one year of the service, to accept a professorship in the University of Chicago. It was therefore not till Professor R. B. Richardson took charge of the school, in 1893, that a settled policy and continuous administration were really achieved. Professor Richardson's long term of office, from 1893 to 1903, forms the central period in the history of the school, and makes him the leading figure in its life up to the present time. Under his leadership, the excavations at Eretria were brought to conclusion, and the great work at Corinth was begun and carried well on its way. His successor, Dr. Heermance, died after but three years of service, but those who knew him best, the managers of the school at home, the students and foreign archæologists at Athens, agreed that his extraordinary abilities and character gave promise of a career that should raise the credit of American scholarship in Greek archæology to a higher plane than it had ever attained. Of Mr. Hill, the present director, I have spoken already. The faculty of the school consists, besides the director, of a professor of the Greek language and literature, appointed annually from the contributing universities, and a secretary and librarian, who is usually one who has recently been a student in the school.

THE AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS AT CORINTH.

There are also four fellows, students of special ability and preparation, who receive stipends from America. The whole membership of the school, faculty and students, forms necessarily a small circle, but one that is delightfully bound together by common enthusiasm for Greece. The followship, with the officers and students of the English, German, Austrian and French schools, is close and stimulating. In short, a year in Athens, or better, two years in Athens, amid such surroundings, is reckoned by every lover of Greek antiquity among the choicest experiences of a lifetime. To live under the shadow of the Acropolis and Lycabettus, to watch the changing colors on Hymettus and the waters of the Saronic Gulf, to look off to Salamis and Aegina, and the mountains of the Peloponnesus beyond, to study the wonderful remains of antiquity in the rich museums of Athens—these are but a few of the many privileges which membership in our school confers.

ATHENS, GREECE.

The Oregon Election

BY GEORGE A. THACHER

[This is an account of the recent election in Oregon, where, for the first time, the voters of an American commonwealth voted extensively under a State initiative and referendum law.—EDITOR.]

ON May 28th THE INDEPENDENT published an outline from me of the Oregon form of democracy, describing the methods of legislating at the polls as well as the plan for securing the popular election of United States Senators. The right of 8 per cent. of the voters to submit to the people (by initiative petition) any law or amendment to the Constitution which they desire was freely exercised at the election on June 1st, and furnished as sharp a test of the new institutions as could have been devised.

The followers of Henry George submitted a single tax measure which exempted all dwellings and manufacturing plants, all household furniture, live-stock, tools and improvements generally from taxation. It did not exempt business blocks, merchandise, money or credits. The measure was offered in such form as to become a part of the Constitution of the State if adopted.

In the pamphlet containing all measures offered, and the arguments pro and con, which is published by the Secretary of State and mailed to all the voters, the association behind the single tax presented nearly five pages of argument for the measure. No opposing argument was offered. The space filled by arguments is paid for by those offering them, and was estimated at fifty dollars a page.

The voter's "text-book," as it has been dubbed, contained 126 pages this year. The newspapers gave a great deal of space to the discussion of the single tax, especially in the form of letters from individuals. The measure was overwhelmingly defeated. In the city of Portland the vote was evenly divided, showing that the owners of homes felt in many instances that their assessed valuations would be reduced by considerably more than one-half under the new plan. The owners of property thruout the State realized that their dwellings and improvements were worth less than their land, and that consequently their assessed valuations would be proportionately higher than in the cities and towns.

An amendment was offered under the attractive guise of home rule for municipalities (which they already possess) permitting the regulation of gambling, saloons, race tracks and theaters by the voters regardless of State criminal laws. It was cleverly drawn and the stock arguments were offered in its favor. Two reform associations submitted adverse arguments, and the amendment was badly defeated.

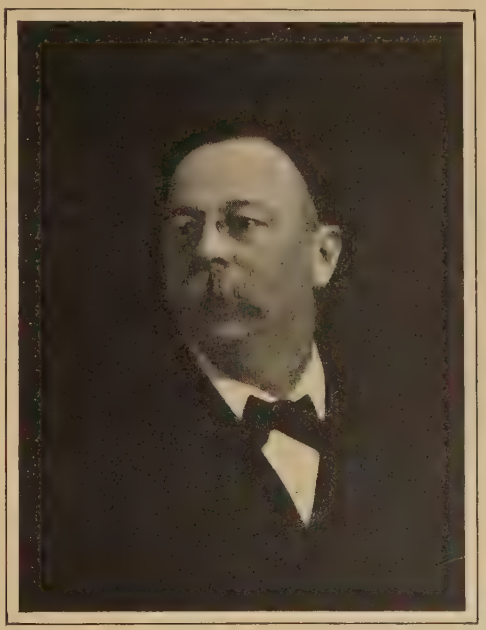
The rival interests in the salmon fish-

eries of the Columbia River each submitted a law restricting the business of the other, with the virtuous object of protecting the salmon. Arguments were submitted for and against both measures, and many columns of paid advertisements in favor of each law were printed in the daily papers. The Legislature has never succeeded in protecting the salmon because of these rival interests. The contest is between the up-river fishermen and the lower-river fishermen. The voters settled the matter by adopting both laws. They do not conflict either in their object or the method of securing it.

An amendment was offered to secure woman suffrage. This is the fourth attempt, and it was badly defeated. Curiously enough, there is an organization of women who work and spend their money to defeat the plan, which makes it uphill work.

A corrupt practices act, regulating expenditure of money in campaigns, was submitted to the voters and adopted. The bill fills twenty pages of the voter's text-book and apparently makes provision for every possible contingency. It is said to be modeled on the British laws of 1883 and 1895. It limits a candidate's campaign expenses to one-fourth of one year's salary, and provides for circulating campaign literature partly at the expense of the State. The Legislature failed to pass any law on the subject at the last session, tho one was introduced.

An amendment was offered and adopted to terminate the power of prosecuting attorneys to file an information for crime. An amendment was offered and adopted which prescribes the method for retiring a public officer and for a new election. Details are left to legislative acts, but not more than 25 per cent. of the voters shall be required to sign the petition for recall. Officers may not be recalled until after six months' service except in case of members of the Legislature, who are subject to recall five days after the beginning of their first session. It seems to be a drastic measure, but it will require some organization and a strong public sentiment to put the machinery in operation. It is expected that nothing but a flagrant offense will cause the voters to act.



GOVERNOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Of Oregon. An advocate of the Initiative and Referendum.

Probably the most important amendment which was adopted is the one providing for proportional representation. The details are left to the Legislature. It is surprising how many efforts to secure representation of minority parties have been made in the United States. None has been successful so far, and the principle of the gerrymander rules supreme. If a simple and efficient plan can be provided in Oregon, and the supporters of the movement believe that it is practicable, it will be difficult to estimate the far-reaching effects of the reform. Naturally the bosses of the dominant party regard it as abhorrent to the settled order of the universe.

There were four measures past by the last Legislature on which the referendum was invoked by 5 per cent. of the voters. One was of purely local interest to the people of Multnomah County, and the action of the Legislature was approved at the polls. One was an act appropriating money for armories for the State militia. That was defeated.

Another measure which excited great

interest was an increased appropriation for the State university, which was past by the Legislature. The grange organization filed the referendum petition on the score of economy. The action of the Legislature was approved by a rather moderate majority. The last of the four involved a contest between the people and the Legislature. In 1906 the voters enacted an anti-pass law at the polls. The Legislature in 1907 past an act virtually compelling railroads to give free passes to all State, county and district officers during their terms of office, repealing in effect the law of 1906. A referendum petition was filed by the voters, and the action of the Legislature was repudiated by a big majority.

H. M. CAKE,

Of Portland. He received the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator at the primary election.

There were four measures adopted by the last Legislature which that body referred to the voters. One was an amendment increasing the pay of legislators from three dollars per diem to four hundred dollars for each regular session. It was defeated, which seems a pity.

Another was an amendment increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court and transferring probate business to the Circuit Court. That was defeated. An amendment permitting State institutions to be located elsewhere than at the capital was approved. The constitutional restriction has always been ignored unless the matter got into court. An amendment changing the time of the State election from the 1st of June to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November was adopted.

The election of United States Senator claimed the keenest interest. The provisions of the primary law are given in THE INDEPENDENT article of May 28th. Statement No. 1, which is a promise on the part of legislators to vote for the people's choice, has been attacked most bitterly by the old Republican leaders on the ground that a Republican Legislature might find itself bound to elect a Democrat to the Senate. That event has actually occurred this year thru a peculiar combination of circumstances. Mr. H. M. Cake, a Portland lawyer, defeated Senator Fulton in the Republican primaries. Governor George E. Chamberlain received the Democratic nomination. There is probably no doubt that a powerful element in the Republican party in Portland worked for the election of Governor Chamberlain in the hope of throwing the election into the Legislature. Senator Fulton was allied with that ele ment in sympathy, as his published opinion since the election that Republican legislators should repudiate their promises indicates. A number of Republican county conventions wrangled over the question of repudiating Statement No. 1 and nearly succeeded. The Republican State Convention ignored the reform movement. Mr. Cake made the error of not announcing with the declaration of his candidacy that he was enthusiastically in favor of Statement No. 1, for he took that position in the campaign. Governor Chamberlain, who is a most popular man and an exceedingly clever politician, has had the reputation all over the State (and he earned it fairly) of being unqualifiedly in favor of the initiative and referendum and the popular election of Senators. He took advantage of the situation which his political opponents had arranged, and won the election by nearly two thousand votes. There were enough Statement No. 1 men elected to form a clear majority in each house, and most of them have declared their pur-

pose of standing by their promises to elect the people's choice.

The first claims of Republican opponents of Statement No. 1 after the election were that either the Republican legislators would repudiate their promises or that the people would repeal the system. I believe that both ideas are mistaken. The method of popular election of Senators may be ridiculed to any extent, but, nevertheless, it works, and the voters know it. As an indication of public sentiment there was a law offered by initiative petition instructing the members of the Legislature to vote for the people's choice for Senator. The law cannot be defended on constitutional grounds, but when it is remembered that about two-thirds of all the voters in the State voted for it, it sounds a little silly to claim that these same voters are going to repeal the Statement No. 1 law. The people have exercised the power of electing Senators, and it is idle to hope that they will relinquish it because the dominant party happens to be split into factions, with one of them in favor of the old order. A few weeks ago the United States Senate showed where it stood in the matter of offering an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Senators. The Oregon method may be clumsy, but it promises to be effectual.

The story of the Oregon election confirms the idea that practically all questions are reducible to the elements of right and wrong, and that the voters have as fair a sense of the distinction as members of the Legislature, and that where the Legislature fails to do its duty the voters can be trusted to fill the gap.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Bride of Christ

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL

Be patient! bide His time who will not tarry;
A thousand years He measures as a day.
All human plans, since human, may miscarry;
His, never; keep His counsel, watch and pray.
Put up thy sword, He saith;
Be faithful unto death.

Still keep with Him the vigil ever lonely;
And wait on Him, for this is fullest prayer;
Tho thine may be no conscious service, only
Abide in Him and so His victory share.
The work that He begun,
Shall it be left undone?

Since the first saints embraced His cross, and dying
No earthly triumph saw, yet were content,
On His dear Presence, tho unseen, relying,
His holy Church has walked the way He went;
Afflicted, destitute,
And sore from head to foot.

Betrayed by those in her dear bosom nourished,
Assailed by heresies and often sold,
Her head discrowned while many scoffers flourished,
And yet her foes how ready to enfold!
Pardon, her message still
For all repented ill.

As one whose place is at her footstool lowly,
Fed by her hand and by her comforted,
Hear her exhort thee to obedience holy,
Bidding thee watch and pray, as He hath said,
While she thru suffering
Is fashioned like her King.

Thou yet shalt see her, all her trials ended,
Robed as in garments woven white of flame,
When He "by thousand thousand saints attended,"
Their lifted foreheads burning with His name,
Shall come to claim the rest
Who wait His advent blest.

She will be glorious; neither spot nor wrinkle
To mar the beauty of her holiness,
And all the nations which His Blood shall sprinkle
The Bride and Bridegroom shall alike confess;
Forever one the Twain;
Forevermore their reign!

Oh! worth the travail of a life expended
By all her countless children multiplied,
When we shall see in her all sorrows ended
And love and joy and peace on every side;
All lives complete in One;
His will forever done!

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Draining the Everglades

BY N. P. BROWARD

Governor of Florida

IN the State of Florida, in the region commonly known as the Everglades, we have five million acres of land suitable for a most profitable form of agriculture, but valueless at the present time because it is covered by water. It may be needless for me to assert that its richness and fertility have been demonstrated by the investigations of soil and climatic experts.

I can say that at last we have settled this point. For, since the year of 1906, when plans to reclaim the land were undertaken by the State thru trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, the project has progressed so far that all doubt of its ultimate success has been removed, and we know that it is only a matter of time when most of this vast area will be made fit for cultivation.

To give a clear conception of how this great drainage work will be accomplished, it will be necessary for me to refer briefly to the position of the Everglades and their character. They are sufficiently elevated above the sea to permit all of the surface water to be removed if an adequate system of outlets is constructed, while Lake Okeechobee can be kept at such a level that it cannot overflow the surrounding country when its feeders are filled with flood water. We do not expect to drain the lake. It is not necessary and the task would be too great, for the lake's present area is about 650,000 acres, but we can confine its waters to their normal area by carrying off the overflow thru the canal system we are constructing.

The Everglades lie in an immense basin whose rim, probably of volcanic origin, is composed of coral and limestone rock. There are times when the surface of the Everglades is so slightly submerged that the rim is above the water, while during the flood season it may be partially or wholly covered. This barrier is what creates the Everglades, as but a small portion of the water can escape thru it. Measurements made at various points by State and Government engineers show the elevation of the submerged lands is fully 20 feet above the sea at the lowest point, and there is a continual descent from Lake Okeechobee to tide water.

Consequently, the problem to solve has been how to make passage thru this rim which would be of sufficient capacity to allow the water it confines to find a lower level and thus escape. This was the problem that my associates and myself—the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund—have attempted to overcome. I have given such study to it that when I was nominated for Governor in 1905 I pledged myself to drain the Everglades and made this the main issue of the campaign. The project was taken up immediately after election. We had two dredges constructed from designs of my own. They began operation in July, 1906, at the head of what is called the New River, about 20 miles from the city of Miami. The New River flows directly into the sea. Each dredge is excavating, thru the rim I have described, a canal which averages 60 feet in width and has a depth ranging from 12 feet to 15 feet. So far nearly three miles of each canal have been completed, but the work is to proceed much more rapidly, as we shall have at least six excavators in service within the next year. A tax of 5 cents an acre on lands sold to settlers gives us an income of about $220,000 annually, and will enable us to increase our operations, as the excavation of the canals is being done with great economy—about one-seventh of the usual cost of such labor.

To provide a complete drainage system will necessitate the construction of about 600 miles of outlets. Most of this work, however, will be merely mud excavation. It is intended to pierce the rim at several other points with canals which will connect with tidal rivers like the New River, and the success we have attained warrants the undertaking. As the channels are dug, the surface water in the vicinity finds its way into them and flows seaward, so that already we have over 2,000 acres of what has been submerged soil reclaimed and being sold to the settler for cultivation. Thus, as the drainage proceeds, the farmer will follow to occupy the land.

Is it worth while to make this region fit for human habitation? If any one so questions, let him consider for a moment the benefit it will confer, not only on the South, but upon the whole country, from merely one standpoint. There is now imported into the United States more than 2,400,000 tons of foreign sugar, for which we pay, in duty and to the foreign producer, more than $150,000,000 yearly. Our total exports per annum of the following articles, corn, wheat, flour, beef and naval stores combined, amounts to but $144,000,000. In other words, we are paying for foreign sugar, in American money, more than the people of foreign countries pay the people of the United States for all of the corn, wheat, flour, beef and naval stores shipped them from the United States. There are in this submerged Florida 5,000,000 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane; 3,000,000 acres of which land is free of trees and shrubs, containing only grass; 3,000,000 acres of muck land, varying in depth of muck from 2 feet at the edges to 20 feet in the middle. A small portion of the territory, when reclaimed by private enterprise and cultivated, some years ago, actually produced 63 tons of cane to an acre of ground — cane which yielded 12,600 pounds. If even 500,000 acres of this soil were put into sugar cane, it would yield more than the 2,400,000 tons of sugar now annually imported from abroad.

In proof of the assertion that Southern Florida affords the site for another great industry, I will briefly refer to the opinions of Dr. H. W. Wiley, the head of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, who has analyzed samples of sugar cane raised on land reclaimed from this section. Dr. Wiley says: "All of these samples are of over 88 per cent. purity and are the most remarkable samples we have ever examined. They contain no glucose (a sign of inferiority) whatever when tested."

Mr. Claus Spreckels, the noted sugar plantation owner and refiner, writes as follows regarding his inspection of these reclaimed sugar lands: "I take pleasure in saying that during my recent trip to inspect your sugar operations, my surprise was great at finding such a country for the growth of sugar cane. The soil is as rich as any that I have ever seen, and with proper cultivation the yield should be equal to that of any other country on the face of the globe."

What has been already done in the raising of fruit and vegetables on the small areas of soil which have been drained by private enterprise show that such work will be repaid many fold. Not only is this part of the State adequate for the production of every pound of the nation's sugar, but it can be covered with fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. The 5,000,000 acres to which I have referred, however, represent only a small portion of the swamp land, granted to Florida by the United States, on which millions of people might find homes and occupations if it were properly drained, which it is possible to do at a very small expense, considering the value of this land for settlement.

Let me give a few statistics to further show the extent of this land, now a great waste which might be made of such value. It covers a space equal to the total area of three States of the Union—Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware—and comprises over one-half of the surface of the State of Florida.

Did not England reclaim the lands in the valley of the Nile? Then can we not reclaim the lands of Florida? Centuries ago the people of Holland found themselves cramped for room, because of the rapid increase of population. Instead of falling upon some neighboring people and taking from them their territory, they looked out over the reaches of the sea and said: "Here is land in plenty, which the sea does not need; we will take it." They built dikes, shut out the sea, pumped out the water—and today the bottom of the ocean has become the garden spot of Europe, the home of a multitude of happy and prosperous people, and the very sea, whose land was taken, has been confined between canal banks and made the carrier of a nation's commerce. Much of Holland is below the level of the surface of the ocean. Our Everglades, as I have said, are above the level of the ocean, so our only task is to let the water run out of them to make habitable a region which is one of the richest in the world and can be made one of the most productive in America.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Literature

The Strength of China

It may be a little surprising to hear of China: "Perhaps no form of human government was ever more adroitly contrived to combine stability with flexibility, apparent absolutism and essential democracy." These are the words of Arthur H. Smith, twenty-five years a missionary to the Chinese. As a condensed handbook, no more valuable essay has appeared than this little volume,[1] which brings out vividly the racial traits and the social and religious forces which have been responsible for the unparalleled national virility of China in the past and are at work in the significant transformation of the present. "It is essential," says Dr. Smith, "to gain a distinct impression that from the very beginning the evolution of China and the Chinese has been continuous and uninterrupted." Hence the vital interest in a recital of ancient Chinese history from the Emperor Fu-hi, cir. 2852 B. C., to the fall of the Chou Dynasty in 249 B. C.[2] Two thousand six hundred years is a good deal to cover in a little over 300 pages, and the rapid succession of names and dates is often confusing, but there is also much to be gleaned from the book. Even in Fu-hi's time society was highly organized, but the "Chou-li," a governmental blue book of about 1000 B. C., discovers the real secret of Chinese greatness and continuity in basing social stability upon an inexorable regulation of the most minute details of life, private as well as public, crushing out spontaneity of action in order to undermine spontaneity of thought and preserve forever the social fabric from the dangers of innovation. And the theory worked. The unprecedented stability of Chinese civilization has resulted rather from the continuity of national feeling which supports it than from governmental power. Smith remarks: "The Chinese have always depended upon education as the true bulwark of society and the state," and as early as the "Chou-li" schools were democratic, merit and learning, not birth, paved the way to promotion in the empire, and finally it was to the people that appeal was made, as a court of last resort, not only in criminal cases, but also in the election of an Emperor when there was no regular heir. Confucius, five hundred years later, only elaborated this system and stressed its social morality. It was this conception that held the empire together, defeated warring philosophies and evolved the civilization that against all odds and in the face of conquests such as overturned the Roman Empire has maintained its virility unimpaired for over three thousand years.

It is but an Occidental misconception that China's unprogressiveness and her military inefficiency are signs of weakness. Mencius taught that the soldier was a criminal, a man who destroyed society instead of preserving it, and that an enlightened and righteous nation could overcome "the strong mail and the sharp weapons of their enemies with mere sticks in their hands." He valued the assimilative power of a civilization more than brute force, and it has been the virility of her intellectual and social system that has preserved China, and not her military prowess. It may be food for thought that, in the face of Western aggression, the Emperor issued an edict in 1898 which said: "Shall we be able to hold our own, fighting with sticks against mailed armor and sharp weapons, if we continue to neglect the drilling of our troops?"

Owing probably to limitations of space Dr. Hirth has failed to indicate fully the factors which were potent in the earlier development of the Chinese Empire, but he has furnished a scholarly and convenient handbook for this period of her history, in more detail than can elsewhere be had in English in an ordered form. For all addition to available knowledge of the development of Chinese civilization the student of society

[1] The Uplift of China. *By Arthur H. Smith.* New York: Young People's Missionary Movement. 50 cents.

[2] The Ancient History of China. *By Friedrich Hirth, Ph.D.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

owes a debt of gratitude. Altho from the seventh to the tenth centuries China was probably the most civilized nation on earth, she succeeded in keeping herself singularly aloof from the rest of the world. It was not until 1792 that England dispatched Lord Macartney, her first Ambassador to China, in hopes of promoting the trade then growing up at Canton. He was not allowed to remain over a month at Pekin, and could make no definite agreements, but he and his embassy made a favorable impression upon the Emperor and facilitated negotiations later on. Nearly half the book,[3] made up largely of extracts from Macartney's diary, is given to the account of this mission, and affords an interesting picture of the Chinese court and customs of the day, of royal entertainments which rivaled Arabian Nights, and of the most amusing subtility and illusiveness of Oriental diplomacy. Moreover, the Ambassador's reflections upon Chinese character, his recognition of the stability and cohesion of the people and the courtliness of the educated class, form a valuable memorial to eighteenth century impartiality and insight. Macartney showed a tactful diplomacy and a regard for Oriental feelings, which if faithfully practised by Europeans would have avoided many difficulties in their contact with Asia, when he regretted the flaunting of "that superiority which wherever Englishmen go they cannot conceal from the most indifferent observer," instead of "those attentions I always pay, wherever proper opportunity offers, to Oriental customs and ideas." He wisely insists that international relations must be built upon knowledge and sympathy. Western scorn for China has sprung largely from ignorance.

The hinterland of China is still almost unknown, geographically as well as socially, and furnishes ample opportunity for adventures such as filled the wedding tour of Count de Lesdain and his bride of nineteen, who undertook to pass from Pekin across Northern China, the Ordos and the Gobi desert, and then south over the highlands of Tibet into India.[4] They, first of Europeans, saw the tomb of Jenghis Khan—which wasn't worth the trouble—and identified in Tibet the headwaters of the Yang-tse River. Perils from cold and hunger, from desert storms and quicksands were innumerable, but the successful crossing of the tremendous mountain ranges of Tibet was a feat to be proud of, and it is a pity that so little has been made of materials for a vivid story. The narrative lacks color and action, and even the real geographical contributions are not clearly set forth.

Count de Lesdain indulges in a not unusual form of anti-missionary sentiment, from experiences with one or two native Christians in his employ. But there is also another side to the picture. A well-written volume of stories,[5] the first seven retold from the Chinese, the rest narratives from the lives of Christian converts, together with a convincing and distinctly illuminating account of experiences in China, told by a missionary physician,[6] very successfully paint this other side. Missionary activity in Asia is wielding an influence in the remolding of national destinies second, possibly, to no other outside force. And it is significant for the future that missions have brought peculiarly home to Christianity the necessity for social rejuvenation, for reaching beyond the mere individual into social and political transformations. Said Li Hung-Chang: "Man is composed of soul, intellect and body. I highly appreciate that your eminent (missionary) boards, in your arduous and most esteemed work in China, have neglected none of the three." A study of the Mohammedar East, of Burma, Korea and Siam,[7] especially the last, gives evidence of a virility in the progress of Christian sentiment which will give a good account of itself in the end. Material forces are not to be the most potent in directing the intellectual and political ferment of the modern East.

One of the big questions in the East

[3] Lord Macartney, Our First Ambassador to China. *By Helen H. Robbins.* New York: E. P. Dutton. $5 net.

[4] From Pekin to Sekkim. *By Count de Lesdain.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

[5] China in Legend and Story. *By C. Campbell Brown.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

[6] Breaking Down Chinese Walls. *By Elliott I. Osgood, M.D.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

[7] The Nearer and Farther East. *By Samuel M. Zwemer and Arthur J. Brown.* (Outline studies of Moslem Lands and of Siam, Burma and Korea.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents net.

today concerns Japan's ability to maintain, in the face of Western materialism, the individual loyalty and the governmental purity which carried her to victory over Russia. In peace, as in war, it is spirit and discipline that win. M. Nojine has written a book and called it *The Truth About Port Arthur*,[8] and as war correspondent on the spot he ought to know. Yet he proves the incompetence and treachery of General Stössel so well that he really proves too much—the general may have been a traitor, but he wasn't an imbecile. We learn little that is new about the actual fighting of the siege, but a great deal about the almost incredible conflict of authority between Stössel and General Smirnoff, who, as commandant of the fortress, should by military law have been supreme in command when the Russian lines had been driven back into the defenses of Port Arthur proper. The wonder is not that such folly brought defeat, but that the defeat was put off so long, and in the face of the criminal incompetence of the bureaucracy and its favorites we learn a new respect for the dogged heroism of the rank and file and a few of its leaders. Not Russia, but officialdom, was beaten in the Far East, and the end is not yet. M. Nojine's book must stand on the shelves with the half dozen others that tell the terrible story of that siege—but as a Philippic rather than as a narrative.

Arkinsaw Cousins

HERE is a new novel of Southern life.* It is distinctly Southern in spite of the fact that the scenes are laid in a town among the Ozark Mountains, and the still more remarkable fact that the author is a Missourian. For we all know that the South has contracted year by year since the Civil War, and those who understand this phenomenon did not imagine that its industrial invalidism, and vague, whimsical mannerisms yet reached as far as the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas. And even less were we expecting to read from a Missourian so admirable an interpretation of the same. For altho Missouri is nominally a Southern State only Western people are born there, with a certain Western perversity of nature quite distinct from the slow, wit-cracked perversity of the Southern temperament portrayed in this story. The various branches of the Thornberry family are the inhabitants of the book. There are too many of them and their prominence is too nearly the same to call one the hero or the heroine over and above the rest. The author has drawn each as faithfully from life as if he had learned human nature by heart in all its family manifestations. Every scene in the ugly, shiftless little town, with its streets perpetually riven and torn for lingering gas-pipe improvements, grows as familiar to the reader as if he were himself a native of Care City. Love among the young Thornberry cousins is more patient than ardent, and we find the conversation between old Timothy and Polly more diverting than the exchange of sentiment between "Osk" and Ethel.

The author has introduced a pretty young adventuress in Goldie Pickens, apparently just to show us what he could do if he were not handicapped by the Thornberry leanings toward virtue even after one of them serves a term in the penitentiary. But in spite of the uttermost efforts of Miss Goldie Pickens there is no climax in the book. One feels indeed that the Thornberrys could not produce this kind of dramatic material. But even the shiftless and good, and good-natured, do not escape tragedy. And there is tragedy enough in this tale, only it does not stalk down upon us naked and terrible from barren hights as it does in the Greek plays, nor with a melodramatic shriek as it does in so many modern novels; but it looks at us patiently from the dim eyes of Mrs. Elizabeth Thornberry. It is eased down gently by certain human absurdities into the lives of men like Nicodemus Thornberry, until we bear it almost with a smile.

In short, the book is not written in the romantic fashion of the day, but neither do the people in it belong to the modern fashion of men and women. They are not older, simply different, vaguely, grotesquely different. And the sooner the reading public understands and concedes this about certain invincible South-

[8] THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR. *By E. K. Nojine.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

*ARKINSAW COUSINS. *By J. B. Ellis.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

ern types the sooner we shall have novels that actually portray these people, whose lazy, gentle lives do not lend them to the sharp distinctions in action and character demanded by the modern dramatist.

Inquiries and Opinions. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Some of Professor Matthews's critical judgments seem a little rash—or at least curious. He makes out a great case for the successful contemporary play, like that of Mr. Pinero, as against the literary drama so called, by contrasting the deliberate exclusiveness of the latter with the popularity of the Shakespearean, and, as he implies, of all great drama, inclusive of Hugo's, without noticing apparently that the plays for which he is arguing are no more popular, as Shakespeare's were, than are the modern literary and "closet" dramas. What reception, indeed, would "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" or "Cromwell" be likely to receive from a genuinely popular audience left entirely to its own impulses? Again, however we may admire our foremost humorist, it is rather startling, we must confess, to find him classed with Molière and Cervantes. It actually looks in some cases as tho Professor Matthews had made too violent a wrench to get away from the academicism natural to his profession and were in danger of overleaping the saddle altogether. On the other hand, his chat on subjects where he has no delicate equilibrium to think about, is frequently entertaining and even instructive. Such particularly is the case with the papers on "The Art of the Stage Manager" and "Invention and Imagination."

Virginie. By Ernest Oldmeadow. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

There is usually a family likeness between books by the same author. Some parental squint in the ideas offered, or mannerism of expression, will prove that they are all the literary sons and daughters of one mind. But if there is so much as a wink, or a playful verb in *Virginie* to indicate that it is from the same author who wrote that charming comedy of the little maid, "Susan," the reader will find it hard to discover. So far from meeting a prim, pretty girl and an excellent guardian angel heroine in the first chapter, we are brought face to face with a beautiful young woman, clad in a pink sash and poppy wreath with a silver bugle in her hand, frozen stiff and packed in a block of ice. But this is not so bad on the reader as it is upon the astonished young Englishman to whom she has been pawned as a wax figure of "Fame Asleep." He thaws her and feeds and clothes her, only to discover that she has lost her memory. And if any one is curious to know how difficult it is to get on with a spirited French girl who cannot even recall her own name, let him read this story. But he need not expect to be amused. The author has developed an absurd situation with a gravity that is almost obtuse. There are indeed some pale glimmerings of humor, but not enough to win a smile from the reader. This is why one wonders how the author of such a pretty comedy as "Susan" came to write this melodramatic play upon credulity.

James Francis Edward, the Old Chevalier. By Martin Haile. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

Tho there have been many sketches of the last of the Stuarts to be crowned in Scotland, Martin Haile has given us the first connected biography of the man who for more than seventy years sought, under William III, Queen Anne, and the first Georges, to recover the throne which his father had lost. The material for this study of James Francis Edward has been taken largely from unpublished Stuart manuscripts which throw considerable new light on the complicated problems of the period of Jacobitism in England. Mr. Haile is more sympathetic in his treatment of the son of James II than older writers have been. Holding a brief for his legitimacy as King James III, he naturally objects to the political or religious biases which influenced former judgments of the man, and Macaulay receives his due share of criticism on this account. The present author has sought to portray the environment against which the old chevalier struggled, so that his work is really an historical study of an excedingly interesting epoch. There is a careful analysis of party and church strife as well as a

diplomatic history covering several English reigns. While the royal exile is the central figure, there are sketches of other important actors in the long drama. The Young Chevalier, the obstinate and wayward son, is particularly well drawn and our author eloquently describes the despair of the father at his inability to influence the youth, which filled his last years with intense sadness. An admiring biographer of the mother of James III, Mr. Haile has made the son a worthy one. The volume is got up in a most delightful form with eleven handsome photogravure illustrations.

Literary Notes

....*Glasgow Addresses,* by the Rev. G. H. Morrison, M. A., published in America by A. C. Armstrong & Son ($1.50), is avowedly a volume of sermons, but they are sermons worth printing. Scotch preaching at its best is good, sufficiently charged with thought to be worth the time of an intelligent person, marked also by earnestness and moral fervor, and elevated by the gift of insight and vision. Of this sort is the preaching of Mr. Morrison, and men of many shades of opinion will find it suggestive.

....The Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have done well to reprint Archbishop Trench's classic volume, *Notes on the Miracles of Our Lord* ($1.00 net). Naturally a volume written thirteen years before the "Origin of Species" does not meet the modern case in reference to miracles, but Trench's essay is the best presentation of the older view that has ever been made, is invaluable for the history of religious thought, and would be worth while for its masterly literary style if for no other reason. The introduction to the present convenient edition is by Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, D. D.

....*The Book of Fish and Fishing.* By Louis Rhead. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net. It is easy to see at first glance that the author is writing on a subject that is well known to him. He has taken every game fish that swims, from Labrador to the Dry Tortugas. The book is written in a popular style, with scientific names unmentioned. In addition to descriptions of the appearance and habits of the fish, are chapters headed, "Where to Get Them," "How to Get Them" and "When to Get Them." The book is well illustrated with copious cuts and contains also some interesting maps and charts.

....M. André Tardieu is a diplomatist. On his visit to the United States last winter he was in a sense the accredited representative of France and our national guest. Consequently, we could not expect to find in his *Notes sur les Etats-Unis* (Calmann-Lévy, Paris, 3 fr. 50c.) any of those rash and sensational generalizations about national characteristics that make the most piquant reading. But he has accomplished a more difficult feat of giving a sane and well balanced view of American social life, politics and diplomacy, tho based on the impressions of brief residence and circumscribed field. There are few statements to which the most sensitive American could take exception. Our readers are familiar with his style from the chapter we published April 16th, on his visits to President Roosevelt.

Pebbles

ROWND—HORTON.

PROMPTLY at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, September 26th, 1906, at Summerfield, *was* the nuptials of Miss Susan Grace, daughter of Mrs. Mary Jane Horton, and Mr. James Trott Rownd solemnized in a very impressive manner by Rev. J. L. Neely, in the presence of about sixty invited guests, at the home of the bride's mother.

The wedding party marched down the stairway and into the sitting room to the strains of a wedding march from Mend*elshon,* rendered by Miss Dama Neely, and formed a semicircle in the northwest corner of the room, which was very tastefully decorated. This was *marked* with goldenrod and other flowers and plants peculiar to this season of the year.

The bride and groom were stationed under a huge wedding bell suspended from the ceiling by beautiful colored ribbons. The best man was the groom's brother, John H. Rownd, of Fairmont, W. Va. The bride's maid was Miss Mary Tracy.

The bride, *pretty, petite and piquant* was never lovelier. Her gown was of white French mousselline de *soi.* She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid performed her official duties with pleasing grace and *was beautifully gowned in white carnations.* The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Jane Horton, *accomplished and well fitted to preside over a thoroly happy home.* The groom is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rownd and is a young man of sterling worth, *affable, accommodating and a thoro gentleman in every particular.* He is head clerk for the well known firm of Rownd & Rouse, dealers in general merchandise in this town, of which firm his father is the senior member.

These two young people are representatives of two of the oldest and most respected families of this community and we bespeak for them a long, useful, and happy life. During the arranging of the guests, Miss Blanche Calland, of Columbus, sang a *very beautiful* and *appropriate song, entitled, "Oh, Promise Me."*

Miss Neely rendered in *a soft and pleasing manner* "Annie Laurie," during the marriage ceremony.

A *delicious supper was served tastefully arranged* and it is *presumptuous to say it was fully appreciated.*

There was on display up stairs, in the south room, a large number of beautiful and costly presents showing that the newly wedded had been freely and liberally remembered by their countless friends.—*Quaker City* (Ia.) *Independent.*

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Taft and Sherman

It was foreseen that Mr. Taft would be nominated. We had never believed that Mr. Roosevelt could be induced by a stampede in the convention to break his word, or that any considerable number of delegates could be drawn into such a movement. Some had said that Taft must win on the first ballot or not at all. But it was plain in the last weeks of the canvass that no one of the other candidates could get a majority. In the lists of their votes there was no sign of possible growth. Combination was impracticable. The movement for Taft was the only one of national scope. Lack of a majority on the first ballot would not have prevented his nomination. It is unfortunate that this was not realized by the managers of his canvass, for unwarranted anxiety drove them to action that deserved the sharp criticism it received. We refer to the use of the three proxies in the national committee. The contests were of such a character that Mr. Taft needed the help of nothing that looked like injustice or sharp practice in the settlement of them.

It is asserted by some that the convention was controlled arbitrarily by Mr. Roosevelt. In fact, it was controlled legitimately by the supporters of Mr. Taft, and of these, undoubtedly, Mr. Roosevelt was the most influential. Everybody knew that he desired the nomination of Taft. He had a right to prefer some one, and in his own interest it was really necessary that he should do this. Otherwise it would have been said from the beginning of the canvass that he was not sincere in declining a renomination, but was seeking it by indirect methods. He exprest his preference, and it was for the best man. The preeminent eligibility of Taft was indicated to the Republican party by the President's choice. Does any one think that Mr. Roosevelt's extraordinary popularity has died out, that he has lost the confidence of a large majority of the American people? The nomination of a reactionary was impossible. It was necessary that the Republican nominee should be a man loyal to the President's policies. Mr. Taft had been officially associated with him for years. Those who trusted the President said quite naturally that no one else could so well know Mr. Taft's qualifications, in respect to both his general ability and his attitude toward those policies, which a majority of the American people desire to sustain. Mr. Roosevelt's preference for Mr. Taft, of course, had much weight.

But the President preferred Mr. Taft for the best of reasons. In many years no more completely equipped candidate has been named for the Presidency. Mr. Roosevelt did not have to tell the people that this was so. It was already known to careful students of public affairs. Mr. Taft has had a remarkably thoro and fitting preparation for the duties of the office to which his party desires to elect him. In the published comments upon his candidacy, many of them in journals politically hostile, the exceptional character of his training has been recognized, together with the fruits of it in the public service, where no failure is found in the record of his undertakings. He had been a prosecutor and a judge when Mr. McKinley induced him to go to the Philippines. But for his conviction that his duty lay in such service as he could per-

form for the people of those islands, he would now be a Justice of the Supreme Court, and this is an office which he had always longed to hold. In what he has done he has shown a rare combination of the judicial attitude with a marked capacity for administration. His tact and the charm of his personality have enabled him to settle many controversies and to gain the respect, and even the affection, of both the opposing parties. His private life has been irreproachable. Concerning his connection with public affairs, there has never been a whisper alleging that his action was shaped by selfish or otherwise unworthy motives.

Light is thrown upon Mr. Taft's character by the history of his relation to the Filipinos. As we have said, he had longed to be a Justice of the Supreme Court. Twice was a place on the bench in that court offered to him while he was in Manila. But he believed that the people there needed him. When he became Secretary of War, he was led to accept that office mainly for the reason that in it he might be able to do more for the Islands than he could by retaining the office of Civil Governor.

But it is not our purpose to relate the history of his public service. That is well known both at home and abroad. The nomination is an admirable one and the strongest, in a purely political sense, that the party could have made.

We thought that the second name on the ticket should be that of Governor Hughes, but he would not consider a nomination for the Vice-Presidency. While Mr. Sherman's name has not the weight that the Governor's would have had, it should be remembered that he has been an influential member of Congress for many years, and that his party has frequently appointed him to places of responsibility. Altho it is understood that neither Mr. Taft nor the President exprest preference for any one, after the political situation in Iowa and his own attitude had eliminated Senator Dolliver, it may be assumed that the ticket would not have been completed by a nomination unsatisfactory to them. Mr. Sherman is a lawyer and a banker. He has been Mayor of his city. Twenty years' service in the House has made him familiar with national questions. He is a member of the powerful Committee on Rules, and is frequently chosen to preside over the House when it is sitting in committee. Two years ago he was made chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and it was to him that the President addrest a memorable letter concerning Mr. Harriman's contributions to the campaign fund. He has been involved in no factional contest, and he has the support of the entire party in his State, if not particularly strong elsewhere.

Mr. Taft has resigned, and at the end of this month he will be out of office. Thereafter he will probably express plainly his opinions concerning the demands of organized labor and the dismissal of the negro soldiers. Altho it is generally expected that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, the Republican leaders must see that they cannot count this year upon such a victory as that of four years ago, when the electoral vote was 336 to 140. Prosperity has not returned, the negro voters are hostile, the party is handicapped by enormous expenditures and a growing deficit, and organized labor failed to obtain at the recent session of Congress the legislation it sought and demanded.

The Republican Platform

A PLATFORM for the Republicans at Chicago had been prepared in Washington some days before the convention assembled. Few changes were made by the convention's committee. There was much controversy over the proposed resolution concerning the granting of injunctions in labor disputes. Mr. Gompers, for organized labor, had demanded a radical declaration; associations of manufacturers had insisted that the subject should not be mentioned in the platform. Mr. Taft would not have it ignored. The resolution adopted really amounts to nothing:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction, should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction, or temporary restraining order, should be issued without

notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

The court would be free to decide whether there was imminent danger of irreparable injury. Mr. Taft himself said in January last, replying to the questions of the Federation of Labor, that the present practice was sometimes accompanied by injustice and that he would not object to new legislation providing that no injunction should issue except after notice to the defendant and a hearing. He would go beyond the limits of this platform, which is really a compromise that has no substance.

In his messages Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly asked for a modification of injunction procedure, but Congress has been unwilling to respond with legislation. Organized labor also has asked that trade unions be specifically exempted from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The platform does not recommend that this be done. Unions are not mentioned in the brief paragraph calling for amendments to the Sherman act that will give "the Federal Government greater supervision and control over corporations having power and opportunity to effect monopolies." Vague reference is thus made to Mr. Roosevelt's elaborate licensing system, which Congress virtually rejected a few weeks ago and which was not approved by Mr. Taft. But much space is given to the evidence that the Administration and the party have recently caused the enactment of liability, eight-hour, child-labor and other laws for the benefit of wage-workers.

If the tariff is to be revised in accordance with the requirements of this platform, the new duties will "equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries," and there will be maximum and minimum rates, the latter "to represent the normal measure of protection at home." But who is to decide what a reasonable profit is, and how is the difference in costs of production to be ascertained? It has been shown in the past that some of our duties exceeded not only the difference but even the entire labor cost of production here. The definition of maximum and minimum rates is apparently intended to warrant minimum rates differing but little from those of the present tariff. There is no promise here of a revision involving such reductions as, in our judgment, ought to be made. But Congress, and not the convention, is to do the work, and Mr. Taft thinks that some rates are too high. We should like to see legislation to prevent protected combinations from exacting from American consumers prices much higher than those for which the same manufacturers sell their goods abroad. Free trade with the Philippines is advocated, but there must be "limitations as to sugar and tobacco." But these, and hemp, are the only products which the islanders have in large quantities for export. Mr. Taft has probably been convinced that the opposition of our domestic producers of sugar and tobacco cannot be overcome.

We hope the approval of postal savings banks will cause the enactment of the pending bill at the coming session of Congress, and that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico will be "at once collectively made citizens of the United States." Railroad companies should be empowered, as the platform recommends, to make traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval, but the Republican majority in Congress has not thought so. Overissue of railroad stocks and bonds should be prevented, but surely the Commission cannot prevent it without a prior physical valuation of the property, and Congress has been unwilling to provide for that. The recent appropriation for an examination of railway accounts is commended, but the platform makers appear to have forgotten that the Republican leaders of the House sought to reduce the appropriation to a sum ridiculously inadequate, and were driven to reasonable action only by a vigorous minority of their party, assisted by Democrats and the President. The demand of four years ago for an investigation of negro disfranchisement laws, looking to a proportional reduction of representation in the South, is omitted this year, but all statutory devices for such disfranchisement are denounced. We are glad that the party points with satisfaction to the re-

cent ratification of the eleven Hague conventions and of twelve arbitration treaties, and asserts that "such achievements are the highest duty a people can perform."

The platform contains more than the customary denunciation of the opposing party, and much of it is absurd. For example, the country is informed that the need of a continued supremacy of the Republican party has been demonstrated by "the recent safe passage of the American people thru a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past." But there are many persons who perceive that this disturbance took place under Republican rule, and who even ascribe it, in part at least, to a defective Republican currency system. And the platform makers appear to have overlooked the panic of 1873. The hearty commendation of Mr. Roosevelt and an accompanying declaration of "unfaltering adherence" to his policies have, quite properly, a prominent place in this statement of party creed and purpose, but they are not made more acceptable to independent voters by unjust criticism of the party in opposition.

A University Boys' Stunt

THE word *stunt* is detestable, but it is in college, bad 'cess to it—and here it goes—with a groan.

The boys of the University of Kansas have done a notable—er—*stunt*, and have stirred the town of Lawrence. They have a Press Club, made up of students who have received pay for literary work. One of them is our poetical contributor, Harry H. Kemp. There is also a University School of Journalism, presided over by Charles M. Harger, also one of our contributors, and editor of the local paper of Abilene, under whom the students take practical lessons in journalistics, if that is a proper word. The boys of the Press Club got permission from the editor of *The Lawrence Journal* to edit his paper all by themselves one day. He thought that was safe and amusing, and so went a-fishing.

And so did the boys, in another way. They took in the School of Journalism and assigned duties to each member, editors, editorial writers and reporters, about forty in all, including several of the girls. But the boys planned to do something serious, beyond the callow nonsense and rhetoric expected of them. They would teach their editorial brothers a lesson.

Lawrence is as decent a town as any of its size, but it has a low quarter called the Bottoms, infested by the worst class of negroes and white people. Kansas is a prohibition State, and Lawrence has a Reform Mayor, but somehow the joints had not been crushed out, and the boys planned to make an investigation. And they did it thoroly, and told the whole story in their issue. They gave the places where liquor was sold, and the names of the saloonkeepers, and, worse than that, they told how some of these places were owned by Police Judge Menger. They also told how many gallons of whisky and brandy were sold at drug stores. When the paper appeared it made a great stir in the town. The editor came back from his fishing and was very sad that the boys should have thus smirched the fair name of so speckless a town. The County Attorney said he did not know that any liquor was illegally sold. The Mayor knew nothing of any joints. The chief of police thought some liquor might be sold, but he did not know how to get the evidence. Indeed, the officials whose business it was to enforce the laws admitted general ignorance or inability.

Then the sheriff took hold of the matter. He interviewed the students, got their promised help, and made a raid, the one big raid since Quantrell's Raid in 1863, and the jail was filled to overflowing. When the trial came on the students gave unequivocal testimony, told where they had purchased liquor, proved that they knew what it was, identified the prisoners, who, seeing it was of no use to fight, pleaded guilty, took their fines and imprisonments, and the city treasury is the richer by some $800 after all expenses are paid. The press of the State praised the enterprise of the boys and approved their "scoop."

There have been previous cases when students have been allowed to issue a paper for a day. The Rev. Charles M.

Sheldon had a notable experience of the kind with a Topeka journal. But to our thinking the Kansas University boys have hit the right way. Their plan was not merely to talk, but to influence people and do things. Journalism is worthless that does not have the aim to cleanse, to uplift, to sweeten the character and life of its readers. Such a "stunt" as that is worthy of young energy. The thing the word is usually applied to is worthy of lunatics or imbeciles.

The Mob Ceremonial

We congratulate the people of the United States. For more than a century they have suffered from a dreadful mental malady, which more than once has shed innocent blood and disgraced their civilization. Among the great nations of the world they have been peculiarly susceptible to mob-madness. Riots and insurrections marked the struggle to establish social order after the Revolutionary War. The struggle to emancipate the slave aroused all the most hateful passions of the human breast, until infuriated mobs burned private and public property, throttled freedom of speech, heaped nameless indignities upon men and women who attempted to teach the negro, and murdered men whose only crime was their zeal to deal justly and to love mercy. In the struggle of races since the Civil War, the lynching fury has slain both white and black, and not only by the relatively merciful methods of hanging and shooting, but by the unspeakable agonies of burning alive. And even in their religious experiences, as Davenport has told the story in his remarkable book on "Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals," entire sections of this nation have given themselves over for days together to howlings and shriekings, and faintings and writhings, and to the working of all unseemliness.

We congratulate this nation now because the horrible curse of its prolonged mob-mindedness has spent its force. The days of its appalling reality are past or are passing, and it has entered upon that curious second stage which, sooner or later, comes to all profound human experiences—the stage of ceremonial, of conscious make-believe, of the tribute of imitation which the present ever renders to the past. Henceforth we shall have imitation mobs, just as we have imitation wife-capture and wife-purchase in wedding ceremonies, imitation war-whoops and war-dances in secret society initiations, imitation totemism in crests and coats of arms, and imitation obsequiousness in the familiar forms of address. And when a social phenomenon has become ceremonial, imitative and reminiscent, it has ceased to be dangerous, and is in a fair way to become silly.

The howling mob at Chicago last week was purely imitative and ceremonial. It was planned in advance, like the platform, the composition of the State delegations, and every other feature of the convention. and it was enacted strictly according to program. The convention which gave Grover Cleveland his third nomination at Chicago, in 1892, howled twenty-five minutes by the watch. That howl was the real thing—a genuine, spontaneous frenzy, in which the delegates themselves were the chief participants. Four years ago the Roosevelt convention howled for thirty-six minutes, and at Minneapolis Mr. Bryan's name called forth a shrieking and bellowing that was maintained for forty-two minutes. It was necessary to beat all these records, and so, by well organized and vociferous "rooting," the Roosevelt howl at Chicago was maintained for forty-nine minutes. The "rooting" function was discharged by Pennsylvanians and Wisconsin men in the galleries and by delegates from Southern and Southwestern States—which will vote the Democratic Presidential ticket—on the floor. This careful specialization of labor left the remaining delegates free to enjoy the ceremony. The Ohio and New York delegations, with becoming decorum, as representing the States that were to bring forward the predestined candidates, remained silent in their seats. Altogether the affair was a well devised, well conducted and rather impressive "show"—as shows go. Four large audiphones placed in front of the speaker's platform gathered up the resonance and transmitted it accurately by wire to Washington.

It is not to be supposed that so magnificent an example of the transformation

of true mob-mindedness into the fictitious and ceremonial variety could have been achieved without previous experimentation. We are inclined to believe that when this new phase of our national psychology is scientifically investigated, it will be found that the much criticised football mania has played a large part in mitigating the true and original mob spirit. The mob-mindedness of the football field under prolonged discipline has become largely a thing of form and ceremony. The "rooting," as is well known, is perfectly organized and well timed, and the outbursts of frenzy are graded to a nicety. In one minor point only the Chicago mob seems to have failed to conform to the best football mob etiquet. In the football contest it is always good form for the defeated party to leave the field in tears.

Mental Medicine

With nervousness so common that it has come to be called "the American disease," it is remarkable that the United States has been behind European countries in the study of its phases and treatment. We have good insane asylums, but little has been done to keep people from qualifying to enter them. The Church in America has relinquished its historic function of ministering to the mind diseased, chiefly thru fear of being led into the old superstitions. Our medical schools have neglected to provide opportunities for the student to specialize in such lines or even to become acquainted with what has been done elsewhere. Collegiate psychology has kept severely aloof from such lines of investigation as might relieve the afflicted. The field thus neglected by the established organizations has produced an unprecedented crop of religious and medical fads and fakes, undeniably beneficial in some cases, but involving such a break with the scientific thought of the age as to be, fortunately, unacceptable to many people.

Now there seems to be a change in the institutional attitude to such subjects. Johns Hopkins has received from Mr. Phipps a donation of half a million dollars to found the first psychopathic hospital in America. Dr. Morton Prince—he who put together the dissociated and quarrelsome personalities of Miss Beauchamp—in his commencement address at Tufts College advised that institution to develop courses in the treatment of nervous diseases by suggestion. In the University of Pennsylvania Dr. Witmer has opened a psychological clinic and is doing wonders in the reform of backward children. And the Summer School of Psychotherapy, which has just closed its two weeks' session at the Emmanuel Church in Boston, showed what a deep and widespread interest there is in this unique attempt to combine the forces of religion and science, as described by one of its leaders in our issue of May 21st.

Drs. Worcester and McComb, in their two years' work, have had to make heavy drafts on the subliminal reservoir of energy which they claim we all have at our disposal, for they have sometimes worked sixteen or seventeen hours a day. With eight, and sometimes ten, persons assisting them they have found it impossible to see, even for a single conversation, one out of four of those who presented themselves. They had all sorts of cases to handle: a big policeman who was afraid of the men and boys on his beat; a Harvard candidate for Ph.D., who feared that he could not pass his examination; an opera singer who was troubled by wanting to swallow while singing; a man who could not undress himself because he could not decide which button to unbutton first; a schoolteacher who was kept awake nights by the fear that she might have locked in one of her pupils; boys with bad habits; men enslaved by alcohol or morphine; and women tortured by headaches.

The most encouraging feature of the Emmanuel Movement is not its numerous and remarkable cures of functional nervous disorders, but its demonstration that such cures can be accomplished in a rational manner and under the guidance of trained physicians. There has been hitherto a feeling that the field must be left to the charlatan, because he alone possessed the necessary qualifications. Were not the loud voice and dogmatic temper essential for success? To impress the patient with the saving faith must not the physician have confidence in his own infallible power to heal, and how could he have such confidence when

he realized the limitations and lapses of his power? And could an honest man deny the existence of a very real pain and say, "You are sleepy," when he knew you had insomnia? But so far the Emmanuel Movement seems to have been conducted with admirable restraint and to have avoided the temptation to achieve spectacular results by questionable methods. The danger is now that its numerous imitators in other cities will not be as wisely controlled. Dr. Worcester's remark that he "would rather be sick than crazy" is a wholesome maxim.

Nervous sufferers should not be contemned nor neglected. A disease of the imagination is not an imaginary disease. Any physician would rather undertake to cure a broken leg than a case of melancholia. If suggestion, hypnotic or ordinary, can do what dietetic and medicinal treatment fail to do, we ought to know it. In many different ways now the world is being taught the old lessons of the Church; the close relation between sin and disease, the physical advantages of a faith in God, and the benefits, immediate and practical, of prayer and of the forms of worship.

Depression in the Churches

Last year was a lean year with the Churches. There are times of advance, and times of rest, or even of regression, and too much must not be made of the failure to mark the usual annual progress. We hear complaints abroad as well as at home. In Great Britain the Baptist communicants reported for 1907 were 429,977, 4,864 fewer than in 1906. There were 744 more Sunday school teachers, but 3,161 fewer scholars. The British Congregationalists have almost held their own, but not quite. Their membership is 459,663 for 1907, a loss of 275. While the Sunday school teachers have increased by 1,589, the scholars have fallen off by 9,030. The Wesleyan Methodists show the same loss, the membership of 525,256 being 2,200 fewer than in the previous year, while the scholars are fewer by nearly thirteen thousand. Five smaller Methodist denominations show a total loss of 8,515 scholars and a small loss in members. A single one, the Primitive Methodists, report a gain of 1,500 members, but they lose 1,203 Sunday school scholars. In Wales the largest denomination is the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connexion, which is Presbyterian in government. Its membership is given as 187,768, a loss of 1,396. The total loss in membership of the Nonconformist denominations is about 14,000, and that in Sunday schools over 35,000. Indeed, one of the best ecclesiastical statisticians in Great Britain puts the loss in members in England and Wales at 17,434.

Now, what is the cause of this ebb? A principal cause for Great Britain is the sloughing off of the excess of members who joined the Churches during the excitement of the Welsh revival. Mr. Howard Evans, the statistician quoted above, says:

> "The figures show a general tendency toward depression, mainly, tho not exclusively, due to reaction after the revival in Wales. This reaction was foreseen by all impartial observers."

The Baptists report an increase of 31,372 in 1905, so that, if the entire loss in 1907 of 4,864 is to be charged to the Welsh shrinking, there is yet a considerable credit to the good. The conditions have been the same in other bodies. To be sure, the Welsh revival did not extend much beyond that principality, but never in the history of the Free Churches have greater efforts been made for advance, thru the National Free Church Council, and a staff of revivalists has been at work, of whom "Gipsy Smith" is one of the most noted.

There are doubtless other reasons beside the Welsh shrinking for the depression, which is general. The very serious question is as to whether it is caused by a loss of faith among the people in Christianity itself, or by the failure of Christianity to adjust its pulpit teachings to the new knowledge. The terrors of the Lord do not drive men as much as they did; we must make more of the drawing force of love and the Christian purpose to do right. Perhaps we shall have a larger view of what it is to be a Christian, and shall be able to attract to the Churches many who now feel repelled by creeds which they cannot accept.

Spontaneous Generation and Sanitary Science

EVERY now and then, in spite of all the scientific demonstrations to the contrary, articles are published even in serious magazines bearing the names of scientists, which suggest the possibility of spontaneous generation. As is remarked by an editorial writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* such claims are made much more rarely by biologists than by scientists of other departments. Another excellent distinction in this matter is that the less a man wants to attract attention or create a sensation the less does he assume the possibility of spontaneous generation. Men like Lord Kelvin or Pasteur or Virchow and above all those biologists who have had a medical training make no such absurd claims. As a matter of fact, as is stated very clearly by the editorial in the *Journal,* all of our sanitary laws and practically all our practical medicine in its most scientific phases are founded on the principle that life does not originate spontaneously. If it does then is all our attempted prophylaxis of disease vain and most of the work of our great municipal departments of health nugatory and merely an affliction of spirit.

The particular reason for calling attention to this was Mr. Percival Lowell's declarations in the *Century,* in his articles on "Life on Mars," that whenever the conditions for the existence of life occur the lower forms of life at least inevitably come into existence. He says:

> "Virtually, only six so-called elements go to make up the molecule of life. It is the number of its constituent atoms and the intricacy of their binding together that give the instability to produce the vital actions. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur are all that are required. If a planet be capable of furnishing these under suitable conditions, it seems as inevitable that life will ensue as that the two elements sodium and chlorin will unite to form common salt when the heat and pressure are right."

Modern medicine is founded on the absolute contradiction of such a proposition and such modes of reasoning. If our modern science of bacteriology means anything its import is to be gathered from its teaching that living things even in their very lowest forms never come into existence except when derived from preceding life of their own kind. When a physician, and above all a health official in a city, finds a case of typhoid fever he does not entertain for a moment the idea that he has in this an example of the concurrence of the conditions necessary for the new production of a living typhoid germ. He looks at once for the preceding case of typhoid from the stools of which the typhoid germ was somehow conveyed to this new patient. He may have to travel out to a distant farm to find that some one is caring for a typhoid fever patient and without proper cleansing handling the vessels in which city milk is transported. He may have to go to the place where the oysters that the patient ate were kept in fresh water for a while in order to "plump" them, to find that the fresh water is contaminated with sewage. He may find, as in one famous case in the history of American sanitary science, that the case of typhoid fever which gave rise to an epidemic occurred nearly three months before the epidemic broke out, that the patient's stools had been thrown out on the ice in December and had not contaminated the water supply until there was a thaw at the beginning of March, but always he finds the preceding case as the source of the germ.

It is for this reason that living germs always arise only from preceding living germs that modern medicine cherishes the hope of eradicating all the infectious diseases. It is only a question of complete segregation and the sterilization of the excretions of the patient. It probably will not come in our day, but it is not nearly so distant nor so hopeless as is sometimes thought. Even tuberculosis will be made to disappear just as leprosy has disappeared, tho it was probably as widespread in the middle ages as tuberculosis is now. If there were any question of the origin anew of the germs of these diseases because favorable conditions for their existence occurred even without the presence of a previous germ of like kind, then physicians could not legitimately anticipate the eradication of infectious diseases. All the experimental evidence we have is against spontaneous generation; and while this is obviously inadequate to disprove the theoretic possibility that it may have occurred some-

time or may be occurring somewhere, we are justified in leaving this out of consideration in practical science.

The principle of the non-occurrence of spontaneous generation, however, is not only a fundamental proposition in bacteriology, but it constitutes the basic postulate in pathology. As Virchow showed very clearly in laying the foundation of cellular pathology, not only does no living thing, however low in the scale, originate except from preceding life, but no portion of any living thing comes into existence except from another living particle of the organism of which it is to form a part; not only *omne vivum ex vivo* (every living thing from another) but *omnis cellula e cellula* (every cell from a preceding cell). Much used to be said in the old humoral pathology of the *nisus germinativus* that gave rise to newly formed tissue after inflammatory reaction, but we know now that no germinative power in any fluid in the body, no matter how powerful it may seem to be, is capable of producing a living cell. As the editorial writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* declares:

"Any popularization of science, real or supposed, that tends to weaken this conviction of the impossibility of the origin of life or of any portion of any living thing except from preceding life strikes directly at the modern scientific principles by which physicians have brought about the beneficent reduction in disease, and have so magnificently lessened human suffering and increased the length of life."

Philippine Independence

No doubt the Filipinos, or most of them who know what they want, want independence, and so they have exprest themselves in the Philippine Assembly. They have not quite got it yet, but they have vastly more of it than they ever had before in all their known history. They elect their local rulers, and they have their own constabulary, and they choose one of the two houses of their Legislature, and are represented in the other. If not quite independent they could not have a less onerous dependence. Were we to leave them to themselves how would they like German or French or Japanese rule? But that is not what they ask. It is that they be left independent, with the United States to protect them against other nations. But that is not independence; it is nothing but dependence, and would run into annexation, as is imminent with Cuba. We may come to that. There are not many of our people who have any great fondness for possessing the Philippines. If the time should come, in the fellowship of nations, that those Islands could be left safe from aggression, and the people could be trusted to keep the peace, beyond question the United States would quite willingly give them up to themselves if they wished it. But that is in the future, and every year of Roosevelt's or Taft's Presidency will make them more fit for independence when the time shall come. If we are not ultimately willing to make them into States of our Union we ought at the proper time to give them independence.

Representation in Conventions

The convention did not change the representation on the basis of the Republican votes, altho the vote was very close. It would be only fair, as things are, and ought to be done. The proposed rule would change Georgia's representation from 26 to 6, that of Wisconsin from 26 to 32. But such a rule applied to the Democratic convention would be very unfair; for in Georgia comparatively few think it worth while to vote at the elections and most are satisfied to do their voting at the primaries. In doubtful States, or where voting is free, it is only proper that representation should follow the votes. Where it is not free, suppressed votes ought not to be counted. Where there is only one party allowed to vote, and that is done at the primaries, it is right that population and not votes should be the basis for the dominant party.

Berea College

Surprising and most gratifying is the success which is crowning the effort of Berea College to establish a large school or college to provide for its negro pupils, who were expelled by a law of the State, which forbade white and colored students to be taught together. It was announced at the meeting of the board of trustees last week that Mr. Carnegie had pledged $200,000 on condition that an equal additional sum be raised. Of the remaining

$200,000 there has $90,000 been raised, and an unknown donor has offered $50,000 on condition that as much more be raised in Kentucky, and every effort is now being put forth to secure it. This success in these hard times is most gratifying. The trustees are so confident of success that they are now trying to select a location for the school near the denser negro population (which is about Lexington in the east and Paducah in the west), where sufficient land can be purchased on a farm and to protect against undesirable neighbors. Kentucky had a negro population in 1900 of nearly 300,000, about 13 per cent. of the population. Such a school, sufficiently supported, would draw from the negro population in States to the south. At present Berea provides for 142 negro students at Fisk University and elsewhere, while it counted over a thousand white students the past year.

Because of his exceptional ability great things were expected of Hon. Alfonso Taft's sons. These expectations have been fully realized, for Charles P. Taft is editor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star,* and an influential man in politics; Horace Taft is the successful headmaster of Taft's School at Watertown, Conn.; Henry Taft is a prominent New York lawyer, and William Howard Taft is the Republican nominee for President. The children of Secretary Taft seem to inherit the mental ability of their father, for Miss Helen Taft has been awarded the Pennsylvania scholarship in passing the best entrance examination to Bryn Mawr College, and Robert Alfonso Taft leads his class in scholarship at Yale.

December 9th will be the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Milton. He is one of those men for whom it is well to look backward in history, but it will still be looking forward in the ideal of liberty and the search for all that is true, beautiful and good. America should be ready to take full part in the celebration, for she has best learnt his teachings.

Premier Asquith, in a late speech, put the exact truth in telling terms when he said that "It almost seems that the only specific against war on which the Christian nations of the world are agreed is the incessant multiplication of instruments of destruction." Sad, but true. We hear it *ad nauseam* that we must increase armaments, add to our battleships, to maintain peace.

The medical profession should be a learned profession. It is well that Cornell University will hereafter receive no students at its medical college that do not possess the A. B. degree. That rule already holds in Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities. Medicine, law and theology should be treated as postgraduate studies that require the basis of wide education and trained minds.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, in telegraphing his congratulations to Mr. Taft, exprest the belief he would be triumphantly elected, and that "my race will assist in bringing about that result." Doubtless, and yet some needed instruction in plain facts will be required to secure that assistance.

Winston Churchill stamps all his books with his own initial: "The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "The Crossing," "Coniston" and "Mr. Crewe's Career." Does this fondness for the high C's indicate that he had a pirate or a prima donna for an ancestor?

The pattern of the present fashion of ladies' hats, which has to be tipt like a saint's halo when entering a door, is as old as that worn by Chaucer's "Wife of Bath":

> "And on his heed an hat
> As brood as is a bokeler or a targe."

A Baptist church and a Disciples church in Chicago have voted unanimously to unite. There is sound Baptist union, which might well be the forerunner of the union of the two denominations.

A correspondent writes us as to a certain college, that it is denominational, but not sectarian. That is a distinction which it would be interesting to have defined and developed.

The Examination of the Washington Life

THE examination of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, recently completed by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, shows a very healthy condition of the company. When John Tatlock, sometime associate actuary of the Mutual Life, took the presidency of the company in 1904 its affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The company's business records showed many discrepancies, and it was needful for the Insurance Department materially to revise certain items, both of assets and liabilities. The change of management brought John Tatlock into prominence in connection with the company. Thanks to generous financial aid extended by ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton at this critical period, and which has never received proper recognition, but which conserved and preserved the estate of the Washington Life, it was made possible for the new administration to build up the company's business and make it a prosperous as well as a going concern. The examination just completed shows executive management of a high order. The expenses of the company in 1907 were kept within the limits of the loadings, a result, by the way, rarely, if ever before, obtained by a non-participating company. Better than all else, however, a substantial profit has been earned during the entire period of the last three years, in spite of the handicap necessarily signified by a criticised concern due to past management. President Tatlock has met the problems confronting him in the beginning, as well as those which have since arisen, in an intelligent fashion, and with rare judgment has been content to inaugurate a policy of moderate progress along sound lines. The assets found under the stress of searching examination exceeded those claimed by the company by more than $50,000. The capital and unassigned funds were found on examination to be $732,812.24, as against the company's figures of $697,944.68. Nothing was found to criticise and much to commend. The task of Mr. Tatlock, that must frequently have seemed as too grievous a burden for any one man, has not only been done, but well done, and both he and his staff deserve all praise for the work they have accomplished and the showing they have made.

Insurance for Women

THE New York Life Insurance Company, in a recent circular, calls attention to life insurance for women. It is a fact that there are still a very large number of women who are unfamiliar with modern life insurance and its many advantages, at least in so far as it directly concerns themselves. Many women still have a lingering prejudice against the insurance of their own husband's life in their individual favor. Too many women think of insurance in an indefinite way as perhaps being a good thing for some one else. The general impression regarding insurance seems to be that death is the only possible way of winning. Term insurance, endowment insurance, annuity insurance and other forms of insurance protection might as well not exist in so far as many women are concerned. Because they do not know about them does not, however, argue that these forms are not good. Insurance is quite as good for women as for men. By means of it the bachelor maid may create an old-age fund just as surely as can her brother. The modern woman may well study the subject of insurance a little to her own great advantage. If it is a good thing for men and if it is approved and patronized by the wisest and best business men all over the country there is no possible reason w[illegible] should not enjoy its benefits [illegible] elect. When the payment o[illegible] mium creates an estate of [illegible] more, the thing is of necessit[illegible] good thing.

Financial

First National Bank of St. Paul

THE new building of the First National Bank of St. Paul is an imposing structure of granite, whose interior is finished in marble and artistically decorated. The First National is one of the oldest banking institutions in the Northwest, having received its charter in 1863. Its first two presidents were James Egbert Thompson and his brother, Horace Thompson. The latter was succeeded in 1880 by Henry Pratt Upham, who is now chairman of the board, E. H. Bailey having taken up the duties of the presidency in January, 1907. The bank's capital is $1,000,000; its surplus and undivided profits amount to $1,086,049; it has $9,183,816 in deposits, and its total resources are $11,307,510. Among the directors are James J. Hill, the eminent railway capitalist of the Northwest; President Elliott, of the Northern Pacific Railway, and President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway.

....Last week's exports of gold from this country make a total of $45,750,000 since the beginning of the movement, in April.

....The Chatham National Bank has bought from the Corbin estate the building which it now occupies at the corner of John street and Broadway. The quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. which has just been declared is this bank's hundred and fiftieth dividend.

....The National Copper Bank, which was opened for business a little more than a year ago, has been admitted to membership in the New York Clearing House Association. This bank has a capital of $2,000,000, a surplus of $2,000,000, and $361,537 of undivided profits. Its deposits amount to $17,049,077, and its total resources are $22,587,900. Charles H. Sabin is president. Among the directors are Henry H. Rogers, Jr., H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Adolph Lewisohn, Charles F. Brooker, James M. Beck, F. Lothrop Ames, of Boston, and Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany.

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